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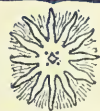
CLARETS.

THE

REVIEW OF REVIEWS



Registered as a Newspaper for transmission through the Post.



NOV., 1899



THE TEACHINGS OF A FIVE
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By Right Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C.

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SAYS JONATHAN TO JOHN: "It takes two to make a quarrel."—From the *Journal* (New York).

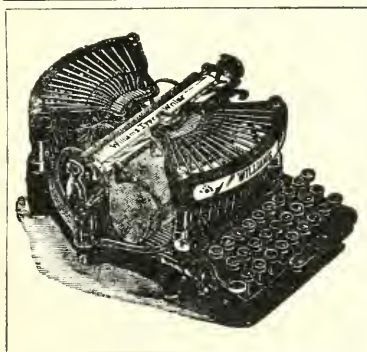


THEORY AND PRACTICE.

THE LITTLE FOLKS: "I wonder why these doctors don't take their own medicine."—From the *Journal* (Minneapolis).

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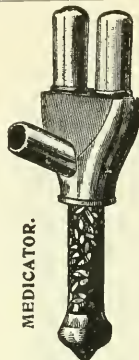
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NOTICE.—Before purchasing we prefer that you send for our "ELECTRIC ERA" and Price List (post free), giving illustrations of different appliances for BOTH SEXES, also TESTIMONY which will convince the most sceptical.

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Catarrh is inflammation of the lining membrane of the nose and adjoining passages. If this inflammation is not arrested it invades the passages which lead from the nose to the head, ears, throat and lungs. It injures the sight and hearing, destroys the sense of taste and smell, renders the breath offensive, breaks down the affected tissues, consumes the nasal cartilages and rots away the small frontal bones of the skull. The purid discharge passing through the lungs and stomach causes Dyspepsia, also consumption. Do you want relief and cure? If so, try our great remedy.

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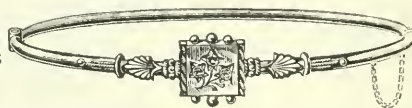
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"Lustige Blatter."]

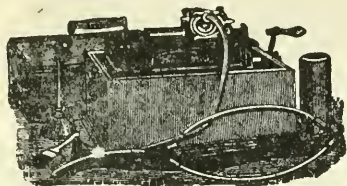
THE ENGLISH WOLVES AND THE BOER BABY.

[Berlin.

"Go away, or I'll smack you!"

DON'T be left behind on a "Good enough."
A MASSEY-HARRIS BICYCLE
is cheaper in the end.

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☞ The Dyspeptic's Panacea.

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USE IT FOR ALL CULINARY
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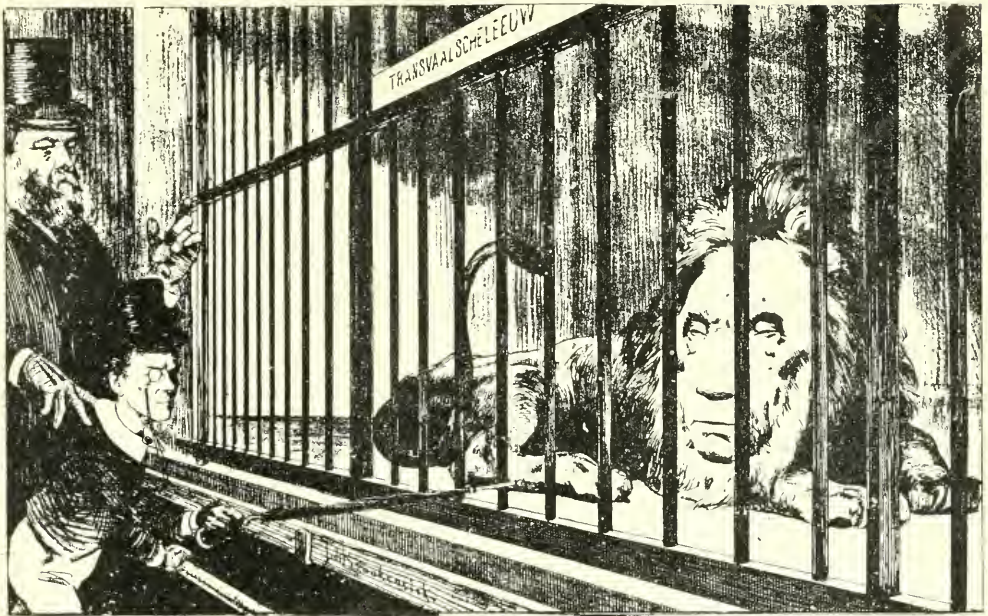
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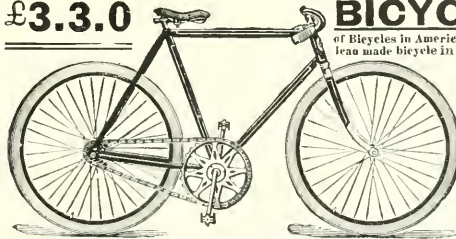
"Amsterdammer?"]

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Salisbury (to Chamberlain): "Careful, now, don't poke him too much, or he will break loose!"

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BICYCLES £3.3.0.

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to sell our bicycles, and we quote prices on highest grade bicycles very much lower than you can buy elsewhere. It only requires about 30 to 45 days for bicycles to reach you and the railroad and ocean charges to Victoria are about £1.10.0 for one bicycle, £2.00 for two bicycles, £3.10.0 for three bicycles, £3.10.0 for four bicycles. We refer by special permission to Dugald & Co., Sidney, N. S. W., G. W. Wheatley & Co., London and Liverpool, the National City Bank and German Exchange Bank, New York, and Metropolitan National Bank and Germania National Bank, Chicago. Write for FREE CATALOGUE of Bicycles and Bicycle Supplies and we will send it to you by first post prepaid. Write us for special prices on Buggies, Sewing Machines, Moving Picture Machines, Talking Machines, Agricultural Implements and all goods of American manufacture. Address:

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HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE,

... THE FAMOUS REMEDY FOR ...

COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION,

Has the Largest Sale of Any Chest Medicine in Australia.

Those who have taken this medicine are amazed at its wonderful influence. Sufferers from any form of **Bronchitis, Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Pain or Soreness in the Chest**, experience delightful and immediate relief, and to those who are subject to Colds on the Chest it is invaluable, as it effects a complete cure. It is most comforting in allaying Irritation in the Throat and giving Strength to the Voice, and it **neither allows a Cough or Asthma to become chronic nor Consumption to develop.** Consumption has never been known to exist where "Coughs" have been properly treated with this medicine. No house should be without it, as, taken at the beginning, a dose is generally sufficient, and a complete cure is certain.

Beware of "**Coughs**"!! Remember that every disease has its commencement, and Consumption is no exception to this rule.

BAD COUGHS.

THREE CASES COMPLETELY CURED BY ONE BOTTLE OF HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

SEVERE COLD, WITH LOSS OF VOICE, CURED BY HALF A BOTTLE.

A SUPPLY SENT TO A RELATIVE IN ENGLAND.

Llenwellyn, Katunga, Victoria.

Mr. Hearne,

Dear Sir,—I am very much pleased with the effects of your Bronchitis Cure. Last winter three of my children had very bad coughs, and one bottle cured the three of them. The housemaid also had such a severe cold that she entirely lost her voice, but half a bottle cured her. I always keep it in the house now, and recommend it to anyone requiring medicine of that kind. I now want you to send at once four bottles to England to my mother, who is suffering greatly from bronchitis. The address is enclosed.—Yours gratefully,
JOHN S. MORTIMER.

The relative in England, who is eighty years old, also Cured by Hearne's Bronchitis Cure.

WAS A GREAT SUFFERER.

HAD NOT WALKED FOR TWELVE MONTHS.

ALWAYS WALKS NOW, AND IS QUITE WELL.

FEELS STRONGER THAN SHE HAS DONE FOR YEARS.

8 Watson-street, Burton-on-Trent,
Staffordshire, England.

Mr. W. G. Hearne, Geelong,

Dear Sir,—Your letter and Bronchitis Cure to hand quite safe. I am sure you will be glad to know that your Bronchitis Cure has quite cured me. I was very glad when it came, as I was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis at the time it arrived. I had sent for my own doctor, but had not had one night's rest for a week. I started taking the Bronchitis Cure three times a day, as directed, and was very much eased at once. At the end of a week I only took it twice a day, and then only every night for a week, as I was so much better when, thanks to the Lord for adding His blessing, I was quite well, and walked into town and back without feeling any fatigue. I had not done that previously for twelve

months—always went in the 'bus—as walking caused me such pain and distress in the chest. I always walk now, and never feel it, and I am stronger than I have been for years. I thank my son for his great kindness in sending the medicine, and am, dear sir,—
Yours very truly,
M. MORTIMER.

Extract from a letter, since written by the same lady to her son, Mr. John S. Mortimer, Llenwellyn, Katunga, Victoria.

HER DAUGHTER HAD BEEN ILL.

SPITTING UP BLOOD.

THE DOCTOR SAID NOTHING MORE COULD BE DONE.

CURED BY HEARNE'S BRONCHITIS CURE.

The extract runs as follows:—As for myself, thank the Lord I am feeling stronger than I have for years. I had an attack of bronchitis in November, but Hearne's Bronchitis Cure was again successful. I feel quite well, and walk into town feeling quite strong. I must ask you to send me six bottles more of the medicine, as I wish to have a supply in the house. I have tried to get it made up here, and let my chemist have a bottle to see what he could do. He tells me this week he can make nothing out of it; he never saw anything like it before, so there is only one thing for me to do, to send for more. I have never kept in bed one day since I commenced to take it; I used to be in bed a fortnight at a time always, and after that for months I was as weak as I could possibly be, and was always taking cod liver oil, so you will see at once it is quite worth while sending for it such a long distance. Something more I must tell you, Charlotte has been very ill since I wrote you. Her cough was so bad. She never had a night's rest, and was spitting up blood very much. The doctor told her husband that there was nothing more he could do for her, so on the Sunday I sent her half a bottle of the Bronchitis Cure, and told her to try it, and if she did not use it not to waste it, but send it back again. She had such confidence in her doctor that I thought she would not try it. On the Wednesday I sent over again, and she was much better, the night's rest was very good, and cough and bleeding from the lungs better. She sent for another half bottle, and on the following Sunday sent over to say that she was quite cured, and did not require any more medicine. So you see what good it has done, and she wishes to have some with my next supply.

Prepared only, and sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietor, W. G. HEARNE, Chemist, Geelong, Victoria. **Small sizes, 2/6; large, 4/6.** Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors. Forwarded by post to any address when not obtainable locally.



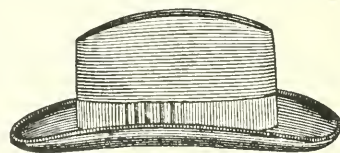
S.A. "Critic."]

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"It is an open secret that the Government fear that grave complications with other powers will arise before many weeks have elapsed. . . . The French and Russian newspapers are persistently urging that now is the time to press Russia's claim."—Cable.

France.—"Now is ze chance. While Shon Bool ees busy we will go through hees pockets."

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A Well-Known Lady of Brighton Cured by

"VITADATIO," THE GREAT HERBAL REMEDY.

DOCTORS SAID MUST HAVE OPERATION TO SAVE HER LIFE.

There is No Operation Wanted when "Vitadatio" is Given a Fair Trial.

Investigate this Case and Prove for Yourself that it is Genuine.

To Mr. S. A. Palmer.

"Warleigh House," Bay-street, Brighton.

Dear Sir,—It affords me the greatest pleasure imaginable to add my testimonial to the many received by you, praising the Wonderful Herbal Remedy, "Vitadatio." My wife, who was one of the healthiest women in the colony, suddenly took ill last Christmas, and was confined to bed continually for six months. Medical men came to the conclusion there was little hope of her recovery unless an operation was performed, they being under the impression that there was an internal growth (Cancer or Tumour). My wife, however, declined to go under this operation. Acting on the advice of a lady friend, you were called in, and after putting a few questions, pronounced my wife to be suffering with Hydatids, and vowed "Vitadatio" would cure her. She acted on this advice, and after taking 4 or 5 bottles, two bags of Hydatids (at different times) came away. She continued and took a few more bottles of the "Vitadatio," and I am pleased to say she is now, to the astonishment of all who see her, THE VERY PICTURE OF HEALTH, and as strong as ever. I believe in giving praise to whom praise is due.—Yours very gratefully,
J. FALKINGHAM.
17th October, 1899.



THE
GREAT HERBAL
REMEDY.

HYDATID ABSCESS ON THE LIVER

Cured by "VITADATIO," the Great Herbal Remedy.

Operation Unsuccessful. "Vitadatio" Cleanses the System of the Disease.

Mr. S. A. Palmer.

328 Brunswick-street, Fitzroy, October 6th, 1899.

Dear Sir,—In sending you this testimonial I feel I cannot find words to express my heartfelt thanks for the benefit I have received from the wonderful Herbal Remedy, "WEBBER'S VITADATIO." I have been taken so ill at times that I have had to take to my bed. The doctor who was attending me said I had "ENLARGEMENT OF THE LIVER." At last something broke inwardly, and I began to bring up a quantity of matter. The doctor took it away, and after examining it told me I had a "HYDATID ABSCESS" ON THE LIVER, and an operation was necessary to save my life. Another doctor was called in, and I was removed to the hospital, where the operation was performed, but, just as the wound (caused by the operation) healed up, the old symptoms began to return, and I felt myself going back. The doctor told me on account of the abscess breaking inwardly, the Hydatids were spread all over the system, thus making it very difficult to cure me, and I felt there was nothing left for me but another operation. Just at this time I received one of your pamphlets, and after reading your own remarkable case, I was so impressed by it that I determined to give "VITADATIO" a good trial, and am thankful I did so, for after taking a course of the remedy I can truthfully say "I NEVER FELT BETTER IN MY LIFE." "Vitadatio" has also cured me of an eruption of the skin, which has been of many years' standing. I will be pleased to answer any inquiries about my case on receipt of stamped addressed envelope, and you are at liberty to use this as you may think fit.—Yours gratefully,
W. J. PASCOE.

I hereby certify that I have known Mr. W. J. Pascoe both before and since his illness with Hydatids, and testify to the improvement which has taken place in his health.—H. E. MERRIMAN, Wesleyan Minister, October 11th, 1899.

PRICE OF "VITADATIO," 5s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. INDIAN OIL OF CREAM, 2s. 6d.

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THE TRANSVAAL AND ENGLAND.

Chamberlain (offering a case of "Dum-Dums"):
 "Won't you have a cigarette?"
 Kruger: "Thanks, but first have an old-fashioned
 Dutch pipe with me."



"Mosquito."

[Johannesburg.]

THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL.

(Acts ix., verses 3, 4, and 5.)

"SEMPER EADEM,"
WHICH, LITERALLY TRANSLATED, MEANS "ALL THE SAME."

THIS IS WHY THE LION BRAND

THE LION BRAND.

I defy all
to
approach
it.

JAMES
STEDMAN

OFFICES: CLARENCE ST
& WORKS: KENT ST
SYDNEY.



MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

CONFECTIONERY IS SO POPULAR.
Only the Finest Ingredients used.
They are the Greatest Favourites with the Children.
Manufactured only by JAMES STEDMAN, 451 Clarence St.,
SYDNEY.



HOLLAND'S NATURALINE

Is the Perfection of Colour Restorers.

It contains no Lead, Sulphur, or any other injurious Chemicals. It acts Naturally, Quickly and Effectively in restoring the Original Colour to the Hair, Beard and Moustache. One lady says: "My hair looks, to-day, as it did seventeen years ago. Your Naturaline is truly a wonderful preparation. I am charmed with the effect it is having on my hair." Another lady says: "Your Naturaline acts like magic on the hair, and contains none of the disagreeableness of other restorers and dyes." If you want practical advice on the treatment of your hair communicate with me.

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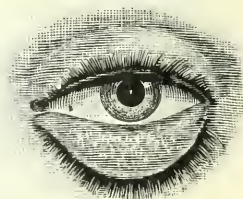
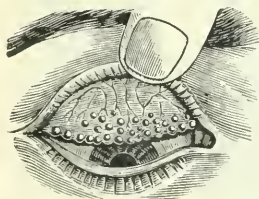
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AUSTRALASIAN EDITION.

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- W. H. FITCHETT, B.A.

Melbourne Office

QUEEN STREET

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Frontispiece :		An American Caricaturist at Rennes	617
President Kruger	580	Character Sketch :	
The History of the Month :		The Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D.	621
I. Within the Colonies	581	The Topic of the Month :	
II. Beyond the Colonies	592	The South African Crisis—By W. T. Stead	633
Diary and Obituary :		Leading Articles in the Reviews	645
I. Australasian	601	The Reviews Reviewed	673
II. General	602	Book of the Month :	
History of the Month in Caricature	603	Twelve Years in Chains in the Soudan	682
The Teachings of a Five Years' Premiership		Some Notable Books of the Month	691
By Hon. G. H. Reid, P.C.	609	Business Department :	
The Empire through Colonial Eyes		The Financial History of the Month	696
By W. H. Fitchett, B.A., LL.D.	613		

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Do the Dead Return?



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CANCER OF THE BREAST CURED.

(COPY OF SWORN CERTIFICATE.)

To Mr. H. E. KUGELMANN, Consulting Herbal Practitioner.

Malmshury Street, Kew, 18th October, 1892.

Dear Sir,—I, Mary Ann Large, of Malmshury Street, Kew, in the colony of Victoria, do hereby make oath and say that I had been suffering from Chronic Cancer of the Breast for more than eight years, during which time I had the advice and treatment of a number of legally qualified doctors, none of whom did me the slightest good whatever. Several doctors wished to operate and remove the breast, but, owing to the disease having so seriously involved my heart, chloroform would have instantly killed me—therefore an operation was impossible, and the doctors declared I could not be cured. I have no doubt now that, if my heart had been sound, and an operation had been performed, I should have died like so many others who have had cancers cut out. Being advised to consult you, I did so, and you stated your conviction of being able to effect a cure. Therefore I began your Herbal Magnetic treatment, and continued it strictly, according to your instructions, for a number of months, and a gradual improvement took place in the cancer, which continued to improve until it was completely cured. Now nearly three years have elapsed since the cure was completed, and I am still well at the age of 55 years. Therefore I consider it a fair test of permanency, and deem it only a duty to other sufferers from this terrible disease to make this declaration of my cure, and that many such may obtain the same wonderful restoration from your marvellous treatment as the sincere desire of yours with gratitude,

I, Mary Ann Large, of Malmshury Street, Kew, colony of Victoria, do solemnly and sincerely declare the above written statement signed by me, is to the best of my belief and knowledge true in every particular, and I make this solemn declaration of my own free will, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act of Parliament of Victoria rendering persons making a false declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Declared before me at Kew this 2nd day of November, 1892.—W. T. FERVIER, J.P. for the Central Bailiwick.

CASE OF CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA AND NERVOUS MALADY CURED.

Mr. H. E. KUGELMANN, Consulting Herbalist, Melbourne.

4th April, 1887.

Dear Sir,—For the sake of suffering humanity I wish to place on record for all time my testimony to the wonderful cure which your skilful treatment has so permanently effected in my case, which I will describe, so that any others suffering as I did may know what to do and where to go for treatment. About eight or nine years ago I had the misfortune to be thrown from my horse whilst out riding, and sustained an injury to my chest, causing me to expectorate quantities of blood, accompanied by great pain, especially at times. I suffered from the effects of the fall for about two years, and then my home was burnt out during one night. The great fright and shock which I then received caused me to sink into a vain vision of health, and brought on a very severe form of indigestion and dyspepsia, from which I suffered for about six years, completely breaking up the constitution and leaving me a confirmed dyspeptic for fully six years after the fire, during which time I had all the best medical skill in the Ballarat district, and took all medicines most regularly. But, alas! the result was only to leave me with a shattered constitution. I was so low at last that I could only sit up for about thirty minutes at a time, being considered beyond recovery, and many a time I wished for death to relieve me of my misery. However, I thank Heaven I was persuaded (though against my will) to try your treatment, which I did after consulting you in Ballarat. When you told me you could completely restore me to health I was much pleased, as well as surprised and doubtful, as I had tried so much before without avail. However it is with great pleasure and gratitude I state that, having attended to your treatment and instructions for some months, I gradually got better, and am now completely well and cured for twelve months, which is a good test. Trusting that you will publish this, and that any others suffering will avail themselves of your wonderful skill.—Yours very thankfully,

Witness—O. WEBB, Forest Home Farm, Yendon, near Ballarat.

(Signed) MISS L. WEBB.

Sufferers can be treated equally as well in England, Europe, America, Africa, India, or elsewhere.



PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT KRUGER.

(From a painting in the Raadzaal.)



AUSTRALASIAN

EDITION.

VOL. XV. No. 5.

NOVEMBER 15, 1899.

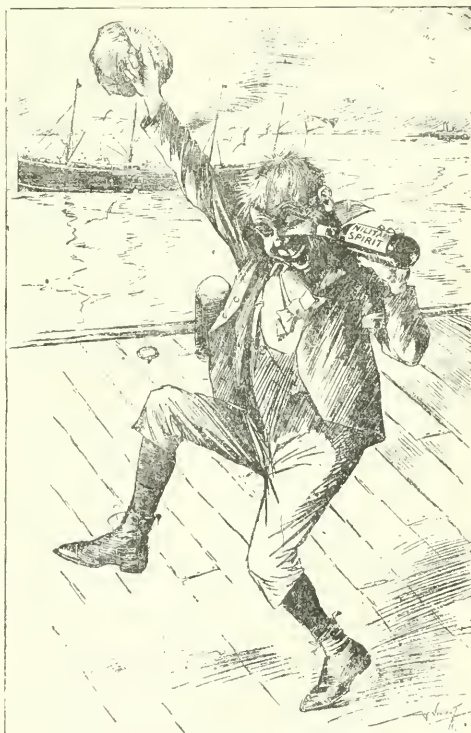
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THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

I.—WITHIN THE COLONIES.

War's
Alarms.

The entire thought and imagination of Australia has been focussed upon South Africa during the month or more that the grim game of war has been in progress. At all times a struggle to which Britain is a party enchains attention here. But certainly the degree of absorption with which such conflicts are watched varies greatly. Colonists can, somehow, regard certain of Great Britain's wars with a semi-detached interest. The Indian frontier campaigns represented war upon a big scale, but their details were followed with a sort of philosophic calm. The Soudan reconquest stirred Australian pulses more, as being stronger in picturesqueness. Moreover, it involved the wiping out of an old humiliation which Australia had resented as passionately as any part of the Empire. But the Boer war of 1899 is watched as though the thunder of the guns were within earshot. Australians hang breathlessly upon news from the front. The gallant resistance of Kimberley and Mafeking, the vicissitudes of the campaign in Natal, have roused every bit as keen admiration and anxiety here as in London. No occurrence for many years past has thrilled the colonies with such excitement as the news of General Symonds' fall and victory at Glencoe. Seldom has such widespread chagrin and depression



THE "BULLETIN'S" NOTION.

Young Australia: "Gorsavequeenish!"

been caused—happily short-lived—as was witnessed on the day the disaster at Nicholson's Nek became known.

What is the explanation of the phenomenon? First and foremost, no doubt, is the consciousness that Australia has given hostages in this South African quarrel, and stands, in fact as well as in spirit, by the side of the mother country. But the unanimous action of the colonies in sending contingents to the seat of war is itself the effect of a cause, that cause being the intimate sympathy felt for Imperial aims in South Africa. Communities here, which have the best reason to know that British rule means the reign of freedom, are set in the view that it should and must be established in South Africa, one of the great three centres of our overseas Empire. The spectacle of a great Dutch league, animated by the thinly-disguised purpose of driving the British flag from the southern outpost where it has floated for a century, has awakened Australia to a real sense of crisis. The question in that aspect appeals to her with especial force. She certainly chafed at the thought of British subjects—many of her own people among them—degraded to the status of an inferior race in the Transvaal,—arrogantly and insolently denied the rights supposed to have been explicitly secured for them, even by the weak Government responsible for the arrangement of 1881. But this irritation pales before the concern aroused by the deliberate menace to British authority from the Cape to the Zambesi. South Africa is the half-way house to Australia as well as India, and we are nearly concerned that the house shall be set in order.

Nothing, consequently, has been lacking in the spirit and enthusiasm with which Australian soldiers were shipped to the scene of hostilities several weeks back. In every colony the departure of the contingents was accompanied by a public demonstration of the most impressive sort. Sir Samuel Griffith, as Acting-Governor, in the absence of Lord Lamington, addressed to the Queensland men a few stirring words on the eve of embarkation. In

every other colony the Governors were present in person to bid the contingents God-speed in the Queen's name. Taking the scenes in the Melbourne streets as an example, there was a visible difference between this "send-off" to men bound upon the gravest errand and the gala occasions which have at other times thronged the thoroughfares with excited crowds. On the evening before, when the men were entertained at a "smoke concert" by the Mayor of Melbourne, popular greetings took a demonstrative form. No odder spectacle, by the way, could be presented to the eyes of continental disciplinarians than that of rank and file destined for active service being formally entertained in this way—public presentations made to privates of the force, &c. But the whole event is unique. These, it must be remembered, were not troops liable to receive such marching orders. They were to a man volunteer soldiers, falling in in obedience to a rare impulse of Imperial patriotism; and they will fight none the worse in South Africa because their leave-taking somewhat transcended service routine. In the demeanour of the vast crowd which lined the streets on Saturday, October 28, there was, however, no trace of the exuberance witnessed overnight when the contingent, many of them pipe in mouth, were marched in a mere pretence at order from Town Hall to barracks, affectionately mobbed by the onlookers. The cheering was vigorous at the actual farewell, but the bearing of the enormous concourse of spectators was sedate, as though the significance of the step taken outweighed the mere pageant.

A regrettable discussion has arisen in Sydney on receipt of the intelligence that about thirty of the New South Wales Lancers, who have been training in England, are returning to the colony, instead of disembarking with their comrades at the Cape to see the Boer war through. It was understood—indeed, officially communicated—that the whole of the contingent (100 odd) had volunteered in England, hence the disappointment. Mr. Lyne seems to have got wind of how matters stood, for he promptly sent from Sydney more Lan-

What
is a
Volunteer?

Embarking
the Troops.



THE VICTORIAN CONTINGENT PASSING THE G.P.O.

cers to fill the vacancies. It was given out at first that only a few of the troops who were under age were returning, on the insistence of their parents; but as the minors number only eight or nine, there are more defections unexplained. Nevertheless, there are points of striking unfairness in the complaints voiced in the New South Wales Assembly. "Disgrace," "discredit to the colony," "playing at soldiering," these were some of the reckless and rather cruel phrases bandied about. The Lancers have been a long time absent; no one knows the pressing business or personal calls there may be upon the returning men. Moreover, they were not sent home with funds from the public coffers; and if they had been, that would only give the New South Wales public a claim to their services within the colony. Major-General French, the Commandant, a veteran who is himself chafing with indignation at being refused six months' leave to join the hurly-burly, is strongly against the home comers. He refuses to admit that they are no more blamable than the bulk of the colonial forces here who did not volunteer for South Africa. But that point of view has simply nothing in logic to support it.



S.A. "Critic.]"

THOSE £15 MOUNTS.

Mr.
Lyne in
Martial
Mood.

A comical element in this affair of the Lancers is that the hubbub was led by Labour members, who, unless they are belied, do not believe in fighting for the flag abroad at all. The

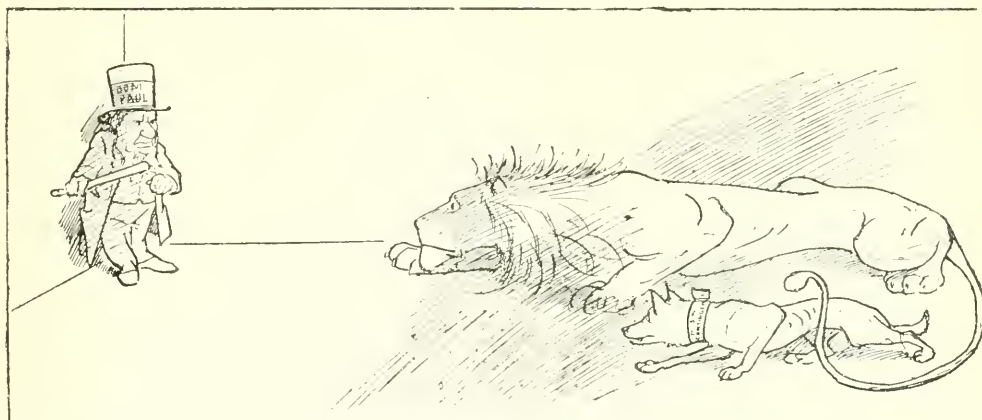
Radical extremists have a right to their views and the expression of them, though it is noticeable that they have been completely smothered by the outburst of loyal ardour. No more pithy concentration of the opinions of the anti-interventionists could be desired than the Sydney "Bulletin's" picture of a widowed mother, weeping over the tombstone of her son. The inscription runs:—"Killed while shooting at perfect strangers in South Africa. Go thou and do likewise." It is dexterous, yet something beside the mark. Most soldiers killed in any quarrel fall fighting a foe they know not, and against whom they entertain no direct animosity. Enough for them that he is for the time being the enemy of the nation or the cause for which they must risk their lives. Passing by these ebullitions, New South Wales, which seemed inclined at one moment to hesitate, comes out as the colony which, after all, has shipped most men to the seat of war. Mr. Lyne, as is the way with politicians who wait for the signal of public opinion, was disposed, when he got it, to outstrip requirements. He proposed, after the despatch of the individual contingents, to send a supplementary federated force. That idea was pressed by Victoria in the first instance, and might have been wisely acted upon. But enough has been done now. The troops sent were acceptable to the Imperial Government, but not essential, and no more are needed. That intimation has been conveyed to Canada with cordial acknowledgments, and the message would be repeated to these colonies.

A Queensland, which was first with an offer of troops for the Boer war, managed to send her contingent off with immense enthusiasm, but with a most exhilarating amount of squabbling. There was a battle royal in Parliament and the press over various acts of the energetic officer in command of the men, Lieutenant-Colonel Ricardo. In the bluff manner which Colonel Price, of the Victorian Mounted Rifles, found grated so harshly upon democratic ears some time back, Colonel Ricardo told those of his regiment who wanted to fight for the honour of the flag to step to the right, those who wished to stay at home and grow

pumpkins to the left. This provoked charges of "swashbuckling" against the injudicious warrior. But worse offence was given when Colonel Ricardo, who sensibly hurried on preparations long before Parliament voted the money for the contingent, was found to have ordered 100 tons of Victorian compressed fodder for the troop horses. This was attacked in and out of the House as a high misdemeanour, being a blow at local industry. In the profuse official correspondence which ensued, the Commandant, General Gunter, declared that the fodder was necessary, and could not be procured locally; then the position getting difficult, the transaction was represented as a

An
Exhibition
Project.

Mr. Lyne has been busying himself with non-sensational work, and is manfully resisting every temptation to "make a splash." The New South Wales Assembly has been worrying patiently over a Shops Early Closing Bill, which in some form or other will be carried. Federal feelings have been studied by despatching the Railway Commissioner to examine projected sites for the new capital, and a way has been found to shelve the formidable suggestion that Sydney shall signalise the opening of the twentieth century by holding an international exhibition early in 1901. Mr. Lyne, it may be suspected, shrinks from the



"Bulletin."]

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS
CORNERED!

private purchase by Colonel Ricardo. This opened the colonel to attack for "trafficking in army stores." Next a private citizen disgustedly sent the Premier his private cheque for the fodder, and Mr. Dickson accepted it as a patriotic gift. Then a hitch occurred, and the cheque was dishonoured, to the Premier's justifiable wrath. In such an angry tangle it is the final result only that counts. The upshot was that the Cornwall steamed off with the fodder duly on board, so that Colonel Ricardo had his way. The much-debated question whether the troop horses will or will not eat it should be in a fair way to settlement by this time.

expense and the magnitude of the undertaking, and he left a private member to move in the matter, knowing, doubtless, what the result would be. In the absence of any encouragement from the Government the House rejected the proposal by a three to one majority. On broader grounds, it is satisfactory to the general Australian public that the project in that shape should fall through. Australia will have a Federal Government in 1901, and it is only fitting that an international exhibition, if one were held, should be under the auspices of the united colonies.

Unless indications are wholly false, a political crisis in Victoria bids fair to divert local attention for a time from affairs abroad. The Turner Ministry is beset by menaces on every side, and if it wins through into recess it can only be by the barest stroke of fortune. Viewing the situation without party bias, it may be said that, while guiltless of any flagrant political offence, Sir George Turner and his colleagues are exposed to attack at this moment on the score of several administrative bumbles large and small, and that their hold upon the House has been markedly weakening of late. For weeks, indeed months, past, experts of the lobby have opined that there is a majority in the Assembly against the Government, although so divided and leaderless that it is difficult to say how or when a blow will be dealt. Threatened men proverbially live long, and that may be because threats beget caution. Hence the developments of the next week or two cannot be predicted confidently. Rumour has it, for instance, that the imminence of the Federal elections makes in favour of the Ministry. The adjustment of the electoral divisions is to be left (with doubtful policy) in the hands of the Government. If members otherwise opposed to the present occupants of the Treasury Bench happen to be persuaded that the cutting up is to be accomplished so as to give them a safe seat, cynics are ready to prophesy that Ministers will be left in office to perform the process. Plainly put, this would be "gerrymandering" in its worst form. Its very suggestion is a proof that the mapping out of the Federal constituencies should be relegated, as in New South Wales, to an independent non-political Commission.

Called
to
the Bar.

One of the perils encompassing the Turner Cabinet has led to the House playing over again a time-honoured farce. On the eve of a select committee reporting on the allegations of nepotism against the Minister of Lands in connection with a relative transferred to the Lands Department, the "Age" newspaper commented—certainly with indiscretion—upon the issue, and an Assembly, electrical with suspicion, and with nerves lightly



"Bulletin."]

strung in anticipation of coming combat, took the matter up warmly. It was quickly discovered that the "Australasian," a journal of the opposite political colour, had laid itself open to vengeance likewise. So two publishers, who had no more to do with the expression of these opinions than Mr. Kruger or the Khan of Tartary, were solemnly haled to the bar of the House, and mulcted in "fees" (i.e., £100 apiece) to purge their contempt of Parliamentary privilege. Risibility is always excited by these vindications of privilege on various grounds. In the first place, Parliament claims for itself the status of a High Court—the highest Court in the land—and the lawyers allow its claim to be the sole judge of its own privileges. Parliament acting after this fashion is, therefore, a law unto itself; it need not be guided by strict rules of procedure; it can declare what it will an offence and proceed to punish it. Thus, although the law may only recognise the person whose name appears in the imprint as responsible for what is published in a journal, there is nothing to prevent Parliament showing that it knows better. But the old-standing absurdity is persisted in. Where pecuniary penalties are exacted, the House, of course, "gets there all the same," whatever member of a newspaper staff it selects as scapegoat. But there is something supremely ludicrous in holding under lock and key

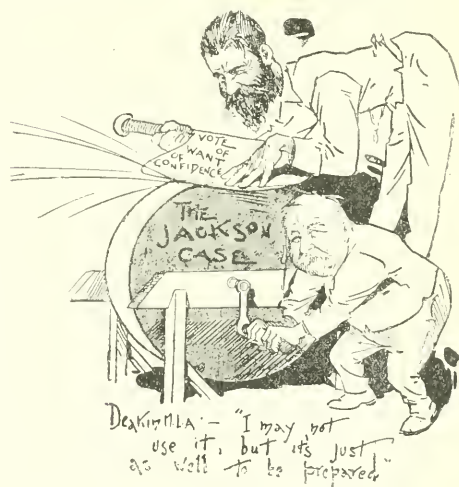
(as has been done ere now) a person not remotely connected with the offence, while the peccant proprietor and editor sip their claret at the club.

**The
Command
of
the Forces.**

Independently of the Best-Jackson inquiry, the cause of the turmoil noted above, the Victorian Ministry is in hot water regarding two minor matters. One is the proposal that Mr. Isaacs, Attorney-General, shall leave the colony for several months to hold a brief in his private capacity before the Privy Council. The other is the appointment of a retired officer resident in Melbourne, Major-General Downes, as interim Commandant of the Victorian forces. Sir Chas. Holled Smith has been allowed to leave for England at the expiration of his term, when it would have been simpler to continue him in office until the colonial forces amalgamate by Federation next year. Perhaps the gallant General wished to go, for now is the chance for military men at home; perhaps certain Ministerial authorities did not wish him to stay. For there have been a few brushes between Sir Charles and the political head of the Defence Department during recent years. But the acutest cause of discontent is the passing over of Colonel Bingham, R.A., the Imperial officer next in seniority, with a claim, therefore, to the post of Acting Commandant. The case does not stand by itself, of course. When a gentleman is not persona grata with the powers that be, the practice as to temporary promotion is often violated. The late Chief Justice Higinbotham, for instance, was not exactly beloved of the colonial office; consequently, when Sir Henry Loch went home, Sir William Robinson was dragged in to administer the government of Victoria. The unpleasant flavour in the Bingham case, however, is imparted by a suspicion that indirect hostile influences (with which Mr. McCullough, Minister of Defence, has nothing to do) have been at work. Add to this the contention that, according to active service status, Colonel Bingham "ranks" the officer who is to be put over him, and there are materials present for a very pretty wrangle.

**The Best-
Jackson
Inquiry.**

After an investigation of portentous length, the select committee on the Jackson case has brought up a report, of which the House can make much or little as it chooses. By a majority of one the committee rejected a clause declaring Mr. Best to have been guilty of bad administration by placing and retaining his brother-in-law in charge of a room at the Lands office; and carried one acquitting him of "improper conduct." The effect of the finding is that the Minister did not personally act, and was not directly consulted, either as regards the transfer of his relative to the Department, or his advancement over the heads of his seniors. Certainly the evidence fully bears this out. At the same time, it is affirmed that a wrong was done in thus appointing a temporarily transferred officer to a



"Bulletin."

post he was not entitled to, and not (at the time) qualified for. The commission of this error is fixed upon the shoulders of Mr. Morkham, Secretary for Lands. Further than that, another wrong was done in the retention of Mr. Jackson for three years in a position he had no claim to. Who was responsible here? Everybody all round the committee seems to say Mr. Morkham should have pressed the Public Service Board more persistently; the Public Service Board should have looked into

the matter without such pressure; finally, Mr. Best should have set the Board in motion when he saw the discontent and friction existing in the Department. The latter clause carries modified censure of the Minister, but for a sin of omission only. Mr. Best, in fact, knowing well the state of affairs, took refuge in the reflection that he had not been directly instrumental in bringing it about. Therefore he (although Minister) need not remedy it. He had not, personally, interfered in favour of his brother-in-law; why should he interfere in his disfavour? This is allowing the personal element to enter, although not exactly in the way charged by Mr. Graves.

Mr. Isaacs and his Brief. The Isaacs business is graver, because it involves almost a constitutional question. Ought the Attorney-General, it is asked, to accept a brief which takes him abroad? Ought he, again, to hold a brief for the Melbourne Tramway Co., who are in dispute with the municipalities as to rating power, and whose relations with the public may at any time be the subject of legislative proposals in Parliament? On this last point it is difficult to know where to draw the line. An Attorney-General has a prescriptive right to private practice. If he were to refrain from accepting retainers in every case where the interests of one of the parties might subsequently come under his consideration as chief law officer of the Crown, his liberty would be ridiculously restricted. The New South Wales case of Mr. Barton and Mr. O'Connor, who while members of the Government held briefs against the Railway Commissioners has been cited as a parallel. But that rests on the assumption that the municipalities are as closely identified with the Government as the Railway Department is. The first question is, however, can Mr. Isaacs properly appear 12,000 miles away, leaving the work of the Law Department to get on without him? Here criticism would be valid enough but for the various awkward precedents set by other Ministers. Sir Henry Parkes (though he afterwards condemned his own action) went home, not on official business, while Premier. So did Sir Alexander Stewart. Both went on the score

of ill-health. Neither resigned before going. Mr. Taverner has just returned from a tour covered by the plea that it was undertaken in the public service. Mr. Deakin's irrigation trip had a similar defence. Mr. Want's had not. He was Attorney-General when he started on his honeymoon journey. We cannot justly particularise between the Minister who heads the Law Department and Ministers who hold other portfolios. But the difficult feature about Mr. Isaacs' trip is that it is to be made neither for health, pleasure, nor public business. That it will be challenged is, therefore, certain. The project has been maladroitly disclosed before the happy moment of prorogation, when members cease from troubling.

Mr. Dickson Insecure. The political horizon in Queensland is cloudy. What looks very much like a working combination has been arranged between Mr. Drake, leader of the Opposition remnant, and Mr. Dawson, leader of the numerically strong Labour party. Acting in concert they can make the Ministerial position uneasy, if not insupportable, and it is a matter of keen interest to see how far their co-operation will extend. Mr. Dickson has had an unpleasant hint of possibilities in connection with a Bill introduced by his Government to institute a standing committee on Public Works, such as exists in New South Wales and (for purposes of railway works) in Victoria. Precedents being so satisfactory, small opposition to the measure was expected, yet the followers of Mr. Drake and Mr. Dawson made a fight which very nearly culminated in a crisis. Many members of the Queensland House are loth to part with any other unrestricted power in the matter of public works. They have not yet been awakened, as the larger colonies were, to a sense that there is more danger than delight in such liberty. In Victoria members relegated railway schemes to a standing committee in sheer fear of themselves. The Queensland Oppositionists know not fear, and dividing the House against the Government they all but secured a victory. Mr. Dickson was saved by one vote, and that vote was cast by Mr. Keogh, a Labour member of the erratic, irresponsible

type, who crossed the floor to their side. Mr. Keogh played the part of the "god from the machine" with great gusto.

South Australia has been quickest to take alarm, lest the men who are Federal and State Legislatures, doing well in politics already should desire to do better, by doubling the parts of Federal and local representative. The broadening of the area of opportunity is looked for by those who stand pensively without the charmed circle, and the feeling found expression in a resolution moved by Mr. Solomon, leader of the Opposition. It demanded the amendment of the Constitution Act so as to prohibit members being elected—or at least sitting—in the dual capacity. There are odd indications that the House was startled into debating this topic by a chance remark of Mr. Holder, the Treasurer, to the effect that it was too hastily assumed he would not deliver another budget statement. Mr. Holder

has been regarded as a certain Federal candidate, hence this implied that he aspired to hold office in South Australia as well. The debate, if it did nothing else, seemed to confirm the opinion that the Kingston Government is losing some of its command over the House. Ministers energetically opposed the motion, yet it was carried against them without a division being ventured. Their arguments were brushed aside. Mr. Holder urged the impracticability of a man discharging the dual function, while both he and the Premier strongly represented that it was a matter in which the constituencies should be left to judge. Formal disqualifications, if any are needed, should be passed by the Federal Parliament. That seems the sound view for State legislatures to take. Meanwhile, the South Australian resolution is a resolution only.

**West
Australian
Delay.**

It is too soon, as yet, to say that Western Australia positively blocks the way. But there are signs that her persistent dallying with the Federation issue (for which the electors are not to blame) may place the other colonies in some dilemma. After sharp discussion Sir John Forrest had his way in Parliament, as usual. That is to say, the endeavour to have the Commonwealth Bill submitted to a referendum, as was done in the other colonies, was defeated. The Bill is to be submitted, but side by side with it the measure with the amendments in favour of Western Australia suggested by the Select Committee. Even so, there is not much ground for apprehension as to the result; but time is being cut to waste alarmingly. The Enabling Bill has many stages yet to pass; then must come an interval for the referendum; then, if the vote is favourable, a special session to pass the Address to the Crown. Months will be consumed in this way, and the question arises. Are the other colonies to wait submissively for the verdict of the West? Mr. Holder, the South Australian Treasurer, seems to assume it will be so, for he has spoken about the Federal elections in that colony being probably delayed in consequence. But there is little probability of the larger colonies proving so complaisant.



S.A. "Critic.]"

MR. KINGSTON AND THE LABOUR PARTY.
"There's no danger, gentlemen, he can only bark."

The
New Zealand
Outlook.

The New Zealand Parliament has gone into its final recess. There will be a new House next year. Calculations based only on the law of chances, or the sentiment that "turn about is fair play," would prompt the conclusion that now, at last, the Seddon Ministry must be approaching the end of its tenure. It is getting on for ten years since the party it represents (then headed by Mr. Ballance) gained office. Nevertheless, such anticipations are quite likely to prove wide of the mark. Many shrewd observers by no means votaries of Seddonism are inclined to the opinion that instead of losing power the Ministry will recruit its diminished majority by the gain of some half-dozen seats. This reasoning rests mainly upon the belief that the Government have bound the mass of the electors to them by the bonds of gratitude for favour past, and expectancy of favours to come. The women voters, who owe their suffrage to Mr. Seddon, are pronounced to be still solidly Ministerial; those who have received, and those who hope for, old-age pensions are on his side; Ministers, too, are practised in finesse, and know how to make proposed expenditure on local works influence votes over a large area. If these prognostications are borne out, the Seddon Ministry, long spoken of as "continuous," will presently be called "interminable." Meanwhile, its members, a good deal scattered of late, are closing up their ranks. Mr. John Mackenzie is back from England, partially, at least, restored to health. Though Mr. Cadman, an able politician, has retired, it is positively affirmed that Mr. J. G. Ward will rejoin the Cabinet—more, that he will again be Treasurer. Mr. Ward's payment of his New Zealand creditors in full has rehabilitated him financially, and made this possible.

Farewell
to
Samoa.

At another time Australia would certainly have experienced a spasm of disappointment—not unmixed with irritation—at the arrangement come to regarding Samoa. Ten or fifteen years ago the Imperial Government would have been bombarded with protests from these colonies, had it been proposed that the British should simply abandon their interest in the group in exchange for conces-



N.Z. "Graphic."]]

"BREAKING UP."

"Thank goodness they're gone, and I shall be able to get a good night's rest at last."

sions, only some of which are in the Pacific; the others as far afield as West Africa. The feeling is modified now, partly by the consciousness that the tripartite control has been a dismal failure as a condominium always is; partly by the recognition that Great Britain has an important and delicate diplomatic game to play with Germany. The state of affairs in South Africa, the enigmatical attitude of the Germans towards the Americans in the Philippines, dispose Australians to acquiesce in a settlement they certainly do not like, rather than raise a clamour which might embarrass Lord Salisbury in maintaining his present good understanding with Berlin. For one thing the Germans are established in the Pacific now, and have come to stay. They have their slice of New Guinea, also the Carolines lately taken over from Spain. Now they are to have the two large Samoan islands, Savaii and Upolu, from which England walks out, and America is to have the smaller island Tutuila, rendered valuable by its fine harbour of Pango Pango. By way of a set-off the Solomon Islands are

left entirely to us, Germany abandoning Ysabel and Choiseul, which were claimed within her sphere. Tonga also, to which German claims were shadowy, is resigned to British influence. The bargain cannot be called a good one for Australia, because Samoa is one of the most valuable positions in the Pacific, on the direct line to Vancouver, while the Solomon Islanders would want a prodigious amount of taming before their territory could be accessible to civilisation. As for Tonga, the reversionary interest there has been regarded as ours all along.

**Faces
that are
Missed.**

The influenza epidemic has left sad traces of its visit this spring. In South Australia the Treasury Benches were almost empty for a while, members of the Government being all abed. In Victoria, besides a host of private bereavements, one or two well-known figures are missing from public life. Hope is not entirely abandoned of seeing the once burly and

jovial Labour member, Mr. John Hancock, back in his place again. But he has been long absent, and his case is one of grave anxiety. Mr. Hancock has no enemies among his opponents. There was never a tinge of bitterness in his oratory, even when most vehement, and he was distinctly one of the humourists of the House. The universally popular Mr. Zox has gone finally from the Assembly, where his white-waistcoated figure had been conspicuous for many years. In politics he was useful, but never brilliant. His peculiarity was that every trace of the humour which enlivened his conversation deserted him when he rose to speak in public. In the House, consequently, he was hardly listened to; out of it his companionship was sought eagerly. He did much painstaking work as Chairman of the Charities Commission—work not yet turned to any account—and was foremost whenever some kind-hearted effort or philanthropic scheme was afoot.



Photograph by]

SIR EDWARD CLARKE, Q.C., M.P

[London Stereoscopic Co.

II.—BEYOND THE COLONIES.

BY W. T. STEAD.

LONDON, October 2, 1899.

The Transvaal. The story of our dealings with the Transvaal in the last few weeks may be briefly told. In the month of August it seemed likely that the difference was about to be arranged. The Transvaal Government under pressure of the "friendly counsels" of Sir Alfred Milner, and the more urgent representations of the Cape Dutch, had reduced their franchise from fourteen years to seven, and enacted a law by which any Outlander who could prove that he has lived seven years in the Transvaal would at once be enrolled as a burgher, and would be entitled to vote for the Volksraad and for the appointment of the President and the commandant general. Mr. Chamberlain publicly declared that this offered a basis of settlement, and proposed that a mixed commission should be appointed to place beyond all doubt the satisfactory character of the seven years' franchise law of July. As President Kruger is said to have declared that the seven years' franchise law would emancipate fifty thousand Outlanders—that is to say, nearly twice the number of the old Boers on the electoral roll—all that appeared to be necessary was a local Commission of Inquiry to verify on the spot the justice of the President's anticipations. Owing to some conversation between the State's Attorney, Mr. Smuts, and the British Agent, Mr. Conyngham Greene, President Kruger got it into his head that if he offered five years' franchise he might be able to secure from the British Government a definite repudiation of all right to interfere in the Transvaal by virtue of the suzerainty of 1881 which they believed had been abandoned in 1884. There were other conditions, but this was the vital point upon which they insisted. President Kruger then made a definite offer that in exchange for the repudiation of all right to interfere in the internal affairs of the

Transvaal by virtue of the suzerainty of 1881 he would concede the five years' franchise. This offer was made in August, in the confident anticipation that it would be gladly accepted, and that the controversy would be closed. To their astonishment and dismay the offer was rejected, the suzerainty was reaffirmed, and all that was stated about arbitration was that the British Government was willing to discuss the matter.

Boer Tactics.

On September 2 the Boers, finding their offer rejected, fell back upon the old proposal of our Government, and in somewhat involved terms assented to the proposed Commission of Inquiry into the seven years' franchise. Thereupon the Cabinet decided to abandon their old ground of inquiry by mixed commission into the seven years' franchise, declared that they were satisfied that the seven years' franchise would not give immediate and substantial representation to the Outlanders, and then demanded that President Kruger should give the five years' franchise. They added a new demand that English should be admitted equally with Dutch in the discussions of the Volksraad. This despatch simply asked the Boers to give the five years' franchise while refusing to grant the quid pro quo which the Boers required. On September 16 the Boers replied, expressing their surprise that a new proposal should have been sprung upon them after they had accepted the original proposition of Mr. Chamberlain to refer the seven years' franchise to a mixed commission of inquiry. They also remarked somewhat drily that "it is not clear on what grounds Her Majesty's Government, after having recently, by means of its invitation, intimated that it could not declare without an inquiry whether the franchise law would afford immediate and substantial representation, is to-day, without having made any inquiry, in a position

to declare that the measure thus mentioned is insufficient for the object contemplated." They therefore renewed their acceptance of the proposed Mixed Commission, and while repudiating any promise to allow English to be used in the Volksraad, expressed an earnest hope that the Government would refrain from springing fresh demands upon them, and would declare itself satisfied to abide by its own proposal for a joint commission, which Mr. Chamberlain had proposed, and which they had accepted.

**A Hint from
the Hague
Conference.**

At the Conference at the Hague such disputes as those between England and the Transvaal, which turn on a question of fact, were lengthily discussed and carefully provided for in Article 9 of the Convention of Arbitration. Lord Pauncefote, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, took a leading and honourable part in elaborating this article, which provides that when disputes arise between States which threaten to involve war an International Commission of Investigation should be issued for the purpose of clearing up the facts by a careful and conscientious examination such as would throw light upon all that was obscure in the controversy. The Boers had, therefore, behind them, not only Mr. Chamberlain's own proposal, but the unanimous counsel of all the Powers represented at the Hague, from which assembly they themselves had been excluded.

**A Significant
Reminder
from France**

Foreigners, of course, are all convinced that the world is now witnessing a carefully engineered act of international piracy to which the part played by England at the Hague was a cunningly devised prelude. M. D'Estournelles was for years virtually French Ambassador at London. At the Hague he was the constant ally of Lord Pauncefote, and the famous clause about Duty in the Arbitration Convention was his handiwork. Speaking last month at a meeting of his fellow-countrymen, M. D'Estournelles said:—

I shall only say one word about England to call to mind that it is to her eminent delegate, Lord Pauncefote, that is due the great honour of having been the first to produce a project for an international tribunal of arbitration. This honour may become an unalterable and brilliant glory if England remains faithful to the initiative which she has taken. A dispute of long standing has just broken out between her and the little State of the Transvaal. This is the

crucial test! This is the opportunity for an action strengthening the declarations of the Government. . . . Will England, after three months, take two contradictory initiatives? Will she resort to the machinery of the Hague to declare war at Pretoria? No, that seems impossible. She will not condemn herself. She will not with her own hands tear up the peace-making document which she has hardly drawn up; she will not make the world resound with the noise of battle on the morrow of the day when she held up before its eyes the shining sign so long expected, of justice and peace-making.

**Changing
the
Issue.**

The Boers were in no hurry to reply to the last despatch of the British Government. That misssive concluded with the threat that if the reply was unsatisfactory to us we would once more change the issue and, abandoning all discussion of the franchise upon which we had hitherto insisted, would proceed to formulate other demands not particularly specified, but which it was clearly understood would entail direct interference on our part in the internal affairs of the Transvaal. The Ministerial Press and the Ministerial eulogists on the platform are now proclaiming that the issue is to be changed once more. Instead of demanding the inquiry into the five years' franchise which has already been offered them if we would abandon the suzerainty of 1881, or the detailed series of reforms which are not yet formulated, all those questions are to be thrown overboard, and we are to go to war with the Transvaal solely upon the question of asserting our supremacy or paramountcy in South Africa. Considering that, as Mr. Garrett points out in an article quoted elsewhere, it is based, in the nature of things, upon the overwhelming balance of forces, industrial, financial, and numerical, in South Africa, we have as little need to go to war to assert it as the wolf did to eat the lamb, merely in order to prove that he had stronger teeth.

**Leaders
Who Don't
Lead.**

There have been some vigorous protests against this policy, but for the most part the public is apathetic, not realising the gravity of the issue. Too great reliance upon Mr. Gladstone in times past has left the nation ill prepared to face the situation in which we have not only no Mr. Gladstone, but no responsible leaders of the Opposition. Sir Henry Campbell-Pannerman, after declaring that there was no cause for war, betook himself to Marienbad, from which in the course of two

months he only emitted a solitary note of dissatisfaction which for all practical purposes might as well never have been uttered. As for Lord Rosebery, he has been as dumb as a fish. Mr. Asquith made a brief speech to a woman's association in Scotland, in which he assumed that it only lay with us to decide that the whole of the relations between the Outlanders and the Boers could be taken up and settled. Mr. Asquith's speech was not bellicose in its tone, but if we have a right to settle these things without taking into account the South African Republic, what becomes of the independence of that Republic? Mr. Morley led the way by his impeachment of the policy which he saw was leading to war and annexation. He was followed by Sir William Harcourt, who, speaking with the authority of a Minister who had taken part in the framing of both Conventions of 1881 and 1884, denied that the suzerainty in the Preamble of 1881 continues to exist. Mr. Leonard Courtney vigorously seconded Mr. Morley's protest at the great demonstration in Manchester. The most notable utterance, from many points of view, although it came late in the day, was Sir Edward's bold challenge to his constituents at Plymouth. Sir Edward Clarke not only impeached the policy to which his Government was committed, but backed his opinions by offering to resign his seat if the Conservatives carried their dissent from his opinion so far as to object to his continuing to represent them in the House of Commons.

Public Meetings. Meetings have been held in various parts of the country, chiefly in the North, at which strong resolutions have been passed protesting against the threatened war. At Crewe a hostile amendment was carried. At Manchester, where Mr. Morley and Mr. Courtney spoke, a small minority tried their best to interrupt the proceedings, but when the resolution was put to a vote they did not number one-tenth of the assembly. The Baptist Union, at its annual meeting at Bradford, passed a resolution on the subject, and similar resolutions have been passed by local religious bodies. But it would be idle to contend that there has been anything approaching to a na-

tional or a general expression of hostility to war. But this was only to be expected, as the general feeling is one of incredulity as to the possibility of such an issue to the negotiations. In London it is different. On Sunday, August 24, a meeting of protest was summoned at Trafalgar Square. It was a risky experiment, for the mob in London has from time immemorial always been ready to break up peace meetings, whether they are held in the Square or in Hyde Park. In 1878 Mr. Bradlaugh's clothes were torn off his back, Mr. Gladstone's windows were broken, and those who protested against war with Russia were pelted with dead cats and rotten eggs. It is therefore not surprising that on Sunday afternoon, when the promoters of the meeting reached Trafalgar Square, they found themselves in the presence of a crowd which, to put it mildly, was not in sympathy with the objects of the meeting. It was well-dressed, consisting chiefly of shopmen and clerks, with a few working men. The crowd itself was good-humoured enough, nor was there any display of the violent passions which disgraced the Jingoës when they broke up the peace meetings of 1878, but they howled lustily enough, chanted "Rule Britannia" more or less discordantly, and abused the speakers who stood on the plinth of Nelson's Column in the choicest language of the gutters of the slums. To speak was impossible, and the attempt to address the howling crowd in dumb show was finally terminated by a fusillade of apples and tomatoes obtained from costermongers' barrows, which supplied convenient ammunition to the party of war. The "Spectator" says the scene in Trafalgar Square recalled the tumultuous clamour of the Parisian populace which, in the summer of 1870, paraded the boulevards howling "to Berlin," which had as its immediate results the launching of the Empire upon a war which led the Emperor to Sedan. The "Spectator" has reasons for its apprehensions. In contemplating the Imperial edifice on such occasions as this it is impossible not to remember the dream of Nebuchadnezzar, the King of Babylon. Our Empire is indeed "a great image whose brightness was excellent, and the form thereof ter-

rible. His head was of gold, his breast and his arms of silver, his legs of iron, his feet part of iron and part of clay." For the feet mingled with miry clay we have not far to seek at Trafalgar Square.

The reception of the Admiral who destroyed the Spanish fleet in the harbour of Manila was carried out on a scale that could hardly have been exceeded if Admiral Dewey had been Nelson returning from the Battle of the Nile. For days New York and the country round about seem to have given themselves up to a perfect delirium of enthusiasm. What with fireworks at night, bands all day, triumphal processions on land and water, nothing was left undone to intimate to all the world that, of all qualities which a human being can display, the qualities of a successful fighting man

are the most appreciated by our American kinsman. Dewey did his work creditably and well; he has displayed great self-control, and he has kept a level head, and altogether, quite apart from his victory at Manila, he is a man whom the Republic would do well to honour. But this wild extravagance of acclaim is rather more worthy of the populace of Imperial Rome than of the steady and sober citizens of the Republic. The crowd cheer soldiers much as they cheer football matches; and it was very significant that at the great American demonstration to welcome home Admiral Dewey, Sir Thomas Lipton, the successful grocer, who has brought his Shamrock to New York to "lift" if he can the American Cup, was the most popular figure in the procession.

The Verdict on Dreyfus. The excitement of approaching war has practically monopolised public attention in the latter part of the month, but in the first part

the close of the Dreyfus case held the first place in public interest. The trial closed with a verdict of guilty with extenuating circumstances by a majority of five to two. The addition to the verdict of "extenuating circumstances," it is said, was obtained by a threat of a third member of the Court-Martial to vote "not guilty." Had three votes been given for acquittal, Dreyfus could not have been sentenced. As the votes were five to two, he was declared guilty, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. The verdict itself was less remarkable than the protest which it provoked throughout the world. For months past the Dreyfus case had been to the newspaper readers of Europe and America like a stock tragedy continually on the boards. There was none too poor or too remote not to feel an interest in the long unwinding of the coil of the destiny of Dreyfus. The newspapers had done their best to keep up the popular interest. Their correspondents were passionate partisans disseminating to the ends of the earth the fears and emotions which were generated in the Court of Rennes. Outside France there was only one opinion as to the innocence of the accused, hence, when the trial closed after what seemed to outsiders a long-drawn travesty of legal procedure, in which everything



"Freeman's Journal."]

[DUBLIN.

FRANCE AND HER ENEMIES.

was done which ought not to have been done, and nothing was done which ought to have been done in a court of justice, while the evidence which was really of first value was forbidden to be tendered, the sentence provoked an instant shriek of horror in every part of the world. It was as if the pit and gallery of a theatre which had been expecting the triumph of injured virtue were unexpectedly confronted with a very ill-played last act in which the villain is triumphant and the hero goes under. The row created by the newspapers throughout the world can only be compared to the sudden hooting of a myriad of steam-whistles at some popular celebration in America. Journalism throughout the world strained its throat in pronouncing the most comprehensive "Damn!" that the world has yet heard.

**The Gallery
of the
World
Theatre.**

The effect upon the public was commensurate with the exertions used by the newspapers to produce an impression on the minds of their readers. In Hungary and Italy the police had to be employed to protect the French Consulates from insult; in many other countries meetings were held to protest against the sentence and express sympathy with Dreyfus. Some fifty thousand persons assembled in Hyde Park on Sunday the 17th to express their indignation at the verdict, while similar meetings took place in many American cities. All this was very natural, but it emphasises one of the results of modern journalism. It converts the whole world into a theatre in which every newspaper reader considers that he fails in his duty if he does not applaud or hiss the actors whose performances are presented to him every morning. Natural as this may be, it is not without danger. You can applaud or hiss the actors as you please in the real theatre without evil results; but when the performers upon whom you pronounce so brawling a judgment are, as on this occasion, the rulers of a great nation with whom you have to do business in innumerable parts of the world, it is easy to see the mischief that may be wrought in politics by this uncontrolled abandonment to the instincts of the playhouse.

**The Boycott
of the
Paris
Exhibition.**

The newspapers were filled with suggestions of varying degrees of idiocy as to the duty of the outside nations to punish France for the verdict of the court-martial on Dreyfus. Paris is to hold a great Exhibition next year, the chief attraction of which will be the presence of exhibitors from all lands. Some feather-head seems to have imagined that it would tend to improve matters if the outside public were to boycott the French Exhibition by way of indicating its dissent from the verdict of the Court-Martial. An immense hullabaloo was raised in the Press. Every day solemn pledges were registered by those who would never, never go to Paris or its Exhibition, and strings of paragraphs announced how this, that, and the other exhibitor had withdrawn his application for space, and would refuse to send his goods to the capital of a country whose Court-Martial had condemned Dreyfus. Never was there so much fury, and seldom did it signify so little. For when the storm died away it was discovered that of the two thousand and intending British exhibitors, only twenty-three had indicated in a more or less tentative fashion their intention to withdraw from the Exhibition. If they had carried this out, they would merely have made room for other exhibitors who were pressing to come in.

**The Pardon
of
Dreyfus.**

In the midst of all the commotion it was announced that Dreyfus had withdrawn his appeal to the Superior Military Court, and that he had been pardoned by the President on the application of General de Galliffet, who represented that the verdict of extenuating circumstances justified the exercise of the Presidential clemency, especially as there was every probability that Dreyfus would not live to complete the second half of his sentence. Dreyfus was liberated, and went with his wife to recruit his health at Carpentras, in the South of France. He is guarded as jealously by detectives as if he had been an Irish Secretary in the days of the Invincibles. In a brief but dignified letter, Dreyfus declared that liberty was nothing to him without honour, and that he intended to devote the rest of his days to the complete vindication of his charac-

ter before the Court. His supporters maintain that it will take four years before they finally succeed in rehabilitating their hero, but they are under no delusion as to the impossibility of achieving that rehabilitation in the military courts. On the other hand, there is a strong disposition to pass the sponge over the whole affair, and to let bygones be bygones.

The trial of the conspirators **A Fly-blown Pretender.** against the Republic who were arrested just when the trial at

Rennes began opened in Paris, when the Public Prosecutor unfolded before the Court an astonishing correspondence, from which it appeared that the Duke of Orleans was up to the neck in a conspiracy to overthrow the Republic. The letters which were read leave no doubt whatever as to the desire of this pretender to bring about internal disorder in France in the hopes that he might thereby ascend the throne of his fathers. The letters show, however, such an utter lack of any initiative, energy, courage, or revolutionary genius that their production should give a quietus to the hopes of the Orleanists. President Loubet may be congratulated if

he has not only passed the sponge over the Dreyfus case, but finally extinguished the hopes of the Orleanist Pretender. One of the curious things about these Royalist conspiracies was the extent to which they hoped to profit by the social unrest produced by the strikes. It is now, however, suggested that the great strike which has broken out at the works of Le Creusot have their origin in Royalist intrigue. The demands formulated by the strikers do not appear to be very unreasonable:—

1. That the Union should be recognised.
2. That religious liberty should be respected.
3. That the use of abusive language by the foreman should be restrained.
4. That they should not be harassed by excessive surveillance after hours.

It is curious that it should be necessary to demand liberty of conscience in the free-thinking country of France. The strike is said to have left some eight or nine thousand men idle, and such a stoppage of industry in France, although comparatively insignificant beside the great strike in Denmark, is quite sufficient to produce trepidation in high quarters and disorder in the streets.

In welcome contrast to the un-
International bridled denunciation of France and
Picnics.

the French which followed the verdict at Rennes, there has been a welcome interchange of international hospitalities between the British Association, which met at Dover, and the similar French Association which was meeting at Boulogne. It is much to be desired, in the interests of international fraternity, that these visits of courtesy should increase and multiply. Miss G. B. Stuart, a member of the International Institute of Journalists, writes me on this subject apropos of the article in last month's number on the importance of the international picnic:—

Some years ago some foreign journalists of distinction were invited to join in London the Conference of the Institute of Journalists. From this arose the idea of the Annual International Press Congress, which has now met six times, in Antwerp, Bordeaux, Budapest, Stockholm, Lisbon, and Rome respectively. People are fond of asking, "What does this Congress achieve?" It discusses dry professional questions about copyright, telegraphic tariffs, and such-like, for some five or six hours, distributed over as many days, and fills all the rest of the time with eating and drinking, sight-seeing and junketing, accepting hospitality from the monarch down to the tram companies. Anyone who has attended a congress knows that this description is fairly correct; there is not very much work done, in propor-



THE DUC D'ORLEANS.

tion to the social entertainment, and at the end of the week everyone is far more tired out with banqueting than with debate. But I maintain that this is half-way, a good two-thirds of the battle! In giving of their best right royally on the one side, in accepting hospitable favours with grace and courtesy on the other, men draw nearer to each other than ever they will do in argument, even for the highest interests; and these meetings between nations make for peace; for mutual understanding, for "things of good report" in a manner that can scarcely be overestimated. Do you remember Shylock's "But I will not eat with you!" and its quittance of scorn? Given that a man entertains you in his land with his best, and is ready to be your guest in your land in return, it is wonderful how professional arguments, rivalries, and grievances fade into the background! This is my answer to the frequent reproach of "Journalists on the junket again!"

**The
"No Popery"
Fuss.** The Dreyfus case has been used somewhat adroitly by the "Times" for the purpose of attacking the

Jesuits. No doubt the Dreyfus case is a bad blot upon French history, but it is not more scandalous than what happened in this country at the time when Titus Oates took up the trade of common informer, and there has been no such outburst of savage fury in France as that which disgraced London at the time of the Lord George Gordon riots. Note a very significant paragraph in the "Osservatore Romano," the organ of the Vatican, which expresses a hardly-veiled hope that the war now beginning may end in the exhaustion of the forces of Protestantism.

**The Burning
Question of
Incense.** The Church Congress will hold its first meeting this month in London, and those interested in ecclesiastical questions are wondering

whether its sittings will be attended by any sensational incidents. This interest is strictly confined to ecclesiastical circles, for the world at large, and London in particular, note with supreme unconcern the meetings of the Congress, which, whatever it does or does not do, is known to be a thousand times more concerned about the use of incense in churches than as to the justice or injustice of war in South Africa. The tickling of the nostrils by the making of a pungent smoke in church continues to absorb the attention of churchmen to an extraordinary extent. According to the "Record," not more than ten per cent. of the two hundred and fifty incumbents who use incense in divine worship have consented to abandon its use in deference to the exhortations of their archbishops. Mr. George Rus-

sell has explained that this is not mutiny on the part of the incense-burning clerics, for they only swore to obey the "godly admonitions" of their bishop, and a bishop who admonishes them not to burn incense emits an ungodly admonition—which means, of course, that the admonition to obey the bishop is strictly limited by each clergyman's own opinion. Anything is godly which he wishes to do, and everything is ungodly which he does not wish to do—he is a law unto himself, and can do as he pleases. Considering the imbecility of the whole controversy, it is much to be regretted that good men and good women will waste their lives in discussing the rightness or wrongness of making smells in church, when the bulk of them have nothing to say upon the vital issue of peace and war in Africa.

**Hope
for Poland.** When I was at the Parliamentary Conference at Christiania I had the pleasure of meeting some Polish professors, who expressed with some considerable vehemence their indignation with the Russian Tsar because he had not yet made any substantial amelioration in the condition of Poland. "Wait a bit," I said; "let us adjourn the discussion for twelve months, and see whether at next inter-parliamentary conference you have not cause to be mistaken in proclaiming that nothing will be done for Poland." So the discussion was adjourned, and I am glad to see from the following telegram from the Odessa correspondent of the "Times" that my confidence in the good intentions of the Russian Government has not been misplaced:—

An important and far-reaching concession to the Poles in Russian Poland has just been announced, the Imperial authorities at St. Petersburg having consented to the petition of leading Poles in educational circles at Warsaw, which was supported by the Governor-General of Poland, Prince Imeretinsky, for a radical change in the law relating to the instruction of Polish youth in their native language and history. So far as the middle-class educational establishments in Russian Poland are concerned, the teaching in all classes will be carried on in the Polish tongue, the assimilation being on a general plan and made compulsory, while the Polish language will constitute one of the main subjects in the educational curriculum of the higher class institutions, and will be taught in all classes of these establishments. The curriculum in the four lower forms will include a grammatical course, while the history of Polish literature will be included in the higher forms, and the extent of the programme will correspond more or less to that of the educational course marked out for the teaching of the Russian

DIARY FOR OCTOBER—NOVEMBER, 1899.

I.—AUSTRALASIAN.

LEADING EVENTS FROM OCT. 15 TO NOV. 15.

October 15.—Death of Senior-Sergeant Angling, of the Australian Horse.

October 16.—Mr. Neil Neilson elected to represent Burrowa in N.S.W. Assembly. Boating accident Portland (Vic.), two lives lost.

October 17.—Mr. Lyne's Ministry sworn in in N.S.W. Assembly.

October 18.—Annual meeting Municipal Association of Victoria. Sir John Forrest interviewed, re Kalgoolie alluvial dispute, says the law must not be flouted. Sydney Chamber of Commerce appoints committee to collect information respecting Federal tariffs. Queensland Police Commission continues its sittings.

October 19.—Arrival in London of Miss Amy Castles; year's free instruction offered by director of London College of Music, and declined. Marine Court of Inquiry suspend certificate of master of the *Thermopylae* for six months. W.A. Government raise a loan of £1,000,000 on Treasury Bills. Discovery of small-pox on S.S. *Afric*.

October 21.—Execution of an aboriginal murderer at Derby, W.A.

October 23.—Active preparations in all the colonies for despatching troops to the Transvaal. Death of Mr. E. L. Zox, M.L.A. for East Melbourne in Victorian Legislative Assembly. Returning members of the Australian Eleven arrive in Adelaide.

October 26.—Death of Mr. James E. Brown, W.A. Conservator of Forests. Violent scene in New South Wales Assembly.

October 27.—Deputation of Kalgoolie alluvial miners waits on the Minister of Mines. News received of the death of Grant Allen.

October 28.—Victorian and Tasmanian troops leave by the White Star liner *Medic*, amidst great enthusiasm.

October 30.—Annual meeting in Sydney of the Australasian Federation League; Mayor of Sydney (Sir Matthew Harris) elected President.

October 31.—News received of the serious wounding of Lieutenant Carbery, formerly of Melbourne, in the Transvaal.

November 1.—Embarkation of the Queensland contingent for the Transvaal.

November 2.—Foundation-stone laid of Cottesloe (W.A.) Deaf and Dumb Institution by the Governor.

November 3.—Mr. Oliver, Commissioner for obtaining information respecting suitable sites for Federal capital, visits Albion and Corowa. Second portion of N.S.W. troops leave for Transvaal per S.S. *Aberdeen*.

November 5.—W.A. troops join the *Medic* at Albany. Sudden death of Mr. J. B. Walker, Vice-Chancellor Tasmanian University, solicitor, and leading authority on early Tasmanian history.

November 6.—Death of Mr. Wyndham Brown, ex-P.M., and first Parliamentary representative in N.S.W. for Stuart.

November 8.—News received that Britain and Germany agree re Samoan question. Conference of Colonial Chambers of Commerce held in Melbourne to discuss Federal tariff. Death of Mr. Geo. Snubert, telegraph engineer Victorian Post and Telegraph department.

November 9.—Prince of Wales' fifty-eighth birthday. Councilor M'Eacharn re-elected Mayor of Melbourne for third year in succession. Death of Mr. Stapleton, member for Grenville in Victorian Assembly.

November 10.—Farewell dinner to Sir Charles Hotted Smith, Victorian retiring military commandant.

November 13.—Annual sessions opened of Presbyterian Church of Victoria, and Baptist Union of Victoria. Major-General Downes selected military commandant, Victoria, in succession to Sir Charles Hotted Smith. Delegates to Intercolonial Conference of Mann-

ufacturers meeting in Melbourne entertained by President of Melbourne Chamber.

November 14.—Opening of Victorian Rifle Association's annual meeting; first stage of the Queen's Prize shot off.

November 15.—Hobart Marine Board decides to erect a leading light in the Derwent, to enable strange vessels to come safely in at night.

PARLIAMENTARY.

October 17.—In N.S.W. Assembly new Ministry sworn in; Mr. Lyne, Premier, announces the Ministerial programme. In W.A. Legislative Council Divorce Act Amendment Bill withdrawn by Mr. Stone.

October 18.—Electoral Bill passes second reading in W.A. Council.

October 19.—W.A. Government raise £1,000,000 loan on Treasury Bills. Phylloxera Prevention Bill and Northern Territory Crown Lands Bill discussed in S.A. Assembly. After stone-throwing debate in S.A. Assembly, Premier's motion carried for despatch of troops to the Transvaal.

October 20.—Lengthy discussion of Estimates in W.A. Assembly.

October 23.—New Zealand Parliament votes £1,500 to the widow of Sir Julius Vogel.

October 26.—Phylloxera Prevention Bill passed by S.A. Assembly.

October 30.—Lively debate in W.A. Assembly on the administration of the railways.

October 31.—Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill read third time in N.S.W. Assembly; Bill to fix certain public holidays on Mondays also passed. In W.A. Assembly report of Postal Commission laid on the table. In Victorian Legislative Council Meat Supervision Bill passed through early stages. Third reading of Water Act Amendment Bill carried in Victorian Assembly.

November 1.—In N.S.W. Assembly several small Bills committed, and Early Closing Bill read a second time. In Victorian Assembly Railway Loan Bill passed, Surplus Revenue Bill reported, and Factories Act Amendment Bill committed.

November 2.—S.A. Labour party support Government, and ward off want of confidence attack from the Opposition. Phylloxera Bill read third time.

November 7.—In S.A. Assembly Presbyterian Church Bill passed, and Local Government Bill considered. In W.A. Parliament Select Committee's report on National Commonwealth Bill further discussed.

November 8.—In Tasmanian Assembly Bill for Suppression of Public Betting discharged from order paper. Crown Lands Bill passed through S.A. Legislative Council.

November 9.—Death of Mr. Stapleton, member Victorian Assembly.

November 10.—By-election Deloraine seat Tasmanian Assembly; Mr. J. Best elected.

November 14.—Bill to authorise raising £500,000 by increasing amount of Victorian Government 3 per cent. Stock passed through Legislative Council. Mr. S. Gillott, new member for East Melbourne, introduced to Victorian Assembly. Premier of Queensland in Legislative Assembly expresses satisfaction at exchange of territory between England and Germany in the South Seas. In W.A. Assembly, Bill providing for seats being supplied to shop assistants introduced. Proposed Liquor Act Amendment and Early Closing Bills considered in N.S.W. Assembly.

November 15.—Publishers of Melbourne "Age" and "Australasian" called before the Victorian Assembly, and committed for breach of privilege in commenting on Jackson inquiry case.

November 16.—"Age" and "Australasian" publishers released on payment of £100 fees each.

II.—GENERAL (SEPTEMBER).

LEADING EVENTS.

September 1.—The Colonial Office issues the exact text of the latest note addressed by Her Majesty's Government to that of the South African Republic. At the Rennes Court-martial General Sebert gives important military evidence in favour of Dreyfus. Six hundred lives lost by the flooding of a copper mine at Besshi Thikoku, in Japan. At a joint meeting of the employers and men affected by the great lock-out in Denmark, an agreement is arrived at for its termination. Six young Turks of good position are arrested in Constantinople.

September 2.—The Raad at Pretoria sit in secret session to consider Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch.

September 3.—A bull-fight takes place at Boulogne; 5,000 people present, over 1,000 of whom are English.

September 4.—An International Congress on Social Hygiene opens in Brussels. The Danish lock-out ends by the agreement of the men and their employers. The Trade Union Congress opens at Plymouth. At Pretoria the officials disclaim all knowledge of the issue of warrants for the arrest of prominent Uitlanders which has been reported. The Public Library Association meets in Manchester.

September 5.—Lord Sandhurst, Governor of Bombay, admits the plague is again spreading, and with the failure of the rains the situation becomes dangerous. At the Rennes Court-martial the request of M. Labori to his Government to call Colonel von Schwarzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi as witnesses is rejected. M. Labori telegraphs to the German Emperor and the King of Italy.

September 6.—Sir F. Forestier-Walker arrives at Cape Town from England. The Legislative Council of Victoria rejects the Woman's Suffrage Bill by 27 votes to 17.

September 7.—At the Rennes Court-martial M. Labori requests that a committee be appointed to receive the evidence of Colonel von Schwarzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi. This is refused by the Court. The Public Prosecutor addresses the Court, and demands the condemnation of Dreyfus. President McKinley is elected a member of the Bricklayers and Stonemasons' International Union, before laying the foundation of the new Post-Office buildings at Chicago.

September 8.—There is a debate in the Raad at Pretoria on the massing of British troops on the Transvaal border.

September 9.—The trial of Captain Dreyfus before the Court-martial at Rennes is concluded. The judges find that Captain Dreyfus was guilty in 1894 of carrying on dealings with foreign Powers, but that there are extenuating circumstances. The accused is condemned to ten years' imprisonment. Captain Dreyfus signs the notice of his appeal against the Court-martial's finding. The Transvaal Government agree to a Conference at Cape Town on questions in dispute between it and the British Government. The trial of Knezevitch on the charge of attempting the assassination of the ex-King of Serbia along with twenty-six other prisoners takes place at Belgrade.

September 12.—M. Zola publishes a letter in the "Aurore" on the Dreyfus verdict under the title "The Fifth Act." The British despatch sent after the last Cabinet Council reaches the Transvaal Government, and is read in the Volksraad.

September 13.—The Oceanic liner arrives at New York, having made the voyage in six days two hours and thirty-seven minutes. A Cabinet Council is held in Paris, in which it is understood the pardon of Dreyfus is considered.

September 14.—The two Raads at Pretoria continue to discuss Mr. Chamberlain's despatch in secret session. In New South Wales a new Ministry is constituted, with Mr. W. J. Lyne as Premier.

September 16.—In the Legislative Council, held at Simla, the Indian Currency Bill is adopted. A shock of earthquake is felt at Cape Town. In the Cape House of Assembly the Extradition Bill with the Transvaal passes unopposed.

September 17.—A demonstration in Hyde Park is held to show sympathy with Captain and Madame Dreyfus; there are from 60,000 to 70,000 persons present. A battle is fought at Venezuela in which 1,600 are killed or wounded; the insurgent leader occupies Valencia and Puerto Cabello.

September 18.—The official text of the reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's last despatch is published.

September 19.—The Session of the States General of the Netherlands is opened by Queen Wilhelmina. The French Government at a Ministerial Council decide to grant a pardon to Captain Dreyfus.

September 20.—Captain Dreyfus is released at an early hour, and secretly leaves the Rennes Prison for the South of France. Sir A. Milner sends a telegram to the President of the Orange Free State stating that troops from the Cape may be stationed near the borders of the Orange Free State, but that no menace is intended. President Steyn replies with reserve. M. Guerin, the leader of the Anti-Semitic League, who has defied the French Government for several weeks in a house in Paris, surrenders to the police.

September 21.—The battleship London is launched at Portsmouth. The Orange Free State's Volksraad assembles at Bloemfontein in special session. Three more transports with troops for South Africa leave Bombay.

September 24.—A demonstration is held in Trafalgar Square against war in the Transvaal.

September 25.—The despatch sent by the Imperial Government of the 22nd instant is read in the Raad of Pretoria. The State trial in Serbia is at an end, sentences of death or imprisonment being pronounced on the accused.

September 26.—A succession of severe earthquake shocks is experienced at Darjeeling, India, accompanied by heavy rain and extensive landslides. Admiral Dewey arrives at New York in the cruiser Olympia. The French Minister of War selects General Delanne as successor to General Brault as head of the General Staff.

SPEECHES.

September 2.—Mr. Asquith, at Leven, on the South African crisis.

September 5.—Mr. John Morley, at Arbroath, on the Transvaal and the Empire. Lord Sandhurst, at Poona, on the plague and failure of the rains.

September 7.—Lord Loch, in London, on the Transvaal crisis. The German Emperor, at Stuttgart, on the Kingship at the head of the people. President Kruger, at Pretoria, urges the Raad to show moderation.

September 8.—The German Emperor, at Karlsruhe, on the glories of the German Army.

September 15.—Mr. Morley, at Manchester, on the Transvaal independence, the Cape Colony, and the need of wise consideration in the present crisis.

September 20.—Sir William Harcourt, at New Tredgar, speaks strongly against the attempts of the War Press to aggravate the situation between Great Britain and the Transvaal.

September 21.—President Steyn, at Bloemfontein, on the relations of Great Britain and the Transvaal.

OBITUARY.

September 3.—His Holiness Sophronius, Patriarch of Egypt, 163.

September 4.—M. Ristitch (Minister-President in Serbia), 68.

September 6.—Principal Theodore Beck, of the Mahommedan College, Aligarh, India, 40.

September 12.—Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, 56. Rev. C. J. P. Eyre, 85.

September 14.—Lord Watson (Lord of Appeal in Scotland), 71.

September 18.—Professor Karl Stork, of Vienna, 66.

September 19.—Senator Scheurer-Kestner (Paris).

September 22.—General Brault (chief of the French General Staff), 62.

THE HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

COLONIAL WARD



"Westminster Gazette."]

[Sept. 14.

IN THE COLONIAL WARD.

Nurse Chamberlain: "Here's your draught, Mr. Kruger."

Mr. Kruger: "Is there any of that horrid suzerainty in it?"

Nurse Chamberlain: "No, there isn't; so you'd better drink it up quickly and get it over."



"Der Floh."]

[Vienna.

THE BATTLE WITH THE DRAGON.

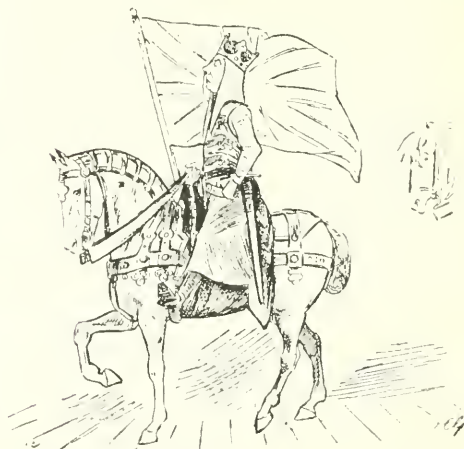
John Bull: "A miserable dragon, this Kruger! Nobody can believe how he hangs on to Manunon, his shining gold. As if man could find happiness when he has so much of this stuff! If it costs him his head, I shall take his hoard away!"



"The Star."]

[Johannesburg.

Little Boy Kruger had better not jump on the tail too long.



"Westminster Gazette."]

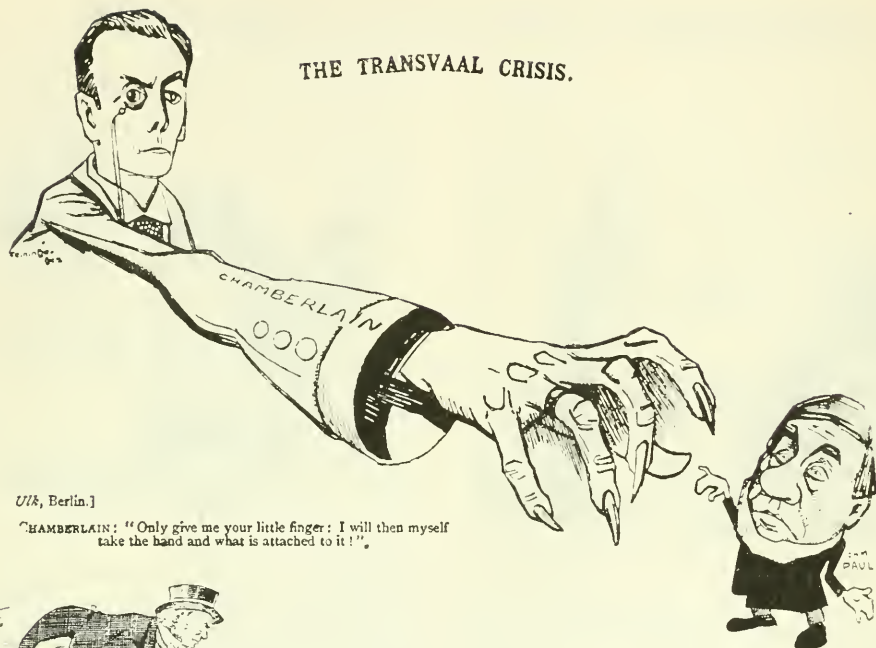
[London.

HER MAJESTY'S KING JOE.

On his War Horse.

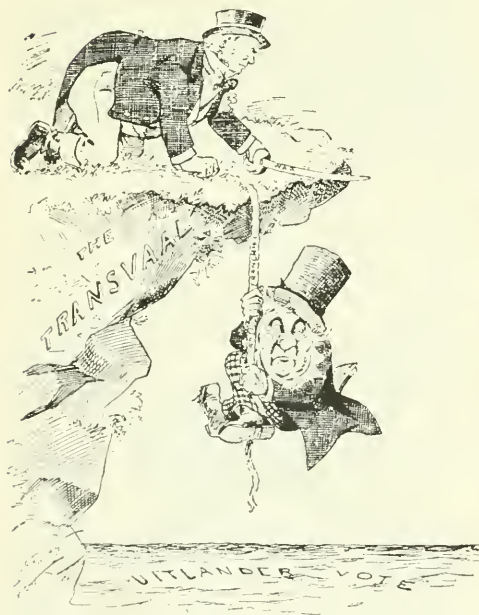
(Suggested by sketch of "King John" at "Her Majesty's.")

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.



Ufa, Berlin.]

CHAMBERLAIN: "Only give me your little finger: I will then myself take the hand and what is attached to it!"

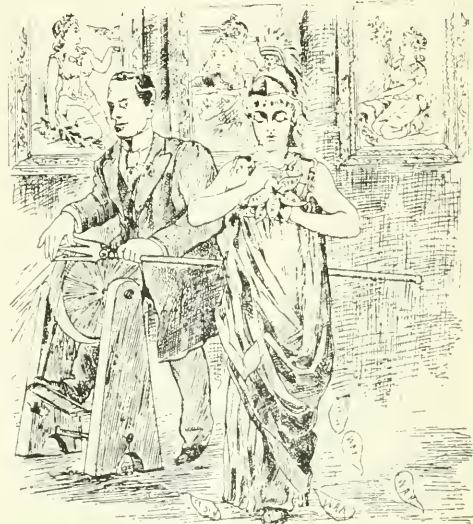


Montreal Daily Witness.]

THE DILEMMA.

[August 30.

OOM PAUL: "If I hang on he'll cut the rope. If I drop I'll be swamped sooner or later. What'll I do?"



Hindi Punch.]

PEACE OR WAR!

[Bombay.

Britannia wonders, while Chamberlain sharpens the trident.

THE DREYFUS CASE.



La Silhouette.

A DRY NURSE !

[Paris.



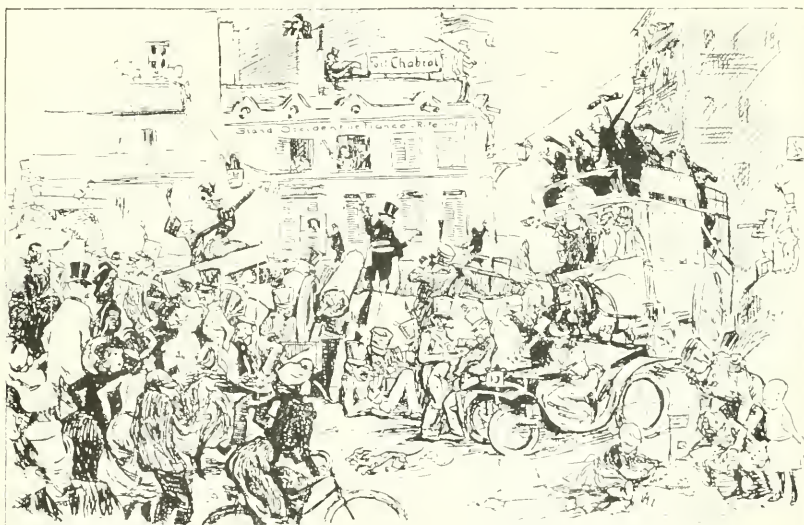
Lustige Blätter.

PROOF POSITIVE !

[Berlin.

She neglects her own offspring to feed Dreyfus !!

(Is this all, or is there more to come ?)

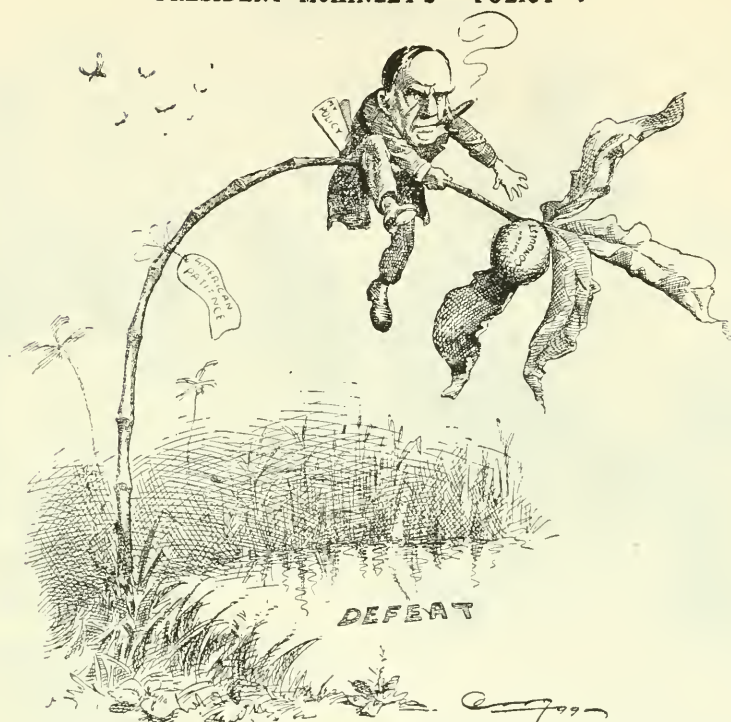


Jugend.

THE SIEGE OF FORT CHABROL.

[Munich

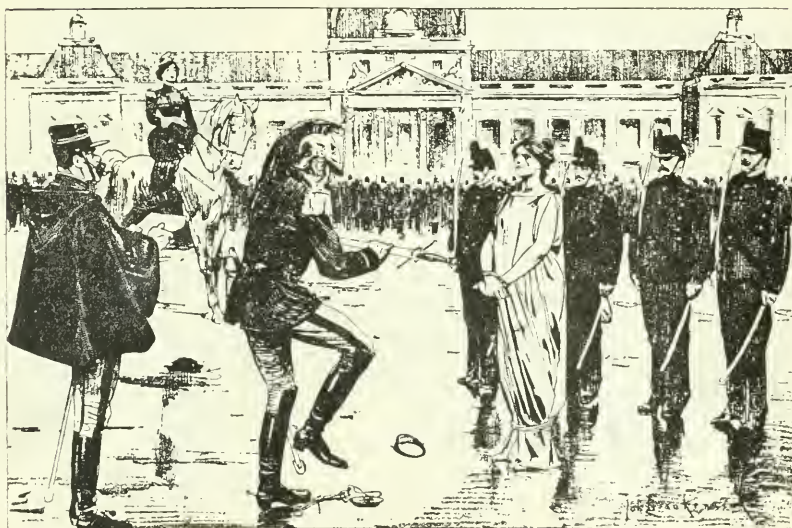
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S "POLICY"!



[World.]

"Be careful, William; that tree is about to break."

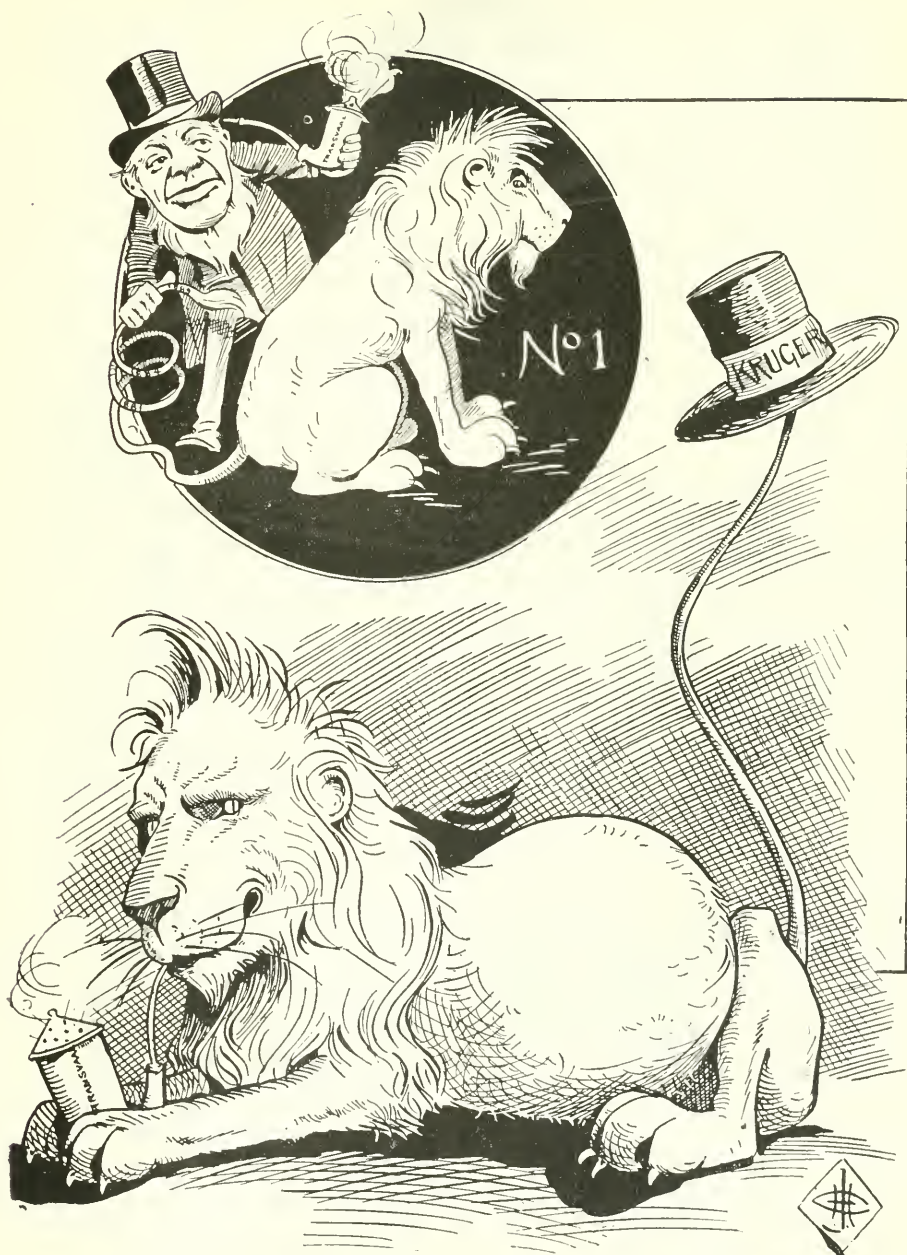
[New York.]



[Amsterdam.]

THE DEGRADATION OF JUSTICE BY FRANCE.

[Amsterdam]



KRUGER HAVING TWISTED THE LION'S TAIL—
S.A. "Critic."]

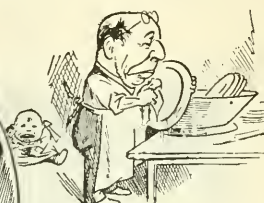
HE NEVER ANTICIPATED THAT WHEN HE FIRST PUT THE UNIFORM ON.



Mr. Harvey Pate: "Well, Maria, I've enlisted for the Transvaal to fight for the dear old flag. We must be prepared for a time."

Mrs. H. Pate: "Must and. Well see about that. I shall enlist as your nurse, and will make a pleasant little family party of the dear old flag business."

Anticipated despatch from the seat of war (from our own correspondent):—
"Our brave N.S.W. fellows know how to take their grub!"



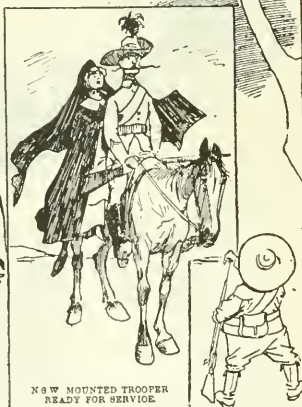
Sombody will have to stop at home and do the washing-up.



"Hi! Xmas! O'possum!"



This is not a detachment of the Salvation Army. It is a properly equipped battalion of N.S.W. Infantry off to the wars with a nurse to every man.



N.S.W. MOUNTED TROOPER
READY FOR SERVICE



Our Field Artillery in action
Nurses (in foreground): "Oh my—the wheels are actually going to let it!"



His Stick: "Look here, you come out of that at once, good for you!"



We artists will be provided with two nurses each, especially selected for their attractive appearance. It is hardly a matter of surprise, therefore, that the too susceptible Hop (begged to be allowed to represent this paper in the Transvaal) has been seen shooting away on the field of carnage and a steady hail of bullets, blue metal, and half bricks.

ONE MAN ONE NURSE.

"If all applications were accepted we should have a nurse for every man enlisted."—GENERAL FRENCH.

"Bulletin."]

THE TEACHINGS OF A FIVE YEARS' PREMIERSHIP.

BY RIGHT HON. G. H. REID, P.C.

When asked to contribute an article to the "Review of Reviews" under the heading above, I readily accepted the invitation, partly because the task is more a matter of memory and arrangement than of mental labour, and partly because my faculties are rapidly regaining their juvenile freshness, during a rest which I strove hard to avoid, but already feel to be a real blessing.

Why I Held Office so Long.

Surprise that my first attempt at Cabinet-making proved as durable as to surpass all previous records in the mother colony, is the first reflection that occurs to me. I was "sworn in" on August 3, 1894, and left office on September 14, 1899, a period of five years and forty-two days. When our two great Liberal leaders, Sir John Robertson and Sir Henry Parkes, coalesced in December, 1878, their term of office extended over a period of four years and fifteen days, to January 4, 1883. In my wildest dreams I did not expect to surpass that. To some extent, I suppose, I must return thanks to my opponents for their defective methods; but we had some powerful adversaries, Sir Henry Parkes and Sir George Dibbs once uniting their forces against us. The very strong support accorded to the Ministry by the electors was our sheet-anchor, and the main cause of our success. This support outside was most loyally reflected by the representatives of the people in Parliament, except, perhaps, on the memorable vote which brought us to grief, of which more in due time. The members of the party adhered to me with rare steadfastness; in spite of sundry overtures from past leaders, and some who hoped to lead. The altogether singular discipline observed in our ranks, year after year, was one of the best of the many services rendered to me. Full of good speakers as the Ministerial ranks were, they opposed, whenever necessary, a solid front of silence to the loquacious onslaughts of the Opposition. I believe nothing in our Parliamentary conflicts but the magnificent curb my supporters put upon their oratorical powers enabled us to vanquish so many deeply-rooted and powerful interests, and to place upon the book of statutes so many instalments of reform.

A Loyal Cabinet.

Then I had an able and a loyal Cabinet. No body of Ministers ever followed a chief so implicitly, or made the heavy tasks of leadership

lighter, than did my hon. colleagues, whether they were with me from the first or joined later. I had absolute confidence in the integrity of their administration, and that confidence was never shaken. The men who put on land and income taxes for the first time in the country's history, who swept away so many vested interests in reducing the tariff to a few items, who recast on lines of strict economy a disorganised and overgrown Civil Service, were exposed, naturally, to the fiercest stress of attack and criticism; yet even their strongest political opponents testified to their personal worth; and I think I can also add, to the general efficiency of their administration.

The Power of the Labour Party.

During those five years there was a party in the Parliament of New South Wales, distinct from all others, known as the Labour party; to the present Assembly of 125 it contributes 19 members. For the period of my Premiership they held the balance of power, in any party struggle, nearly always. The transfer of their solid support from one side to the other meant a difference of thirty-eight votes. I can testify with pleasure to the singularly consistent support the party gave to the late Government from first to last. There was no sort of definite tie, or formal alliance. Our policy met with their approval, and they did not expect to further their political aspirations or party platform better by opposing us. From that point of view there is no call for gratitude. They supported us simply because it seemed to be their duty so to do. The ground upon which I feel deeply grateful to the Labour members, and especially to their able and high-minded leader, Mr. J. S. McGowen, is this: having great power, they never sought to use it in an objectionable manner. The connection was always, therefore, on both sides, an honourable one; and the absence of any attempt at pressure during my term of office is a fact which I have the greatest possible pleasure in recording.

The chief fighting planks of our "Free Trade and Liberal" party, as led by myself since 1891, were three in number:—(1) Free Trade; (2) direct taxation; and (3) Upper House reform.

Free Trade and Direct Taxation.

In the whole British Empire New South Wales has been the only Free Trade community outside of the three kingdoms. The Deas-Thomson tariff

of 1852 closely followed British lines—indeed, may be said to have preceded the reforms of Mr. Gladstone. But, especially in 1871, when we had a Protectionist Premier, the list of duties was enlarged, and upon two occasions *ad valorem* duties of 5 per cent. were imposed for revenue purposes, though afterwards repealed. In 1891 a sudden disaster led to the retirement of Sir Henry Parkes, and the Premiership of Sir George Dibbs, a convert from Free Trade to Protection. Upon the plea of raising revenue, a (semi) Protection tariff was suddenly passed, with duties ranging up to 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. We, on the other side, strongly opposed this reversal of the long-standing policy without a reference to the electors. We also demanded that, if more money was wanted, it should be obtained by means of direct taxation, especially a tax on the unimproved value of land.

In course of time the House ran its course, and a General Election followed in July, 1894. The burning issues were Free Trade and direct taxation versus the Protective policy. The result was in our favour. I took office, as stated, on August 3.

The members of the Legislative Council were bitterly opposed to direct taxation, and a deadly struggle was certain.

What the Struggle Taught Me.

Looking back upon the events of that struggle (of which a short piece of prefatory history was necessary), I can now see the lessons to be derived from it more clearly. Some denounced me for the heat and pugnacity of my conduct. Others for basely surrendering the position after it had been won. My experience in political life teaches me that to be abused from two extreme points of view is strong presumptive evidence that you are taking a fair and moderate course. Long ago, when Minister for Public Instruction, I had to go for election, and for the first time two bodies, hating one another, combined to defeat me. The "Free-man's Journal" and the "Protestant Standard" were both against me. What they really meant was that I had persevered in a course that steadily pointed away from favouritism of any kind, and that, in doing that, I had to disappoint extremists of all kinds.

In later times, when the "lords" of the "Upper Chamber" tried conclusions with me over the "Land and Income Tax Assessment Bill" by throwing it out contemptuously on the second reading, I had to abandon moderate courses for a while, in order to correct their presumption in dealing so cavalierly with a financial measure strongly and recently approved by the country and the representatives of the people. Legislative Councillors then (in 1895)—the House is a vastly better one now—may have kept the strict

letter of the written law, but they none the less violated vital unwritten laws of the constitution. One of these—common to the British constitution and all those modelled upon it—is the right of the people and their chosen representatives to decide upon the financial measures—the revenue and expenditure of the country. Our policy of land and income taxation had triumphed at the polls in 1894. The measures of the Government giving effect to that policy had been passed by large majorities in the Legislative Assembly, yet hon. gentlemen holding seats in a nominee House treated the will of both people and Assembly with sovereign contempt. Outrages upon constitutional principles had previously never been taken straight to the people. Many brave words had been spoken, but the implied challenge had never been accepted. I accepted it at once. It was rather cruel to dissolve a recently-elected Assembly, doing its duty faithfully, because a Council which could not be exposed to an election had taken an unwarrantable and desperate resolve. But a lesson had to be taught, and that was the only way of doing it.

When the fight was over, and the Council, after a crushing defeat, had come back to a sense of duty, and passed the second reading of the Bill they had thrown out, and proceeded to make amendments in the Bill (held not to be a money, but a machinery Bill) the situation changed. The man of war became the man of peace. The main principles having been accepted—a land tax on unimproved values, and an income tax, with exemptions in both cases—the period of compromise arrived. I consented to reduce the income tax exemption from £300 to £200, and the land tax exemption from £475 to £240. I consented to some other changes of less importance but of a more doubtful nature.

I was attacked for my moderate course. But time has made my conviction stronger that the peaceable settlement, especially in view of the prolonged uncertainty existing in the commercial world, was better than a continuance of strife.

Tariff Reform.

There was strangely little resistance over the reform of the tariff. Protective ideas have never taken hold of the popular imagination in this colony. The experiences of Victoria—which has been the recruiting ground of the capitalist for labour when the workers here are on strike—have established many unfavourable theories in the minds of working men, in conjunction with the stagnation of population there for some years past. A spirit of retaliation is the strongest influence making for Protection in New South Wales, and that will soon be laid to rest, under the coming

Federal tariff. Besides, local Protectionists over-painted their pictures of the misery which our policy would inflict. The factories were to be closed, the operatives were to be forced to starve. The farmers, especially, were to suffer. Our gold coin and bullion were to be drawn from the bank cellars. Our territory was to be overrun with foreign agents, and our markets were to be glutted with imported rubbish. Four years of experience, under adverse conditions, have raised a general laugh over these predictions, which have so ludicrously miscarried. Then Dr. MacLaurin, who joined in the gloomy chorus of false prophets, and Mr. Lyne, too, had to endure popular banter on account of their croakings in 1895 and 1896, when in 1898 and 1899 they tried hard to prove that New South Wales was so very prosperous, and the other colonies so very poor and necessitous, that she could not afford to join them.

An Ill-balanced Constitution.

Five years of experience as Prime Minister has taught me that one of the most urgent necessities of public life is a change in the basis of the Legislative Council. Reformers thirty and twenty years ago were strongly in favour of an elective Upper House. I never was. The objection to the elective basis is (from the Conservative point of view the advantage) that you intensify the difficulties of the popular Chamber, instead of removing them. If on the inferior basis of the nominee principle the "Lords" put on so many airs, and arrogate so much power to themselves, what could be expected when they could say to the Assembly, "We claim absolute equality of origin, because, if you are elected, and if you represent the people, so do we"? So clearly have these views been brought home to us by the experience of other countries—in Victoria especially—that any change in an elective direction is impossible. Some change is imperative. In 1894, when I took office, the pretensions of the Council, as then constituted, were insufferable. Recent appointments and recent events have improved the situation, but the powers of the Assembly are still unfairly cramped, and the representation of "the classes" in the Legislative Council is still unduly powerful. The more closely the measures originated by the Assembly approach to universal approval outside, the less chance is there for them in the Council. This state of things reverses the true balance of a constitution, whose powers are supposed to be set in motion by manhood suffrage, untrammelled by plural voting.

Why My Reform Scheme was Shelved.

"Reform of the Upper House" was one of my chief objects, and in the electoral battle

of 1895, it played an equal part in the contest with the fiscal reform on which the appeal was made. We tried more than once to get our reform scheme through, but the Council would not look at it. As they put it, the issue of 1895 was on direct taxation and tariff reform, and there is no certainty, if the issue of Upper House reform were the sole issue before the electors, that the Government proposals would be carried. This put the Government in the position of inflicting upon the members of the Assembly a second dissolution, undeservedly penal in its consequences, or of waiting for the General Election of 1898, pushing through as much useful legislation in the meantime as possible. We adopted the latter course, with the concurrence of our supporters. Unhappily for our intentions, when the year 1898 arrived the excitement of the Federal agitation was at its height. The Federal Convention closed its doors in March, 1898, the referendum vote was registered in June, and was not decisive. The House expired by effluxion of time in July. Therefore, as there was a bitter struggle on the merits of the Federal scheme impending—which could not be postponed—it was idle to propose, as the chief issue of such an election, the reform of the provincial constitution.

The Government scheme, briefly, proposed abolition of life tenure, the retirement of the existing Councillors in batches of ten or twelve each year, and new appointments on a tenure of about seven years, the appointments to be made, as at present, by the Governor-in-Council. There were other provisions to secure finality in financial measures, and to provide for the use of the referendum if a deadlock arose in legislation.

The certainty of Federation, of the transfer of large national questions from the provincial Legislatures to a Federal Parliament, and the consequent necessity of recasting the provincial constitutions may convert the agitation for an improved Upper House into a demand for its abolition.

My Visit to England.

Quite the most agreeable public event during my term of office was the visit I made to the mother country as the representative of the colony on the occasion of celebrating the sixty years' reign of Queen Victoria. There were eleven self-governing dependencies so represented. Of the eleven Prime Ministers five are still in office—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir George Turner, Mr. Seddon, Mr. Kingston, and Sir John Forrest. Six are out of office—Sir Gordon Sprigg, Sir William Whiteway, Sir Edward Braddon, Sir Hugh Nelson, Mr. Estcourt, and myself.

We worked together—and enjoyed ourselves too—in the most fraternal manner. Sir Wilfrid

Laurier, who was our leader, made the most pleasant possible impression upon all. The kindness shown to us by the Queen, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, and the members of Her Majesty's Government, and countless other distinguished personages, attested the wonderful affection which exists in Great Britain for the people of the colonial Empire. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, whose responsibility was the greatest, excelled in kind thought and generous hospitality.

The Jubilee Demonstration.

But the memorable procession of June 22 supplied the grandest proof of all. The population of all ranks—in the East and West ends of London with equal heartiness—greeted us all in a manner which can never be effaced from my memory. Talk of the exuberant demonstrations of Paris, or Nice, or Rome! Talk of the apathy and stolidity of the British! No Southern city in Europe was ever electrified by a wilder or more light-hearted outburst of enthusiasm than that which greeted the colonial troops from balconies, windows, and roofs, from miles of thronged doorways, alleyways, street-corners, and pavements. In the background of one's thoughts, even on that eventful day, there rose massively and grandly the stern and dauntless traditions of the race—when Plantagenets and Tudors reigned, when the mighty Empire of to-day was in the germ—but in the gorgeous pageant of humanity before our eyes we soon forgot memories even of the glorious past in the joy we felt in the radiant presence of a younger and a mightier England still. It was a never-to-be-forgotten display of the loyalty of a matchless Empire for its matchless Queen.

Impressions of English Statesmen.

To a colonial politician who has gone through many stirring fights, one of the most striking experiences in England would be the self-contained and studiously-repressed manner of most of the leading statesmen I was privileged to hear. Some of their strongest points and hardest hits were made more by way of suggestion, and left to inference. The blow might go right through the heart or the lungs, but there was little or no apparent violence or bloodshed. Rapier play is not always the best, however skilful. It is excellent where swordsmanship is the fashion. But if your opponents are addicted to bludgeons, or blue metal, finished swordplay may not be a sufficient consolation, or even an adequate defence. Therefore it might well be that the subdued style of some great English statesmen would not answer so well in other countries, where culture is less intense and animal spirits more in evidence.

Australian and Imperial Relations.

About thirty years ago the relations between Great Britain and Australia were in a condition that could not last. Coldness and indifference prevailed at both ends of the connection. The British troops were withdrawn from the Australian station in 1870, not because we did not like to have them, but because "Little England" thought they seemed to make the tie too intimate. About that time Imperial statesmanship was frigid and dyspeptic in all concerning the colonies. On our side there was an active feeling of scepticism in some quarters as to the value of the flag. In the old country some leading politicians had a strong suspicion that union with us was a source of weakness. All that has passed away on both sides. Hence the enthusiasm of the Diamond Jubilee, hence the enthusiastic send-off given in Australia to the contingents bound for the Transvaal.

Australia Federated.

When my term of office began the Federal outlook was not bright. The Bill drafted by the Convention of 1891 was covered with dust, and had not been reviewed finally, I think, in any Parliament. The people had been left out of the enterprise by the statesmen. Dr. Quick struck the keynote of a new departure, which I heartily approved. From the Hobart Conference, held early in 1895, the Federal movement breathed a new life. Enabling Acts, elections to the National Convention, meetings of that body in Adelaide, in Sydney, and in Melbourne, speedily followed. Then the referendum vote on June 3, 1898, followed by the General Election in New South Wales in the following month. Then the catalogue of amendments desired by New South Wales; and then the necessary legislation for a second referendum, crowned with the glorious result of the polls in every colony but one, where the poll is not yet taken. The delay in 1898, for which I was no doubt somewhat responsible, had one grand result, it enabled Queensland to become one of the original States. If Western Australia can be gained by one or two concessions, I think it is worth while. But the agreement must be unanimous.

The Addresses to the Queen had no sooner been passed in our Parliament than a desperate attempt was made to defeat the Ministry. Revenge for my Federal success was the deciding factor in this struggle. Hence the Federal leader of the Opposition (Mr. Barton) had to retire, to make way for Mr. Lyne, an Anti-Billite, before the blow could be struck. The defeat left no sting. The union of the Australias is now assured. To have helped in that great cause is worth the sacrifice of many Premierships.

THE EMPIRE THROUGH COLONIAL EYES.

BY W. H. FITCHETT, B.A., LL.D., IN THE LONDON "SPECTATOR."

The Australian visitor to England, mixing freely with men of all shades of opinion, soon finds that he has undergone a complete change of political climate. He is parted, by some subtle difference he can hardly define or analyse, from even those with whom, on most public topics, he is in sympathy. He becomes conscious that his political perspective, somehow, is unlike that of those about him; his sense of political values is different. He sees the political landscape from another point of view. It may be worth while to look at the politics of the Empire for a moment through colonial eyes.

Why the Colonist is an Imperialist.

The typical colonial is certainly not a "Jingo" in any foolish sense of that question-begging epithet. He is too much occupied with the rough work of a new land to have either energy or imagination to waste on military adventures. But the colonial is an Imperialist of the most thorough type. The "Little Englander," with his frost-bitten imagination, his fatal want of perspective, his mistrust of a national destiny, is to the colonial an unlovely and unintelligible human oddity. The colonial, in a word, finds that he thinks more proudly of England, and dreams more nobly for her, than does even the average Englishman! What explains that strain of warmer-blooded Imperialism in the colonial mind?

Is it because the colonist is a more imaginative and romantic creature, less roughly chastened by experience, and less familiar with the hard facts of the world, than the average Englishman? No one will say so. The typical colonist, on the whole, is a rougher-fibred and more practical man than the average Englishman. The chief explanation of the difference of political mood between the two men lies in the fact that the colonist sees the Empire more or less from the outside; the Englishman sees it chiefly from the inside.

The Engine-room of the Empire.

So the colonist, better even than the Englishman himself, can measure the part England plays in the great forces of the world, and assesses the political ideals of which she is the representative amongst the nations. The House of Commons is to the Empire what its engine-room is to a great liner. It is the centre of its energy. The force that drives the ship is generated there. But the engine-room, after all, is not the place from which to get the best conception of the course the

ship is steering, or the port it is likely to make. The stokers and firemen discharge a very useful, if distressful office; they live in an atmosphere of great heat, are surrounded by much smoke, and are always in a state of active physical exertion. And of the whole ship's company, the stokers and firemen are about the last to be visited by any glimpse of the aspect the great ship, which they are driving on its steadfast course across the sea, wears to onlookers. Much of the political life of England suggests the heat and energy—to say nothing of the smoke—of the engine-room. It is most necessary and useful, but it has its disabilities and limitations. It is an affair of stokers with the horizon of an engine-room. Would that all English politicians had a vision of the great ship of State, and of the destiny to which it is pressing, as seen from the outside!

What England Represents.

What contribution does England make to the world's life? What ideals does she represent? For what causes does she stand in the arena of war? Let her be judged by her relation to inferior races.

She holds in trust, for example—to take a concrete case—some three millions of brown-skinned Cingalese. What is her office to these? She does not fill her pockets at their cost. She does not wring tribute from them. She exacts no unpaid toil. Amongst that picturesque, chattering, quick-witted, but shallow-natured race, she has the office of a schoolmaster, of a nurse. She is the patient drudge and teacher of civilisation. The Englishman, as he stands in such a community, is a prosaic figure, quite unconscious of any heroic office. He is content, like the ancient Roman, to make roads, and enforce order, and clear the jungle. But he stands for higher ideals than the Roman knew. He is the representative of justice, he organises pity, he makes patient war on ignorance, he is the guardian and warden of freedom. He slowly creates for the race he governs new moral ideals, he lifts them up to new moral levels. It is true the Englishman does not announce to the world, or even admit to himself, that he is seeking any such ends in a community like Ceylon. He goes to plant coffee and make a fortune. But he takes all these ideals with him. He enforces them as part of his daily work.

What would happen if the Englishman, and all he represents, were suddenly withdrawn from a community like Ceylon? The jungle would re-

emerge. Order would vanish. The whole race would instantly relapse into a savagery in which man's life and woman's honour would be at the caprice of some native chief. Would the men of any other nation do the work better than Englishmen? Has the Belgian done it better in Africa, or the French in Tonquin, or the Dutch in Java? The continentals delight to paint the Englishman abroad as the most grasping of human beings, the universal appropriator, a mere bit of selfishness set on two legs. And with that odd joy in self-depreciation in which English pride not seldom disguises itself, the Englishman repeats and accepts this misdescription of himself. But let the plain facts be looked in the face. England does not pick the pockets of her dependencies to fill her own. She imposes no taxes, she suffers them, rather, at the hands of her own colonies. In continental politics a dependency is always a mere sponge to be squeezed. But in the policy of England towards her colonies and dependencies to-day we have such an example of magnanimous selfishness as cannot be paralleled in all history. Now, the accident of his geography enables the colonist to see the contribution which, in spite of many blunders, England makes to the world's order, and peace, and happiness. And so he is kindled to a pride in his race and Empire the home-born Englishman does not always feel.

Australia's Debt to England.

Do Englishmen, again, quite realise how necessary the Empire is to the colonies? It is usually the other side of this problem which is considered. The Empire needs colonies, and the far-stretching commerce which goes with colonies. But the colonies need the shelter of the Empire, and they listen with keen anxiety to catch the Imperial note in British statesmanship. If it grows faint the outlook for the colonies darkens. Take the case of Australia. Let your readers imagine a population a little less than that of London scattered over a continent almost equal to the whole of Europe. It is a continent of sunny skies, and soft airs, and clear landscapes; a land of only half-known mineral wealth, of wool, and wine, and wheat, and fruit, and of innumerable flocks and herds. It will grow anything. It offers such a field for the growth of a new nation as the world nowhere else possesses. There is space for nearly three Italies in New South Wales. More than three countries like Austria could be packed into West Australia, three Spains into Queensland, and more than three Frances into South Australia. And this whole continent is held in fee by a handful of the English-speaking race! We could not hold it for a day but for the shelter of the British flag!

The "Little Englanders" are fond of prophesying that if England were at war the colonies, out of prudent regard for their own safety, would "cut the painter," and so disentangle themselves from the dispute. So far, however, the colonies persist in showing an almost absurdly eager anxiety to share in whatever war may be going on anywhere in the Empire! But the colonies are not so bankrupt of sense as not to know that, if they ceased to be part of the Empire, their national existence would be instantly exposed to perils new, near, and most amazing. They would have to buy a doubtful safety at the cost of creating fleets and raising armies of their own. So we have the keenest interest in the Imperial side of British politics. We are directly concerned that the fleets of England should be strong, and her statesmen resolute. The "Little Englander" regime would, in a single generation, cost England her colonies. That circumstance would be for England a misfortune; for the colonies it would be a tragedy.

The Logic of Selfishness and Contentment.¹

The colonist, then, hardly knows how to express his feelings—what Mark Twain calls "the dull neutralities of undecorated speech" are quite inadequate—when he hears an English politician like Mr. John Morley explain that the Empire is built on a thin-blooded arithmetical selfishness; that the colonies are not merely—to borrow Turgot's figure—fruit that drop, or are even to be shaken off, when they are ripe. They are children, who value the motherland solely for what it gives them, and who will ignobly scuttle from its side "when the guns begin to play"! A son who translated his mother into arithmetical terms in this fashion—or a mother who applied that process to her children—would be a moral curiosity! But in the case of the colonies, as it happens, sentiment and selfishness take a common language and employ a common logic. The colonists are proud of their place in the Empire. But if the "Little Englanders" deny us the luxury of this emotion, or doubt its genuineness or capacity for inspiring sacrifices, then it is to be added that the Empire is necessary to our safety. Is it any wonder that all colonials are Imperialists?

A Vision of the Future.

The colonist is, for many reasons, less interested in history, and perhaps less influenced by it, than the average Englishman. For one thing, he has no history of his own, as yet; he is busy making it! He is himself making a new nation, so his imagination runs forward with keen and questioning vision. It has no temptation to run backward! In this way the colonist is more impressed by the future of the Empire than the history-bur-

dened Englishman. And invariably the colonist cherishes a proud, expectant, delighted faith in the English Empire of to-morrow. The happiest political incident of this generation is, perhaps, the new friendship into which the relations between England and the United States have suddenly crystallised. There is no formal treaty betwixt these two branches of the English-speaking race; there need be no treaty. But their friendship is a root of exhaustless strength to both Powers. It makes sure certain great political causes to which both are pledged.

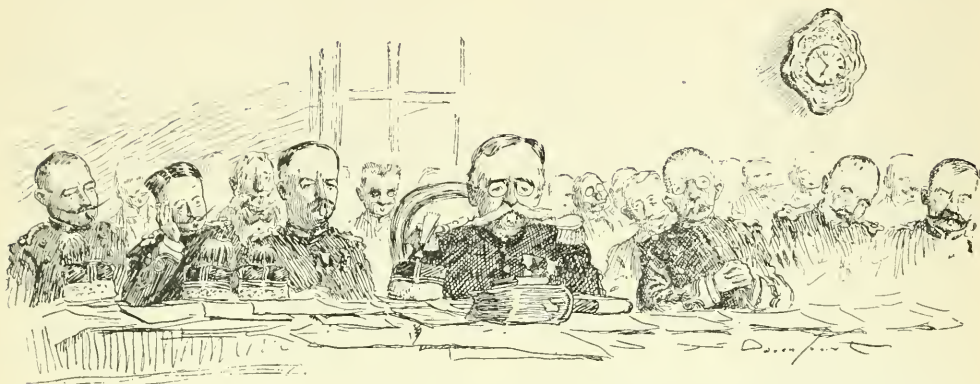
Yet the politics of the United States are a quicksand. Moods of national life there change quickly, and change often for what seem absurdly inadequate reasons. But England has in her colonies of to-day half a dozen potential Americas! Some who read these lines will live to see Australia with

a population of twenty millions, the Cape with one of twenty millions, Canada, perhaps, with one of forty millions. Before the twentieth century, now at our finger-tips, is half spent, the British Empire will be a planet-girdling zone of great Dominions, linked by ties of pride and affection, and of material interest to the motherland, the island seat of the race. That will give to the Empire more than the closest alliance with the United States could give it to-day. It will make triumphant all the great political ideals for which the Empire stands.

The cynic may say that all this is but an idle dream. Yet the dream, if idle, is noble. It certainly fills the chambers of the colonist's brain. And if the dream has no other office, it at least serves to flush his politics with warmer tints and hope than he is able to discover in the politics of his English friends.



DELAGOA BAY.



THESE ARE THE JUDGES WHO, AFTER DECLARING DREYFUS GUILTY, BEGGED THAT HE BE NOT DEORADED.

AN AMERICAN CARTOONIST AT RENNES.*

BY HOMER DAVENPORT.

ANY one fortunate enough to have attended the Dreyfus trial will never forget the various phases of life that met his eyes in little, quaint old Rennes. And were it not for the more than usual sadness connected with it

and for the almost universal sympathy that was felt for the prisoner, it would be remembered as the funniest as well as the greatest trial that has been witnessed in our time.

But with the picture of poor Dreyfus before us the memory of the Dreyfus trial can never appear in any way but sad, even though in real fact all of

the French generals and many of the other witnesses, save perhaps two or three, appeared like clowns.

I do not know about writers, but with picture makers all men don't look alike. Very few men have strong pictures in their faces. If in an American court-room you can find six picturesque faces you are very lucky. But in the court-room at Rennes, when I say that every

face in the entire room, barring mine, was something of a picture, I am not exaggerating as much as usual.

Take the faces of Mercier and Picquart, the former representing all that is gruff and coarse, the latter all



CHARAVAY.
(Handwriting expert.)



CAPTAIN FREYSTAETTER.

*Mr. Davenport's drawings, reproduced herewith, are copyrighted by the New York Journal and Advertiser, for which they were originally made.

that is refined and brave, in the French army, while the features of Major Lauth are as far from being French as those of Dreyfus.

Even the press representatives and artists from the various parts of the globe looked as if they had been culled after years of study by some one who was trying to pick out the freakiest specimens of their profession. They looked like people designed by nature to work in no other place than in a French court.

The witnesses were witnesses that fitted the picture; and the counsel, Demange and Labori, exhibited two faces exactly suited for a background to a sad, emaciated-looking man like Dreyfus.

The trial looked a struggle between frail truth and powerful injustice. The way the trial has ended makes it look more than ever that way.

Dreyfus looked the type of a man who if guilty and found out would have gone quietly away, never to be heard of again. As a guilty man he would never have received half the punishment that was inflicted upon him. But when people have innocent prisoners on their hands as a



CAPT. ALFRED DREYFUS IN HIS MOST FREQUENT COURT ATTITUDE.



COLONEL PICQUART.
(Dreyfus' earliest champion.)



COLONEL JOCAUST.
(President of the Dreyfus court-martial.)

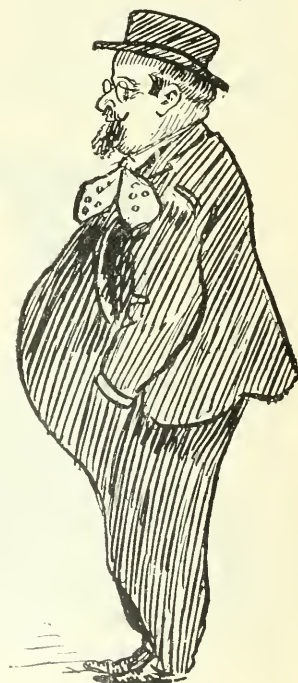


CAPTAIN DREYFUS' COUNSEL.

MAÎTRE DEMANGE.
(Dreyfus' counsel.)

rule they pile up the punishment in the endeavor to shut out the last ray of hope and break the spirit that goes with the consciousness that truth may yet prevail.

Were it not for fearless French writers Dreyfus, it is likely, would still be lingering between life and death on the island, while France would be held in higher esteem by the rest of the world than she is to-day. Merely a pardon—the work of another brave individual Frenchman—will never set France right in the eyes of the world, while it leaves Dreyfus a physical wreck who is permitted now to have the tender care and nursing of his family for a few months before death. It also leaves the French army in a position that it will find anything but pleasing if it cares at all for the opinions of other nations.

BERNARD LAZARE.
(One of Dreyfus' friends.)



MAJOR LAUTH.

(One of the chief witnesses against Dreyfus.)



MAJOR FORZINETTI.

(Warden where Dreyfus was first imprisoned.)

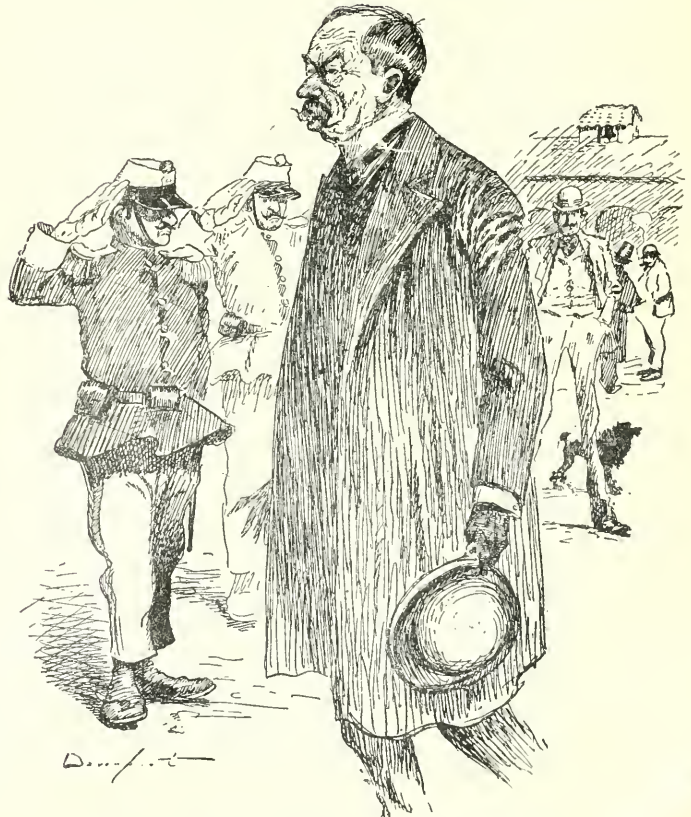


MAX NORDAU.

(Author and famous Dreyfusard.)



GENERAL ROGET.



GENERAL MERCIER, CHIEF AMONG DREYFUS' PROSECUTION.



DR. CLARK.

"Father" of the Christian Endeavour.

CHARACTER SKETCH.

THE REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK, D.D., FOUNDER OF THE SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR.

Dr. Clark is one of those men whose achievements bring home to the heart a humiliating sense of our own failure. He is not yet fifty, but he has achieved results in the organisation and stimulation of human effort for the improvement of this world and its ways before which we may all sit down abashed in the dust. With the exception of General Booth, no one in our time has succeeded so conspicuously in so short a time in impressing a great idea upon so many persons in so many countries. Not even General Booth has exercised so widespread, so direct, and so continuous an influence over so many millions of men. No Archbishop of the Anglican fold, no prelate of Rome, and certainly no high priest of any of the modern rationalistic faiths, or unfaiths, has this very day any such potent influence upon the daily life of so many millions as has Dr. Francis Clark, of whose existence I dare say many of my readers will now learn for the first time.

It is not twenty years since the idea first took shape in the mind of Dr. Clark, then an unknown Congregational pastor in the village of Williston, near Portland, in the State of Maine. He embodied it in an organisation of the young people of his own church, which to outward seeming differed no whit from the thousands of other societies for Christian work which good men and good women are founding in every church and chapel every year. But although no one knew Dr. Clark, and although Williston is no great world-centre, but an out-of-the-way village in a remote corner of the United States, his society did not perish, as such societies usually do, with the withering of the leaves in autumn. On the contrary, it suddenly displayed a strange and phenomenal capacity for reproducing its species. It grew and multiplied year after year, until to-day there are no fewer than 56,000 of them scattered all over the world, with an aggregate membership of no less than 3,350,000. The Primrose League, our most conspicuous achievement in the shape of the spread of a popular idea of local organisation, is a comparatively parochial institution. It is confined to the precincts of our Imperial parish. Neither can it claim anything like the membership of Dr. Clark's society.

The majority of the members of the Society of Christian Endeavour are citizens of the United States. But in the United Kingdom there are at this moment more than 6,000 societies, or 12 per cent. of the entire number. In Australia the Christian Endeavourers are relatively more numerous than in the Mother Country, for the Australians have founded 2,000 societies. The others are scattered in various countries—36 in Spain, 101 in Germany, 148 in China, 454 in India, and so forth.

The original society has become a kind of gigantic American octopus. Its headquarters are in the United States, but its tentacles are all round the world.

Merely to found a society or association in which within less than twenty years no less than 3,350,000 persons can be induced to enrol themselves by solemn pledge of adhesion to the conditions of membership is no inconsiderable achievement, be the object of the society what it may. No one who has not made any effort of the kind can realise the stolid force of vis inertiae, the absolute impossibility of rousing the average mass of average men to any distinct effort of individual exertion, even if it be only to sign their names. But Dr. Clark has achieved this miracle, and the nature and objects of the society for which he has recruited his members increase the marvel.

For the objects of the society as set forth in its original constitution were not by any means those which such experts in gauging public taste as, let us say, the editors of the "Petit Journal" of Paris, the "Daily Mail" of London, and the "Journal" of New York would expect to catch on. For the objects of the Christian Endeavour Society are: "to promote an earnest, Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God." Nevertheless, this Society has beaten all other societies in the rapidity of its growth. No other organisation born in 1881, or later, has recruited anything like three million members for any purpose whatsoever. To have raised such a host out of nothing, with no resources but those which lay under his own hat, is a noteworthy achievement, and Dr. Clark is a noteworthy man.

I.—ROBERT RAIKES AND THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Before writing of Dr. Clark it may be well to cast a rapid glance at his forerunner—Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, the founder of the Sunday-school. To most of us the Sunday-school seems so natural and so indispensable an institution that it is difficult to conceive of a time when the Sunday-school was not. Yet Christendom had lasted seventeen centuries before the very simple and obvious expedient of enlisting the services of Christian people to teach children on Sunday occurred to the human mind. That service to humanity was rendered by a somewhat curious old English gentleman who lived in Gloucester in the eighteenth century. He did many things in his time. He was an able editor who kept his presses going all Sunday, and although the editorial fraternity may not care to hear the remark, it is possible that when editors are marshalled in order of precedence according to the services they have rendered to the human race, Robert Raikes, of the "Gloucester Journal," will lead all the rest of us. He seems to have been a good enough journalist in his day, up to date, enterprising and energetic; but his great work was not done in journalism, but in the Sunday-school. It is curious that the man who probably did more than most to secure the religious observance of Sunday was himself a habitual Sabbath-breaker. The "London Gazette and Newsletter" was despatched by coach from London every Saturday. It had arrived in Gloucester on Sunday, and as the journal had to be published on Monday, the compositors and Mr. Raikes worked all Sunday, and went to press at seven or eight o'clock on Sunday night.

What a quaint and horrible old world it was in which he lived! We read the story of his labours with a sense of profound amazement that we can have progressed so far in so short a space of time as a single century. Every Sunday all the shops opened in the morning, while the rest of the day was spent in drinking, dog-fighting, cock-fighting, and badger-baiting. The account given in "Robert Raikes, the Man and his Work," of the state of Gloucester Gaol shows that the Khalifa's dungeon at Omdurman was not so very much worse than our English prisons of one hundred and fifty years ago. One hundred and twenty miserable wretches were herded together in Gloucester Gaol, men and women mingling freely together all day, being separated only at night. Several were almost naked. Women lay-in with prison-bred babies. Every night all the male prisoners were chained together by a chain passing through each man's link. They were fed by charity, and often starved. Yet Howard reported

that this hell-hole of a place was one of the best in England. He said he only knew two that were to be compared with it. The prison taint was so strong, that when any prisoners broke prison and escaped, there was no difficulty in capturing them by laying mastiffs on their trail. Dogs for this purpose were part of the regular equipment of the gaol. In those days the lash and the gallows were rough and ready substitutes for short and long terms of imprisonment. Vagrants were publicly flogged and sent back to their parishes. The hangman was regarded as a kind of necessary gaol deliverer. At one assize eight would be hanged, at another twenty-one. Life was cheap in those days, and our criminal code the most barbarous in Europe. Nor was the lot of the captive improved when, instead of being hanged, off-hand, he was transported to Australia. The horrors of the sea passage were indescribable. Sometimes half the convicts would die en route. When they landed at Port Jackson, the survivors were often so weak they could not stand, and were slung half dead out of the ship as if they were bales of merchandise. The slums recruited the gaol, and the gaol kept the hulks and the gallows constantly supplied. The children prowled about the streets, unkempt little savages. They preferred to see a bull baited to going to church, and their language was a compost of indecency and profanity. It was in the midst of such surroundings that Robert Raikes invented the Sunday-school.

"The River at Its Spring."

At first he was almost single-handed. He wrote, "I walk alone. It seems as if I had discovered a new country, where no other adventurer chooses to follow." After a time shrewd John Wesley, coming upon Sunday-schools in his journeyings, dimly discerned that perhaps there was something in them not quite appreciated by the public. In 1784, he wrote, "Perhaps God may have a deeper end thereto than men are aware of. Who knows but what some of these schools may become nurseries for Christians." Good old John, with his "perhaps" and "who knows," little dreamed what an agency for good was springing up into existence under his eyes.

"We see dimly in the present what is small and what is great," says Lowell.

We stride the river daily at its spring,
Nor in our childish thoughtlessness foresee
What myriad vassal streams shall tribute bring,
How like an equal it will meet the sea.

At the beginning in Gloucester it was the day of small things indeed. Robert Raikes' attention seems to have been first called to the need of Sunday-schools by the nuisance which the children made under the windows of his newspaper office. All day, while the good-man was composing his editorial thunder or sub-editing the "London Gazette"

for West-country readers, the graceless imps of Gloucester carried on shamelessly the whole blessed Sabbath. They cursed and quarrelled, fought and gamed, and amused themselves with playing hop-sotch, five-stones and chuck, to the no small disturbance of the flow of the editorial thought. So, after a time, he bethought him that it might be possible to improve matters by getting the urchins taught something on Sundays. So, after much cogitation, he opened the first Sunday-school in a room in Sooty Alley, where he got a good woman called Meredith to teach a baker's dozen of ragged rascals whom he gathered off the streets. They were taught to read in the Reading Made Easy book, and taught texts, collects, and the psalter.

A Ragged Regiment.

Every morning Robert Raikes used to go to see how they were getting on, and march at their head to early morning service in the Cathedral. "There goes Bobby Wild Goose and his ragged regiment," said the neighbours, marvelling much at the interest which the stylish—"buckish," they called it in those days—man took in the ragamuffins who, but for his intervention, would probably have gravitated to the gaol. He used to give them combs, an article of refinement and luxury with which they had previously made no acquaintance, talked to them about the virtue of soap, and occasionally gave them much coveted pennies.

After three years' experience in Sooty Alley he transferred the school to Southgate Street, where Mrs. Critchley took charge of as many as 120 or 140 children. It was no easy task licking the rough cubs into shape. The school at first was for boys only, but afterwards, when the girls were taken in, the she-cubs were declared to be worse than the males. They were filthy, profane, indecent, and lawless. But Robert Raikes, who had set his mind on succeeding, was not to be deterred by the defiant disorderliness of his flock. The boys sometimes would bring a badger to school, and let it loose so as to scare good Mrs. Critchley; other times they would fight, stick pins into each other, and make her life a burden to her.

Penal Measures.

In those days there was no reluctance to resort to corporal punishment, and Robert Raikes was a firm believer that it was wrong to spare the rod and spoil the child. Nevertheless, some of the methods adopted by this excellent pioneer in the great humanitarian work occasion some surprise. Some of the boys were sent to school in fetters. The lads had fourteen-pound weights tied to their legs to prevent them running away. Others had logs of wood fastened to their ankles, while

some would be beaten by their fathers with straps from home to school. When any boy misbehaved worse than usual, Mr. Raikes would march him home "to be walloped." He would wait to see the punishment inflicted with due severity, then he would march the howling culprit back to his place in school. Occasionally he took a hand in the work of chastisement himself and caned the boys on the back of a chair.

An old chair was the birching stool or horse. The chair was laid on its two front legs, and then the young one was put on, kicking and swearing all the time if he were pretty big and pretty new, then Mr. Raikes would cane him.

But the most extraordinary illustration of the license allowed to teachers in those days is afforded by the story of how he blistered a boy's fingers on the stove for lying. An old scholar says: "One boy was a notorious liar. Mr. Raikes could do nothing with him, and one day he caught him by the hand and pressed the tips of his fingers on the bars of the stove or fireplace. Was he burnt? Blistered a bit. Mr. Raikes would take care that he was not much injured; but he did hate liars."

From such humble beginnings sprang the great Sunday-school system which covers the whole English-speaking world.

The Founder.

Robert Raikes is still visible to us across the century that has passed since his death. A tall, prosperous, well-set-up citizen—his portrait gives an impression of geniality and kindness. He used to be accused of buckishness, with quite a swagger style. He was not distinctively religious except in the humanitarian sense. He dressed well in a claret-coloured coat and fancy waistcoat with silver gilt buttons. His cambrie frills and cuffs are still among the things unforgotten by men, and so also are his white stockings, his buckled shoes, his three-cornered hat and stately periwig. As he went to church in winter time a servant walked before him with a lantern. He carried a cane and a horn snuffbox, from which he "snuffed with elegance." He leaves a distinct image in the mind's eye of a highly respectable citizen who was given to hospitality, and by no means indifferent to the good opinion of his neighbourhood. "An excessive vanity was a predominant feature in Mr. Raikes' character"—a venial offence which does not make him less lovable to posterity. He had a warm heart, a shrewd eye, a comfortable income, an influential newspaper, and a handsome service of plate, animated more by a desire to do good to the unfortunate than to any keen desire for the saving of their souls. The immediate effect of his efforts was surprising in the emptying of the gaol to an extent that is almost incredible. From fifty to six hundred tried at one gaol delivery, the

number of prisoners sank so rapidly that on one assizes there was not a single criminal to be tried. Thanks to his newspaper and the help given him by the "Gentleman's Magazine," the fame of the new invention spread far and wide. Before he died he had the satisfaction of knowing that 400,000 children were being taught regularly every Sunday in the schools which had sprung up in imitation of his experimental class in Sooty Alley.

A Hundred Years After.

A hundred years later, in 1898, there were 53,590 Sunday-schools in the United Kingdom and 140,000 in the United States and Canada. Sunday-school teachers numbered 700,000 in the United Kingdom, nearly 1,500,000 in North America. The number of scholars was returned at 7,875,748 in the United Kingdom, 10,893,523 in the United States, and 82,070 in Canada. A total of 200,000 Sunday-schools served by 2,200,000 teachers, and attended by nearly 19,000,000 children in the English-speaking world testify to the immense fecundity of a good idea when it is born into the world at the right time.

Of the immense service which the Sunday-school has rendered to the world and to the Church, it is impossible to speak too highly. Dean Farrar, who undertook the introduction to the book about Robert Raikes, says:—

One of the most brilliant of our judges—the late Mr. Justice Denman—once said to me that his experience as a Sunday-school teacher had been richer to him in interesting events and reminiscences than even his experiences as a judge. And it is a remarkable fact that four at least of those eminent lawyers who have held the lofty position of Lord Chancellor, Lord Hatherley, Lord Cairns, Lord Selborne, and Lord Herschell, have been Sunday-school teachers. Lord Hatherley continued his faithful labours in Sunday-schools for forty years of his life.

Mr. Chamberlain also was at one time a Sunday-school teacher—but that was a long time ago.

H.—DR. CLARK AND THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR.

Mr. Raikes has been dead and buried this hundred years, but somehow he seems a more visible personality than Dr. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavour Movement. Perhaps it is because of Dr. Clark's exceeding modesty. The man is lost in his work. Beyond the fact that he was born and educated, was called as pastor of Williston Congregational Church, near Portland, in Maine, in 1876, and founded the first Christian Endeavour Society among the young people of Williston, in February, 1881, it is difficult to find out anything about him. People love him, obey his direction and welcome his inspiration, but his subsequent history is little more than the history of the growth and development of the Christian Endeavour Society. There have been books written

about him, but he remains impalpable, almost invisible, the piston rather than the fly-wheel of the great organisation which it is his glory to have originated. Hence, of necessity, this sketch will be far more a character sketch of the Christian Endeavour movement than a character sketch of Dr. Clark. Possibly if I had the privilege of a close personal knowledge of Dr. Clark it would have been otherwise. But I only met him once for an hour in Chicago, and carried away no definite impressions which would explain the phenomenal success of the work with which he is identified.

The Birth of the Movement.

I cannot, therefore, do better than allow him to tell the story of how the first Christian Endeavour Society was founded in his own words, as they are to be found in his book, entitled "World-wide Endeavour," the Story of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour from the beginning and in all lands:

Topics relating to the Christian life were studied. "Pilgrim's Progress" was read through by the pastor and his class together. The Church creed, simplified and brought down to the understanding of the young converts, occupied the class for one year, and from this class many graduated into the Church each year who were all ready, when the first Endeavour Society was started, to form the nucleus of a strong and enduring organisation. Much help, too, was found in a series of Sunday-school prayer-meetings, held immediately after the Sunday-school session, for a few weeks following the week of prayer. In these evangelistic services many young people were led to commit themselves to Christ. Another forerunner of the Endeavour Society was the "Mizpah Mission Circle," a company of girls and boys which met every week at the pastor's home, under the care of Mrs. Clark, to talk about mission subjects, to pray for the extension of the Kingdom, and to sew and work in various ways for the mission cause. Almost all the girls and boys of this mission circle became members of the first Endeavour Society. As a result of this week of prayer, in January, 1881, supplemented by the Sunday-school prayer-meetings and the pastor's class, and the influence of the Mizpah circle under the direction of the pastor's wife, many young hearts were given to the Lord Jesus Christ; a new song was put into their mouths, and their eager impulse was, as is always the way with new converts, to do something for Him whom they have begun to love. After the week of prayer was over, special meetings were held, and in all some twenty or thirty converts were born into the Kingdom of God.

To Retain the Young Converts.

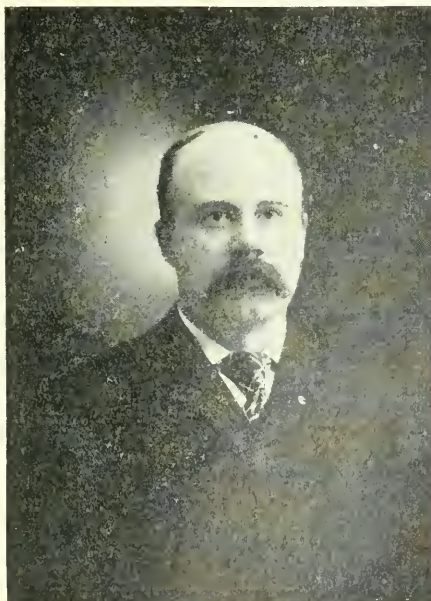
It was felt that this was a very serious and critical time with them. They would receive impressions and form religious habits during the first few weeks after conversion which would never be lost. The first three months would set their stamp of consistent devotion to Christ or sluggish indifference to His claims on the whole of their subsequent Christian lives. There was not in that church, nor was there in any other church, to my knowledge, a sufficient opportunity for young people to express their devotion or to utilise their enthusiastic love and abounding aspirations in their service of Christ. How to change this state of affairs, how to provide some natural outlet for these young energies, how to furnish appropriate work which should not be merely playing at work but actually accomplishing something for Christ and the Church, was the great problem of the hour. To solve this problem the pastor of the church drew up the constitution



MR. CHAS. WATERS.
Treasurer of National Council; Chairman of London
Council.
(Photograph by Barclay Brothers.)



REV. KNIGHT CHAPLIN.
Editor "Christian Endeavour."
(Photograph by Debenham and Gould, Bournemouth.)



MR. WM. SHAW.
Treasurer of Movement in America.



MR. JOHN WILLIS BAER.
Secretary of the Movement in America.

FOUR PROMINENT WORKERS.

of a young people's society, and asked these recent converts, together with some who had been longer in the church, to come to his house on Wednesday evening, the second day in February. After a little general conversation as to the importance of starting right, of working for the Church and of showing one's colours for Christ on all occasions, the pastor, with a good deal of hesitation, produced a constitution whose germs had lain in his mind for a long while, but which he had written out for the first time that day. The most important clause of the constitution related to the prayer-meeting, which stated, "It is expected that all the active members of this society will be present at every meeting unless detained by some absolute necessity, and that each one will take some part, however slight, in every meeting." This sentence was underscored, and when the constitution was printed it was put in italics, which symbolises the way in which it has been engraved, underscored, and italicised on the heart of the Christian Endeavour movements from that day to this.

Original Constitution.

Name.—This Society shall be called the Williston Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour.

Object.—Its object shall be to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God.

Membership.—The members of this society shall consist of all young people who sincerely desire to accomplish the results above specified. They shall become members upon being elected by the society, and by signing their names in this book.

Officers.—The officers of this society shall be a president, vice-president, and secretary. There shall also be a prayer-meeting committee of five, a social committee of three, and a look-out committee of three.

Duties of Officers.—The duties of the president, vice-president, and secretary shall be those that usually fall to those officers. The prayer-meeting committee shall have in charge the Friday evening prayer-meeting, shall see that a topic is assigned, and a leader provided for each meeting.

The Prayer Meeting.—It is expected that all the members of the society will be present at every meeting unless detained by some absolute necessity, and that each one will take some part, however slight, in every meeting. The meetings will be held just one hour, and, at their close, some time may be taken for introduction and social intercourse if desired.

Once each month an experience meeting shall be held at which each member shall speak concerning his or her progress in the Christian life for the past month. If anyone choose he can express his feelings by an appropriate verse of Scripture. It is expected that, if anyone is obliged to be absent from this monthly meeting, he will send the reason of his absence by some one who will aid.

Social Committee.—It shall be the duty of the Social Committee to provide for the mutual acquaintance of the members by occasional sociables, for which any entertainment that may be deemed best may be provided.

Look-out Committee.—It shall be the duty of the Look-out Committee to bring new members into the society, to introduce them to the work, and to affectionately look after and reclaim any that seem to be indifferent to their duties.

Meetings and Elections.—Business meetings can be held at the close of the Friday evening meeting, or at any other time in accordance with the call of the president. An election of officers and committees shall be held once in six months. Names may be proposed by a nominating committee appointed by the president.

Miscellaneous.—Any other committees may be added and duties assumed by this society which may in the future seem best. This constitution can be amended by a two-thirds vote of the society.

A Chill Reception.

This, then, was the document which the pastor, on that cold February evening, brought downstairs to his young people. No wonder that he felt in some doubt as to whether they would accept its strong and iron-clad provisions. With a good deal of natural hesitation he presented it to them, and read the constitution through page by page.

A deathly stillness fell upon the meeting. Those strict provisions were evidently more than the young people had bargained for. They had not been accustomed to take their religious duties so seriously.

As I said, a considerable and painful silence fell upon the meeting when this constitution with its serious provisions was proposed. It seemed as though the society would die still-born, and be simply a creation of the pastor's imagination. But God ordered it otherwise. In that company were two who were especially influential and helpful in launching the little craft. These were Mr. W. H. Pennell, before mentioned, and the pastor's wife. Seeing that the matter was likely to fall through—at least for that meeting—Mr. Pennell affixed his signature to the constitution, and called upon his class of young men to do the same. Mrs. Clark quietly circulated among the girls of the Mizpah Circle, persuading them that it was not such a "dreadful" promise to make, as they at first supposed, telling them that the provisions of this constitution any earnest young Christian could live up to, and promising herself to be a member, though at first she shrunk from the pledge as much as any of them.

One by one the young men and women affixed their names to the document; a few more minutes were spent in conversation, a closing prayer was offered, and a hymn sung, and the young people went out into the frosty night to their homes with many a merry "Good-night!" to each other, and the first Society of Christian Endeavour was formed.

The Motive Force.

That was the beginning of it. The end of it who can foresee? From that little circle there has spread out to the uttermost ends of the earth, influences which have been blessed to the redemption of millions of lives. What Dr. Clark says is true of the latest Society as it was of the first. The prayer meeting is the central furnace which generates all the steam. As the years roll on, ever fresh manifestations of Christian energy are to be observed. But the motive force is the same. It is a systematised Revival in which the fervour and energy of youth have been brought to bear upon the somewhat stodgy and anaemic body of the Church.

The Society, as it exists to-day, remains true to its original lines. There are now over 50,000 societies of this kind, and all of them are more or less modelled upon the original that so narrowly escaped perishing at its inception in Williston Church.

Undenominational.

It is obvious that the new movement has certain features which remind us of the Sunday-school. To begin with, it is not a proclamation of any new doctrine, the formulation of any new creed. It is simply the discovery that there is a simple and efficacious method of utilising the energies and aspirations of young people, without in any way interfering with the organisation of



VIEW OF THE TENTS AT THE DETROIT CONVENTION OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOURERS.

the Church. The Society of Christian Endeavour is as interdenominational as the Sunday-school. It is capable of being adopted by almost any Christian sect, and as a matter of fact, although it chiefly flourishes among the Evangelical Nonconformists, there are several societies among the Episcopalians. It supplements the Sunday-school, and supplies the bridge between the Sunday-school and the Church, the absence of which every Sunday-school teacher has long deplored.

To give young people something to do, to accustom the youth of both sexes to bear public testimony, brief and to the point, as to their own convictions, experiences, trials and aspirations, to make testifying the rule and silence the exception, to create as it were an understudy for the Church untrammelled by the bonds of conventionality—this was Dr. Clark's work. It is a great work and a blessed work, and its usefulness has been attested by multitudes all over the world.

Colour Blind to Sex.

Looked at from a purely secular utilitarian point of view, the movement has been a great boon to our race at this stage of its development, if for no other reason than that it waged ruthless war upon the antiquated superstition that the most religious sex should have no active share in the conduct of religious services. The Christian En-

deavour Society has from the first been free from that monstrous, unnatural and un-Christian dogma which sterilises for Christian services one-half the human race. Dr. Clark was happily married. His wife was a true helpmate. From the first, young men and maidens met on a footing of perfect equality in the ministry of Christian service. What the Society of Friends did for a few in the seventeenth century, what the Salvation Army has done for its own members in our own time, the Christian Endeavour Society has done for all the Evangelical sects. It has given women a chance. It has inculcated the sacred principle of the liberty of prophesying, and it has not merely permitted, but exacted for women the same regular and constant share in the conduct of divine service, in the service of prayer, and in the study of the Scriptures which it exacted from their brethren.

Biblical Culture.

Another immense service which it has rendered to the literary culture of the race, is the emphasis with which it insists upon the regular study of the Bible. The tendency of our time is to read nothing but the latest news. The sensation of the hour monopolises attention for a brief moment and then is forgotten. In place of the careful study of a few classics we have the carnivorous bolting of heterogeneous scraps and tit-bits of miscellaneous infor-

mation, served up in the more or less frequent sauce of fiction. To find in the midst of such a desultory generation a great organisation which lays it upon the conscience of every member to spend a certain time every day in reading one of the Hebrew classics is a service to the culture of our time not easy to be over-estimated. This would be recognised at once if, instead of insisting upon the reading of the prophecies of Isaiah, they were pledged to read the dialogues of Plato. Or if instead of the Epistle of Paul it was compulsory to read the essays of Bacon. Take it all in all there is no such comprehensive compendium of all that is best in the literature of the world as is to be found within the covers of the Bible. Although much of the Bibliolatry which used to make the Book of books its fetish has disappeared, the genuine human value of the Hebrew Scriptures stands forth more and more conspicuous as we grow older. Even if it is nothing else it is quite different from the highly seasoned scareheaded Bible of our own times issued every morning piping hot from the editorial press. The study familiarises us with other men, of other climes, of other civilisations who are nevertheless as intensely human as the men we meet in Fleet-street or in the Transvaal.

A Daily Dynamic.

Its perusal widens our mental range, quickens our sympathies, opens up to us the fascinating

study of comparative religions, and familiarises with some of the best thoughts of the best men who have ever left broad and deep the impress of their lives upon the evolution of mankind. It is easy to make fun of the genealogies, to deride the polygamous adventures of the patriarchs, and to hold up our hands in holy horror over the massacres and assassinations of a bygone time. But these things are of the essence of the life of our race. David may not be altogether a drawing-room hero or a model for Young Men's Christian Associations. Much that he did was, to put it mildly, distinctly shady, and if he had lived in our times he would have probably ended his days on the gallows. But after all David, with all his ups and downs, his aspirations, his temptations, his sins and his psalms, is distinctly more energising and inspiring a human soul than, let us say, Sir Thomas Lipton or the Tichborne Claimant. To study any book that has stood the test of two thousand years is distinctly to be commended merely from the point of view of literary culture. But the Bible is much more than a literary classic; it is the moral perpetual dynamo of our English race. For elevating the thought, energising the moral sentiment, and developing all that is highest and best in the complex creature called man, it stands alone. And the Christian Endeavour Society, more than any other organisation of our time, insists upon the duty of leaving no day in all



THE REPORTERS' TENT, DETROIT CONVENTION.

the three hundred and sixty-five unhallowed by the sacred influence of the Inspired Word.

Premium on Sociability.

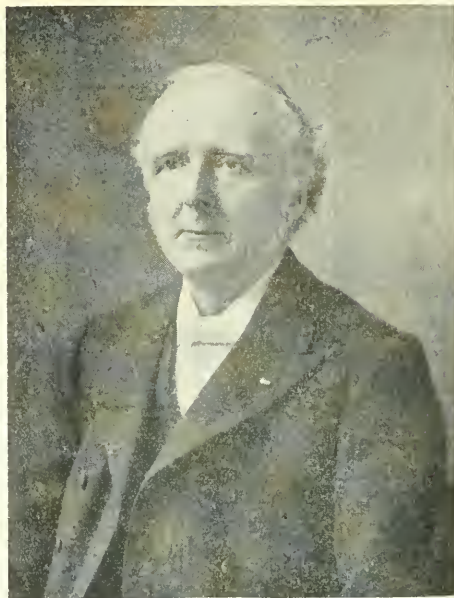
But neither the practice of prayer nor the constant study of the Scriptures would have made the Christian Endeavour Society achieve its great results, but for the other principles which have never been departed from, and which can never be departed from without crippling its usefulness and striking at the tap-root of its vitality. One is the constant cultivation of the social instinct. Solitariness is one of the greatest blights upon the happiness of the world. Aloofness may not be original sin, but it is one of its most melancholy witnesses. To live apart, to dwell in a solitude of our own creating, to go through life without any ties of human tenderness lurking as boon fellows, is assuredly a far more horrible curse than that which is said to have been pronounced upon our remote progenitor when doomed to eat her bread by the sweat of her brow. The Christian Endeavour Society has combated these right nobly by giving sociability a prominent place among the Christian virtues. To cultivate friendliness one with another, to labour perpetually to destroy the feeling of loneliness, to bind together in bonds of loving sympathy the isolated units of the human family, that has been the work of Dr. Clark, and few more useful works could be attempted by mortal man. And he has cultivated this sociability not by mere gossip of the ways of neighbours—although Heaven forbid that we should say one word against gossip, which, if not one of the means of grace is at least one of the means of cheerfulness, which is surely a Christian virtue—but by uniting his members in earnest practical service in the realisation of the Christian ideal. How multifarious have been the manifestations of this spirit of humanitarian enthusiasm, every report of the society shows. But of this we shall have more to say hereafter.

III.—THE METHODS AND ORGANISATION OF THE SOCIETY.

To make this account of the formation of the society complete, it is necessary to add the covenant or active member's pledge, which is signed by Christian Endeavourers:—

Trusting in the Lord Jesus for strength, I promise Him that I will strive to do whatever He would like to have me do; that I will make it the rule of my life to pray and read the Bible every day, and to support my own church in every way, especially by attending all her regular Sunday and midweek services, unless prevented by some reason which I can conscientiously give to my Saviour; and that, as far as I know how, throughout my life I will endeavour to lead a Christian life.

As an active member I promise to be true to all my duties, to be present at, and to take some part, aside from singing, in every Christian Endeavour prayer-meet-



THE REV. F. B. MEYER.

ing, unless hindered by some reason which I can conscientiously give to my Lord and Master. If obliged to be absent from the monthly consecration meeting of the society, I will, if possible, send at least a verse of Scripture to be read in response to my name at the roll-call.

Inter-denominational Union.

From this original germ of a Young People's Society, meeting together once a week, there has sprung a vast organisation, the very simple, but very effective, influence of which has been entirely for good. After the first society was formed other societies sprang into existence in the neighbourhood, and it became natural enough that they should interchange ideas one with the other, and strengthen each other in the work that they have taken in hand. In this way local unions were formed which, as the Christian Endeavour Societies were by no means confined to any one denomination, had an excellent effect in tending to the growth of inter-denominationalism. We have yet imperfectly appreciated the difference between undenominationalism, which represents the resultant residuum which is left when all differences of dogma or of ritual have been eliminated, and interdenominationalism, which allows the fullest possible liberty to organisation on denominational lines, but affords a common basis of union—an ideal which is shared by all.

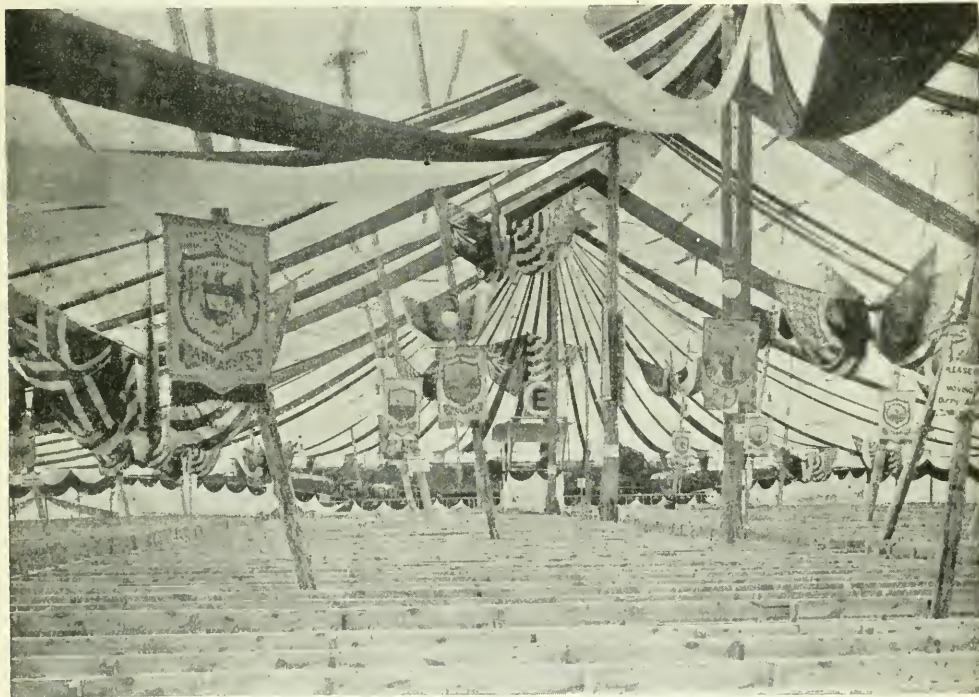
One great feature in the organisation of the movement is the Annual Convention. At the first, which was held in 1882, when only six societies

were represented, all but two belonged to churches in the city of Portland. At the eighteenth Annual Convention, which was held in the City of Detroit last July, nearly 55,000 societies were represented, and between the first and the eighteenth Annual Convention, every year reported a steady increase. These Conventions have been invaluable, both in stimulating local interest and in enabling members to compare notes, and profit by each other's experience.

Committees Ad Infinitum.

Every year has marked some fresh adaptation to the needs of humanity. The extent to which so-

less, reclaims those who fall back or fail, and seeks and instructs new members; a conserving, an evangelising, a missionary committee. There is the prayer-meeting committee, which selects leaders, plans new features for the meetings, and assists the leader in making the meeting a success. There is the social committee, whose ingenuity in devising ways of reaching the young outside the Church, through social gatherings and pure amusements, has certainly been marvellous. The good-literature committee gathers subscriptions to denominational periodicals; collects, for hospitals and missionaries, the waste reading-matter of the congregation; opens church-reading-rooms, literature tables, or book and magazine exchanges; supplies with religious reading, barber shops, railroad waiting-rooms, and the like; keeps scrap-books bearing on the work of the different committees; edits and publishes the church paper, and often prints for circulation the pastor's sermons. The



VIEW OF INTERIOR, "TENT ENDEAVOUR," DETROIT.

cieties split up into committees, each charged with some specific work, makes one wonder whether the infinite divisibility of matter has not got its parallel in the infinitesimal divisibility of the Christian Endeavour Society. Some idea of the extent and variety of the methods of organisation may be gathered by the following extract from an admirable article contributed by Mr. Amos R. Wells to the "New England Magazine" in 1882:—

The division of work is more important than the division of members. The Endeavour principle is, some definite work for everybody; and each society is divided into committees, for certain specific tasks. There is the look-out committee, which spurs the care-

flower committee decorates the pulpit, and afterwards, with loving messages, distributes the flowers among the sick or poor. The calling committee seeks out strangers. The relief committee dispenses charitable gifts. The Sunday-school committee prepares itself to fill gaps in the ranks of the teachers, hunts up absent scholars, gathers in new ones. Missionary and temperance committees agitate those causes by special meetings and by literature. The usher committee welcomes visitors, and keeps the back seats clear. There are invitation committees, to distribute printed invitations to church meetings; correspondence committees, to watch over members as they pass from one place to another, and introduce them into some new society and church home. There are pastor's aid committees, to do little odd jobs for the pastor. The ingenious young folk sometimes even form baby committees, to tend small children while their mothers go to church. By

the time an Endeavourer has served a term on each of these committees in a live society, he will have gained a pretty extensive training in applied Christianity.

Since then there have been many additional committees formed, and it may safely be said that a good, thorough-going Christian Endeavour Society would endeavour to take a hand in everything that is going for good, and wherever there is an evil to be combated there the Christian Endeavour forms a committee and sets to work. Such, at least, is the idea—an idea which is more often realised than cynics venture to think. The fundamental idea is that every active member should have some specific and definite work for Christ and the Church. Although there is no end of organisation, the principle of individual independence, both on the part of the private member and on the part of the local society, is never absent. All the unions, conventions, and committees exist for fellowship and inspiration, not for legislation.

Kindergarten Methods for Juniors.

The organisation for the young led to the formation of junior societies for Christian Endeavour, which appeared to have adopted a good deal of the method of the kindergarten by way of interesting young people. At the Belfast Convention last year 105 children, in what is called the Junior Rally, took part in an object lesson called the Building of the Bridge. Block by block they erected a wooden bridge fourteen feet long upon the platform. Each block formed a suitable motto or letter, and each repeated a verse of Scripture or a hymn as the block was placed in position. The bridge was emblematical of the Christian Endeavour uniting the Sunday-school and the Church. A procession of child-builders brought forward and placed each a "Step of Childhood," and one of "Seven Stones of Helpfulness." The arch was formed of eighteen stones, each bearing one letter of the words "Christian Endeavour." Then came seven "Panels of Progress," and seven lamps each with a text and motto.

This may be scoffed at as childish, but it is intended for children; and anyone who has had practical experience of the difficulty of interesting children, and impressing religious ideas upon their restless minds, will appreciate the value of such a bridge and such a system.

School of Christian Citizenship.

From this it may be said to be a far cry to the development of Christian citizenship; but no development of the Christian Endeavour Society deserves such cordial appreciation and grateful recognition as the steady march which it has made in the direction of an enlightened citizenship and an intelligent appreciation of the English-speaking race. The Christian Endeavour Society has

always disclaimed party politics, but it has borne unflinching testimony to the principle of Christian citizenship, and links together a high standard of practical politics in the State with the cultivation of the religious life in the Churches. In their own phrase, their ideal is "our country for Christ," and their missionary plank has as its corresponding doctrine, "Christ for the world."

A Bond of English-speaking Unity.

It is natural that the Christian Endeavour movement, cradled as it was in America, and still much stronger in the United States than in any other English-speaking community, should have been very useful in strengthening the tendency to a more fraternal feeling between Britain and the United States. It is only just to Dr. Clark to recognise that he has never lost an opportunity of preaching the doctrine of the essential unity of all English-speaking people. With them the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes are ever entwined. It was at the St. Louis Convention in 1890 that they celebrated what they call the merging of the flags. The Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were intertwined on a platform in front of the speakers' desk. When the flags were united, Professor Andrews, of Toronto, stepped forward, and said, "This flag with the four and forty stars and the thirteen stripes—what means this crimson colour? It is the sacred blood of your Fathers and your Brothers. No wonder you love it. What flag is this with the cross of St. Andrew and St. George? What means this crimson colour? It is the sacred blood of your mother. Shall any man forbid the banns? I now call upon Dr. Clark as a Canadian born and an American citizen to pronounce the ceremony complete." Then Dr. Clark, amid tumultuous applause, declared: "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

Influence on Higher Politics.

What the Christian Endeavour has done in the cause of Anglo-American re-union tends directly towards the maintenance of peace where it is most endangered, for the Empire and the Republic being so much intertwined, having so many interests in common, and also developing so many points of friction, there is more peril of collision between them than between any other States. Although our politicians and statesmen may reckon little of Christian Endeavourers and their ways, the strand woven by Dr. Clark and his followers may enable us to stand the strain and avert many a threatened difficulty which would otherwise have culminated in the crime of unnecessary war.

It is not only in relation to England and America that the Christian Endeavour is a force for good for the world's peace. The last society which was started purely and simply with the object of the cultivation of the spiritual life of its members, the

study of the Bible and the development of spiritual religion, has been driven by the force of circumstances and the manifest teachings of events to see that it is impossible to live the Christ-life or to act upon the inspiration of the Bible which it studied, unless it takes a continually increasing part in the higher politics of the world. That is to say, the Christian Endeavour, if it is true to its great function and follows the line upon which it has been launched by its founders, must of necessity become a great agency for the promotion of peace in the world. Our churches to a very large extent have lamentably failed to be of the slightest good in stemming the fierce flood of national passion or curbing the arrogance of imperial ambition. It remains to be seen whether in the various branches of the Christian Endeavour Society there are to be found local centres round which may rally the forces of those who do not believe that it is right to settle controversy by the summary process of murder.

Progress in the British Isles.

With all the natural modesty of his own character, and his utter absence of anything like assumption, Dr. Clark has known how to choose his associates and helpers.

The offices of the United Society are now located on the seventh floor of Tremont Temple, Boston, U.S.A., and are very admirably adapted to the work of producing the papers and books published by the Society.

The progress of Christian Endeavour in the British Isles can be best shown in the increase of the number of societies year by year. The result is as follows:—

1888	..	18 societies.
1889	..	94 "
1890	..	89 "
1891	..	196 "
1892	..	425 "
1893	..	650 "
1894	..	1,463 "
1895	..	2,645 "
1896	..	3,593 "
1897	..	4,648 "
1898	..	5,575 "
1899	..	6,165 "

These numbers are those reported at the Convention held in various cities at Whitsuntide. The present record is 6,301 societies.

IV.—THE CONVENTION OF 1900.

The great event of next year in London is to be the assembling of the Christian Endeavourers from near and from far in the great International Convention, which is to be held at Wembley Park.

From what has been done in America at previous congresses this promises to be an event unequalled in the religious history of our country. It will also go ill with us if it is not utilised to the utmost to draw still more closely together the ties of

friendship and brotherhood between England and the United States. At Detroit last year, 38,000 Endeavourers mustered at the great Convention. How many thousands will come up to London in July, 1900, is as yet not even estimated, but some idea as to the extent of that Convention may be formed from the fact that the hospitality committee is expecting no fewer than ten thousand visitors from across the Atlantic.

An Invading Army.

Ten thousand Americans—an invasion! Just think of it. It is a veritable army that is to descend upon our midst—an army organised with banners, although carrying no weapons more formidable than their Bibles and their hymn-books. Ten thousand! Never before in the history of the world has there been such a peaceful invasion of our land by an organised force from across the seas. To welcome such a host is a task which will not overtax the hospitality of John Bull, but their presence in our midst in such unprecedented numbers demands corresponding exertions on our part to welcome the friendly guests. Arrangements are being made upon a scale which throws the assembling of the Church Congress this month into absolute insignificance. Already nearly four thousand beds have been secured in our leading hotels to accommodate the expected guests, while as many more will be provided for by private hospitality; but the unique feature of the great Convention of 1900 is to be the formation of a veritable camp in which a small army of six thousand Christian Endeavourers will sleep, to be on the spot where the meetings are going on.

The Encampment.

Wembley Park has been taken by the hospitality committee of the Christian Endeavourers in London, and in its picturesque and well-wooded grounds a white city of canvas will rise at midsummer next year, in which, in July, six thousand of our visitors from over-sea and from our own land will be accommodated. Wembley Park is only twenty minutes by fast train from the centre of London. Never before have so many thousands been provided for in a camp, excepting by military authorities. In war, no doubt, nothing is thought of providing camp accommodation for six thousand soldiers. This is the first time in which an encampment of six thousand non-combatants has been dreamed of as an adjunct to a religious meeting. The mere presence of such a camp at Wembley Park will be a sensation, and will in itself be the most efficient advertisement to the outside world of the new thing that has sprung up in their midst. There is no reason why the Christian Endeavour should not become as numerous in the United Kingdom as it is in the United States.

It has already spread throughout the whole of our Empire, and in Australia it has been a mighty power for good.

Its National Significance.

What we have to think of from the national point of view, quite apart from the spiritual advantages that may arrive from a great camp-meeting at Wembley Park, is that the great Convention, with its enormous influx of Americans and others from beyond the seas, is met in a spirit worthy of our imperial position and our historic traditions. The Convention of Detroit was opened by a telegram of sympathy, greeting, and encouragement from President McKinley. Why should not the Decennial Convention next year meet with a similar cordial God-speed from her Majesty the Queen? There is nothing in the society of a partisan nature. Nothing in the scope of its operations is otherwise than absolutely in accord with the ideas which her Majesty has always expressed, and which we know she entertains as to the cultivation of the Christian graces and virtues; and it would be a thousand pities if her Majesty should not be advised next year to discharge the duty which naturally devolves on the mother of the English-speaking household, when there are gathered under her ancestral roof representatives from all the ocean-severed but heart-united commonwealths of the English-speaking folk.

What of the Abbey and St. Paul's?

Another question which it is to be hoped will be answered in the affirmative is whether St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey will be, I do not say, placed at the disposal of the Convention, but whether the deans of these historic edifices will exert themselves to remove all obstacles, whether from prejudice or convention, that might stand in the way of holding great services in connection with the gathering. It is true that the Episcopalians have to their own loss failed to take part in the new movement; but there are a sufficient number of Episcopalians who are Christian Endeavourers, to render it possible for the Deans of St. Paul's and Westminster to extend a hearty welcome to this unprecedented gathering of fellow-Christians. Not to do so would be wantonly to throw away a great opportunity, and grievously to misuse a trust which they hold not for the benefit of their own sects, but for the whole English-speaking Christendom. The services in the Abbey and St. Paul's would, of course, be conducted entirely by members of the Church which at present is charged with the custody of these sacred edifices, and is there anything in the Christian Endeavour movement that would preclude the attendance of all their members at services of thanksgiving, of praise or of prayer on this occasion?

A Variegated Programme.

The real religious centre of the Convention, however, will not be in the Abbey, Cathedral, or in any of the London churches. It will be in the great tents which will be brought from America to accommodate the worshippers in Wembley Park:—

Two of the great Endeavour tents, each with a seating capacity of from 8,000 to 10,000 persons, will be brought over from America; two auditoriums already erected in the selected Park, and estimated to seat upwards of 6,000, will be requisitioned; and a number of smaller tents, seating about 2,000 each, will be erected for smaller and sectional meetings.

The preparations made to secure the convention are already in a very forward state. The following are officers of the committee charged with the details of the organisation: Chairman of Committee, Rev. Joseph Brown Morgan; vice-Chairman, Mr. F. F. Belsey, J.P.; Treasurer, Mr. Charles Waters; Hon. Secretary, Rev. W. Knight Chaplin, Williston, Leytonstone, N.E.

In addition to the distinctly religious meetings, arrangements are being made with the railways and others to make the visit of their American 10,000 pleasant and profitable, so that they may all carry away from the old country a bright and inspiring memory of their visit to the motherland of the race.

The Railway Committee is organising a series of excursions for the Thursday following the Convention (July 19, 1900), including a conducted tour to points of interest in London, and a river trip to Hampton Court. Children's services, conducted by visiting Endeavourers, will be held in London's Sunday-schools on the Sunday afternoon (July 15, 1900). It is hoped that "Endeavour Sunday" will be a peculiarly hallowed time in all our London churches, closing with an Endeavour "Quiet Hour" after the evening services.

Music has always played a great part in all such gatherings, and there is to be a great choir of three thousand voices, for which volunteers are already being enrolled.

The Moral for Outsiders.

Such, in very brief outline, is a sketch of Dr. Clark and the society over which he presides, together with a faint foreshadowing of the great doings which are to be expected next July in London. That the members of the Society will be enthusiastic is to be expected, but unless I have altogether misconceived the significance and the potentiality of this movement, it becomes a grave question whether those who are altogether outside the movement, but who are interested in all that pertains to the welfare of their fellow-men, should not unite in sympathetic interest to do what in them lies to make the Convention of 1900 a great and memorable event in the history of nations. In what way this can be done by outsiders—

whether by the Peers whose castles and palaces form so large an element in what may be called the national capital of this country, or whether it may be the heads of other Churches, or whether it may even be the heads of those secular organisations, such as railways and steamships, which render such a meeting possible; it is a matter that must be left to their own conscience and to their

own ability to realise the immense possibilities of such an international gathering. One thing is quite sure: for the sake of England, as well as for the sake of our common faith, nothing should be left undone by rich or poor, from the Queen upon the throne down to the humblest of her subjects, to give Dr. Clark and his Christian Endeavourers a right royal welcome.

Harmsworth's.

The September number is an excellent three-pence-halfpenny worth. It contains much striking information, conveyed in a pleasing way. "Gardening for Millionaires" is the title of a paper by Mr. Bernard Owen, in which he tells of the prices paid for single orchid plants. They have been sold for £50, £100, £150, £160, £350, £500, and even £1,000 apiece. The most beautiful illustration is that of an orchid flower which formed part of the Queen's Jubilee bouquet, and came from a plant valued at one thousand guineas. Mr. W. J. Wintle sheds a great deal of light on the mysterious region of underground London. Besides the burrows of metropolitan district and electric railways, there are "beneath the surging traffic of the great thoroughfares . . . other streets—well paved and drained, and lighted with gas—which run for miles, but only echo the footfalls of a privileged few." In these "run vast pipes, the mains of the gas and water companies, the hydraulic power supply, and troughs containing the wires of the Electric Lighting Company and telegraph wires from the General Post Office. Overhead run the pneumatic tubes through which the written telegrams are blown from the district offices to St. Martin's-le-Grand." Then there are the sewers, or underground rivers, with their "spates" and dry seasons and waterfalls. Under Bucklersbury there is a Roman structure which, with the underground Roman bath in Strand Lane, shares the distinction of being the oldest building in London. "Freak Philanthropy" is the heading which Mr. Arthur Birnage gives to his enumeration of remarkable charitable gifts: half-sovereigns imbedded in toast, a jersey that would fit a whole crew, a "philan-

thropic leg," or artificial limb, a truck of coals, a mangle, an elephant's tusk (the gift of King Menelik to the Bible Society), a donkey and cart, a milk case containing a live baby, hands and arms of a mummy, a Punch and Judy show, and an offertory of eggs. The growth of the steamship in number and tonnage is illustrated diagrammatically and fancifully by Mr. J. Horner. The papers on "Felling Chimneys" and "The Queen's Waste-paper Basket" require separate mention.

In "Cassell's" for October Professor Atkinson, who has undoubtedly performed remarkable feats in bone-setting, gravely assured his interviewer, Mr. Frank Banfield, that he "could give back to His Imperial Majesty" the German Kaiser "the full use of his left arm." The gift of practically another hand to the Kaiser suggests an increase in the output of the Imperial energy enough to make one tremble for the peace of Europe.

How differently the tendencies of modern life may be interpreted! While people in Great Britain are rejoicing in the recession of the principle of laissez faire from economics and politics, here is Mr. Charles Kendall Adams, in the "Atlantic Monthly" for September, declaring the "irresistible tendency toward individualism" to be "the most marked characteristic of all modern history." As an outcome of this individualism he glorifies the combinations of capital. "The essential principle of the trust is inherent in human liberty." Among other "irresistible tendencies of the time" he mentions that towards the growth of great empires, and that of the advance of civilisation on barbarism.



"New York World."]

"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA" (NEW VERSION).

[September 8.

THE TOPIC OF THE MONTH.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.

By W. T. STEAD.

A SOUTH AFRICAN CATECHISM.

The numerous telegrams and despatches, reports of conferences and negotiations with their confusing demands and explanations have confused the public mind to such an extent that I probably cannot do better service than to make the story of the Transvaal Trouble as plain and simple as possible. Instead of adopting the same Biblical form of a narrative which I used to tell the story of Dreyfus last number, I throw the whole matter into the form of a catechism, and embody the facts in the shape of question and answer, with the special object of bringing into clear relief the reasons why the Boers are distrustful of our good faith in this matter.

I.—THE DUTCH OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Q. Who are the Boers?

A. The Boers are the descendants of the first Dutch settlers who colonised South Africa, for at the Cape as elsewhere England was not the first in the field. The Portuguese discovered it. The Dutch colonised it.

Q. How did we come to have anything to do with them?

A. We took the Cape from the Dutch when Holland became a dependency of France in the great war with Napoleon.

Q. How many of them are there?

A. In South Africa there are at present about 400,000 men, women and children, who speak what is called Cape Dutch or the taal, who are living side by side with about 300,000 white men who speak English.

Q. How are they divided?

A. The majority of the Boers live in the Cape Colony, where there are about a quarter of a million who are known as Cape Dutch; less than 100,000 are in the South African Republic, otherwise known as the Transvaal; 50,000 are in the Orange Free State, which is an entirely independent Republic, while the others are scattered in Natal and Rhodesia.

Q. What kind of people are they?

A. They are the farmers of South Africa, conservative, prejudiced, religious folk, who have all the toughness of the Dutchmen who three hundred years ago

made such a heroic fight against the whole might of the Spaniards.

Q. How are they governed?

A. In the Cape Colony they are in a majority of the Legislative Assembly, having fifty-three members out of ninety. This majority supports the Schreiner Ministry, in whose hands the government of Cape Colony is constitutionally vested. The Orange Free State is a Republic, and the Boers elect a President and a Parliament which they call the Volksraad. In the Transvaal they also elect a President and a Volksraad. Natal and Rhodesia are the only South African colonies in which the Dutch are not in possession of the government.

Q. Then what is the British Empire in South Africa?

A. The British Empire in South Africa consists of the Cape Colony, Rhodesia, and Natal, an immense tract of country larger than France, Germany, and Italy put together, with a population of nearly four millions of coloured people. The British Government appoints governors of Cape Colony and Natal and the administrator of Rhodesia. The Governor of Cape Colony is also Imperial High Commissioner, who is charged with the general oversight of all the affairs of South Africa.

Q. What is the chief importance of South Africa to the Empire?

A. South Africa is the keystone of the Imperial arch. If Cape Town and Simon's Bay were in the hands of a hostile power, communication would be cut between this country and India and Australia, excepting through the Suez Canal. Simon's Bay is indispensable as a coaling station and a place of call on the ocean highway between Great Britain and the Antipodes.

Q. What is the importance of South Africa from a business point of view?

A. Apart from its agricultural resources, South Africa is chiefly famous for the diamond mines of Kimberley, which produce an annual yield valued at five millions sterling, and the gold mines of the Transvaal, from which ten millions' sterling worth of gold is extracted every year.

Q. What part have the Boers played in the settlement of South Africa?

A. They are the pioneer people who spread inland from Cape Colony, settling as farmers and herdsmen in the interior.

II.—THE TREK TO THE TRANSVAAL.

Q. How did the Boers come into the Transvaal?

A. They trekked northward in order to escape from British rule, and in order that they might be able to live their own lives in their own way.

Q. Was British rule in the Cape unjust?

A. The Boers complained that the British refused to allow them a representative government, suppressed the High Court of Justice, abolished their Senate and Land-rost, and did away with the official use of the Dutch language in the Cape Colony.

Q. Was that the only ground of complaint?

A. No. They objected strongly to the compulsory emancipation of their slaves, as no full compensation was paid, and that which was voted was not fairly distributed. They also complained that the British Government, although refusing them the right of self-government, did not defend them against the warlike natives on the frontier.

Q. When did this exodus take place?

A. In the year 1835. The Boers, travelling northward, settled in the territory which is now the Orange Free State. Others went into Natal, and founded the Government of Natalia. A third section crossed the Vaal River and settled in the territory which is now known as the South African Republic.

Q. How did the pioneers fare?

A. They suffered terrible hardships. One party perished almost to the last man of fever, and under the assegaais of the natives. After a long struggle, in which very severe fighting took place, Moselekatsé, chief of the Matabele, was driven northward into Matabeleland, where he founded a kingdom over which Lobengula, his son, reigned down to our time.

Q. Did the British agree to the founding of the Dutch Republics?

A. No. Although their departure was not opposed, they were still held to be British subjects, and their right to found independent republics was repeatedly denied by the British authorities at the Cape.

Q. When did the first collision take place between the Boers and the British?

A. About 1840. The Boers, having established the Republic of Natalia, in what is now the Colony of Natal, were cut off from the sea by the occupation of Durban. When they refused to abandon their republic they were attacked by a British force, and in 1844 Natal was annexed to the Cape Colony. The Boers then trekked out of the Colony into the Transvaal.

Q. Were they allowed to remain in peace?

A. No; the British claimed the whole of their territory, and made treaties with the natives which the Boers resented, so that the emigrants into the Transvaal and the Cape Government continued for some years in more or less hostile relations.

Q. How was the Orange Free State founded?

A. In 1848, what is now the Orange Free State was annexed by Sir Harry Smith to the Cape Colony. The Boers in the Transvaal under Pretorius invaded the territory, captured Bloemfontein, and after a severe fight were beaten and driven back across the Vaal. The price of £2,000 was placed on the head of Pretorius. But six years later the land was given back to the Boers, who founded the Orange Free State. It has remained ever since an independent republic.

Q. When was the Transvaal Republic founded?

A. In the year 1852, when the Sand River Convention was signed, which guaranteed to the Boers the right to manage their own affairs, and to govern themselves according to their own laws without any interference on the part of the British Government, and "that no encroachment shall be made by the said Government to the north of the Vaal River."

III.—HOW THE TRANSVAAL WAS ANNEXED.

Q. How long did this last?

A. Till the year 1877. For twenty-five years the Boers governed themselves according to their own liking, each farmer being more or less an independent sovereign on his own farm, surrounded by, and wielding absolute power over, the natives whose labour he employed, and whose rights as human beings he denied.

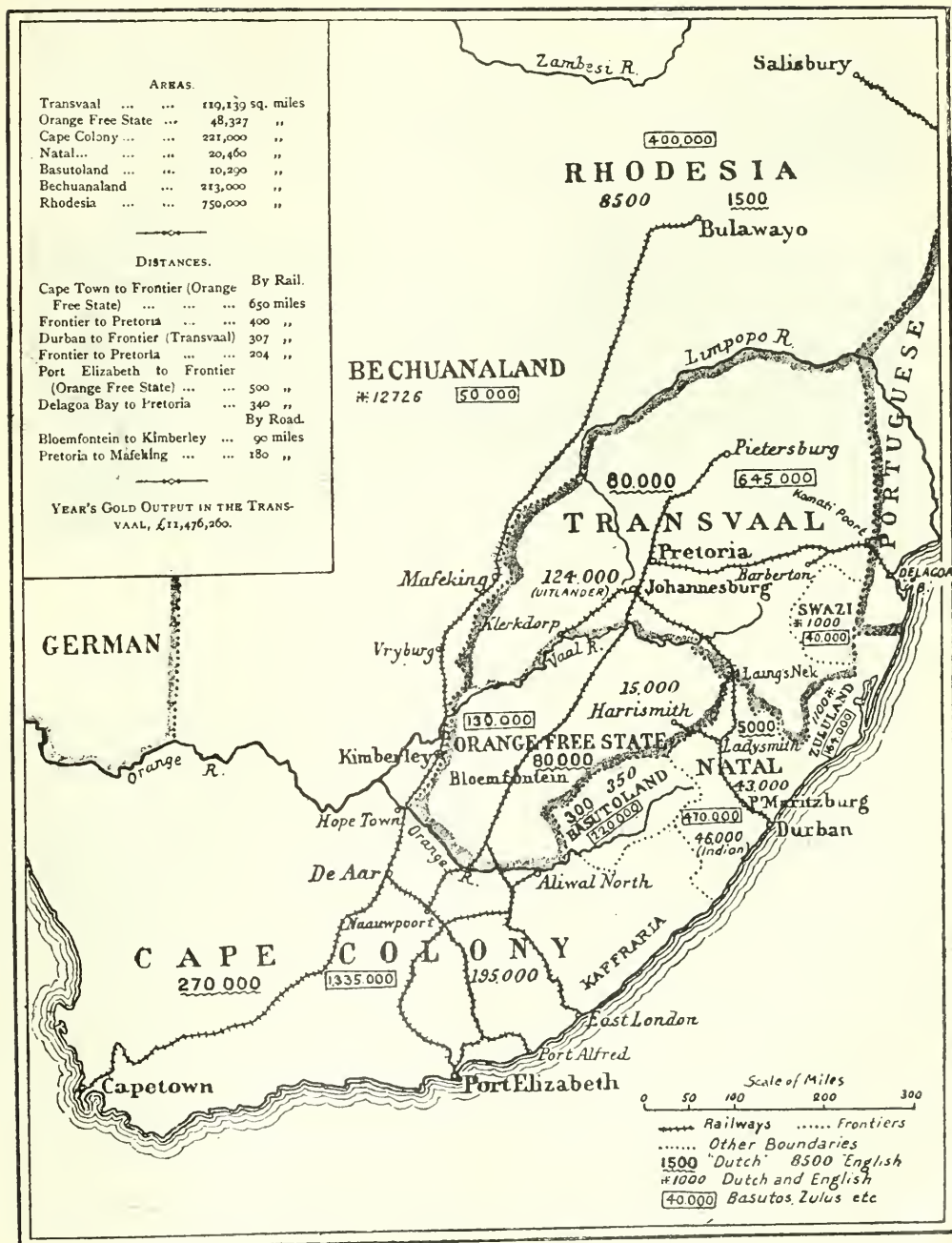
Q. Were they interfered with in this time?



Raadzaal.

Dutch Reformed Church.

SCENE IN CHURCH SQUARE, PRETORIA.





Photograph by]

VIEW OF JOHANNESBURG FROM HOSPITAL HILL.

[N. Edwards.

A. Not much, although Livingstone and other missionaries frequently complained of their treatment of the natives, upon whom the Boers made raids from time to time with the object of securing apprentices. But nothing was done on the part of the British Government to interfere with their rude independence.

Q. Was the State prosperous?

A. The Boers, who hated taxation and the restraint of a central government, were frequently at war among themselves. Their revenue was small and the authority of the State was often non-existent excepting when a commando was needed to protect the farmers against the attacks of the warlike natives on the frontiers.

Q. When was the Transvaal annexed?

A. In 1877, when there was only 12s. 6d. in the Treasury. The Boers were thought to be in imminent danger of being wiped off the face of the earth by Cetewayo, who desisted from his attack upon the Transvaal when the Union Jack was hoisted by Sir Theophilus Shepstone. It is maintained that the annexation was necessary in order to prevent the massacre of the Boers by the Zulus.

Q. Who was in power at that time?

A. Lord Carnarvon was Colonial Secretary in the Ministry of Mr. Disraeli, whose assent to the annexation was obtained the more readily because it seemed to promise the realisation of his ideal of the Federation of South Africa.

Q. Did the Boers acquiesce in the annexation of their republic?

A. At first there was no active resistance, although the chiefs of both parties of Boers protested against the loss of their independence, and Kruger took the lead in getting up a petition against the annexation.

Q. What promises were made by England on the annexation of the Transvaal?

A. Shepstone promised that they would be allowed complete self-government in their own affairs, and that their own laws would remain unaltered.

Q. How was this promise kept?

A. It was not kept at all. No steps whatever were taken to establish self-government in the Transvaal, for

the good and sufficient reason that the first act of a freely-elected Volksraad would have been to annul the annexation and to re-assert their independence.

Q. Was that the only cause of discontent?

A. No. The British Government insisted upon the payment of taxes, which had always been irregularly collected in the Transvaal, and the government of the country was carried on by a man whose high-handed methods provoked bitter resentment amongst the Boers.

Q. Were any other promises made to the Boers?

A. Yes; Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in 1879 promised them a complete system of representative self-government.

Q. What was done to fulfil this promise?

A. Nothing. Sir Garnet Wolseley, now Lord Wolseley, was sent out as governor, who declared that the Transvaal would remain English "as long as the sun and moon endured," but he did not establish anything excepting an executive council and assembly, none of whose members were elected, and all of whom were nominees of the British Government.

IV.—WHY IT WAS GIVEN BACK.

Q. How long did this last?

A. Until 1880, when Sir Owen Lanyon, a military martinet, was governor. His method of rule irritated the Boers, and it is alleged that the license of his soldiers gave rise to the bitterest resentment on the part of the people.

Q. Were any steps taken to inform the British Government of this discontent?

A. Yes. Kruger, Joubert, and Pretorius carried to England an immense petition protesting against the annexation, and they assured Sir Michael Hicks-Beach that the annexation had been made under the mistake that the majority of the people desired it. Things did not improve under the annexation, and they threatened that if their country was not given back to them they would again trek further north to a country where they would be allowed to govern themselves in their own way.

Q. What was the reply to this?

A. The Colonial Secretary told them that if they would only return home and wait patiently all their grievances would be redressed. They replied that nothing but independence would satisfy the Boers. They returned home, but their grievances were not redressed, their liberties were not restored, and the country was placed under martial law.

Q. When did this come to a head?

A. In December, 1879, when the Boers, weary of waiting for the fulfilment of the promises made to them by the British Government, but never kept, held a mass meeting, and proclaimed that they had never been the subjects of the Queen, and never intended to be, that the time for memorials had passed, and that they would henceforth govern themselves.

Q. How did we respond to that declaration?

A. By arresting Mr. Pretorius, the leader of the Boers, on a charge of high treason, and clapping him into gaol.

Q. Was Mr. Gladstone not then in power?

A. No; the revolt of the Boers under Pretorius took place in the last days of the Ministry of Lord Beaconsfield.

Q. What effect did Mr. Gladstone's return to power have upon the question?

A. Only this, that believing the Liberals were sincere in their denunciation of the annexation, the Boers decided to suspend hostilities and to make an appeal once more to England in the person of its new Prime Minister.

Q. What did Mr. Gladstone reply?

A. He answered that it was impossible now to consider the matter as if it were presented for the first time, and that the Queen could not be advised to relinquish her sovereignty over the Transvaal.

Q. What followed?

A. For some months the Boers made no sign, and remained in sullen disaffection, which might have lasted for some time had not the Government decided rigorously to collect the taxes. The attempt led to armed

resistance, and on December 16, 1880, the Boers proclaimed the South African Republic, and appointed a triumvirate consisting of Kruger, Joubert and Pretorius.

Q. What did the Boers say in defence of their action?

A. They said they did not wish for war, and would only fight in self-defence. They had never been subjects of the Queen, and never would be. They had no desire to shed blood, but should it come so far they would defend themselves with the knowledge that they were fighting for the honour of Her Majesty, for they fought for the sanctity of treaties sworn by her, but broken by her officers.

Q. What was the answer of the British Government?

A. Sir Owen Lanyon declared the country to be in a state of siege, and proclaimed martial law. The struggle had begun.

Q. When did the fighting begin?

A. Four days later 250 men of the 94th regiment were ordered up from Middleburg to Pretoria. The Boers met them at a stream called Bronkhorst Spruit, and ordered them to stop. They refused, a fight ensued, and in a quarter of an hour 200 of the English, including all the officers, were killed and wounded, and the rest surrendered. The Boers lost two men killed and five wounded, and each of our soldiers received on an average five wounds.

Q. What was the Boer plan of campaign?

A. The whole country rose and blockaded the English garrisons in all the towns, while Sir Owen Lanyon, shut up in Pretoria, awaited the arrival of Sir George Colley, who with 1,400 men advanced from Natal to the relief of the English garrisons. Joubert, with a much larger force, occupied Laing's Nek—a pass through which Colley had to pass in advancing from Natal into the Transvaal.

Q. What battles were fought?

A. On the 28th January Sir George Colley attacked the Boers at Laing's Nek, and was beaten back with a loss of 200 killed and wounded. The Boers, fighting



Photograph by]

VIEW OF THE WITWATERSRAND MINES.

[N. Edwards.

behind shelter, lost only 24 men. On the 8th February Sir George Colley attacked again on the Ingogo Heights. He was again beaten back with a loss of 150 men, and left his wounded in the hands of the Boers.

Q. Was no attempt made to stop fighting?

A. Yes. President Brand, of the Orange Free State, offered his services as mediator before the first fight at Laing's Nek, and four days after the reverse at Ingogo Kruger wrote to General Colley saying he had no wish to quarrel with the Imperial Government, and offered to submit the claims of the Boers to a Royal Commission of Inquiry, and to allow all the besieged garrisons to withdraw with the honours of war. General Colley insisted in reply that all armed opposition should cease before the Commission of Inquiry was appointed. He gave them forty-eight hours in which to lay down their arms, but the letter did not reach them until after the time of grace had expired.

Q. Then was the fighting resumed?

A. Yes; the Orange Free State showed signs of joining the Transvaal, and Sir George Colley determined to strike a decisive blow without more delay. On the 26th February he led a force of 500 men up the back of Majuba Hill, which commanded the Boer position. The ascent was made at night, and only at sunrise did the Boers discover that the British were in their rear. Instead of evacuating their position, the Boers climbed up the face of the hill under cover of a continuous fire. They gained the crest of the hill, and drove the British in headlong flight from the position. General Colley was shot dead; and, when the battle was over, 280 out of 500 men engaged were killed and wounded. Such was the battle of Majuba Hill.

Q. What followed?

A. Sir Evelyn Wood, with an army of 5,000 men, prepared to advance into the Transvaal, and General Roberts, with a large force, was sent out from England to crush the resistance of the men who had beaten Colley, but before he arrived peace had been made.

Q. How was the peace arranged?

A. Mr. Gladstone, finding that the Boers were sufficiently in earnest about their independence to kill and be killed in defence of their country, and having no desire to exert any direct authority over the Transvaal, instructed Sir Evelyn Wood to negotiate with the Boer triumvirate so as to avoid further bloodshed.

V.—THE CONVENTION OF 1881.

Q. What terms were insisted upon?

A. The Boers admitted that the British forces were strong enough to reduce them to submission. They therefore endeavoured to make the best terms they could. Sir Evelyn Wood, instructed by Mr. Gladstone, insisted first upon the recognition of the suzerainty of Great Britain; secondly, the right to control all their foreign relations; thirdly, the right to keep a British Resident at the capital, with authority to call in troops if need should arise to enforce the provisions of the Convention; fourthly, that due provision should be made for the protection of the natives; fifthly, that the Boers should not exclude any British subjects from entering their territory. On these terms peace was made, and subject to these conditions the Boers were allowed to have their country back again.

Q. Did the Boers not misunderstand our action in this matter?

A. Some of them did, no doubt; but Kruger and the chief men, not only in the Transvaal but also in the Free State and Cape Colony, regarded it in its true light as an act of magnanimity which reflected glory upon the British name. But the more ignorant Boers, who imagined that they had defeated the whole of the British army at Majuba Hill, misunderstood, no doubt.

Q. What was the attitude of the English public?

A. Lord Salisbury and the Opposition attacked the Convention, and declared that it was certain to be misunderstood. Lord Salisbury contended that without some signal demonstration of British strength, the nature of which he did not explain, a false impression would gain ground in Africa from which much trouble would come hereafter.

Q. How was he answered?

A. The answer made by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Selborne, and others, was that it would have been criminal to have gone on fighting merely to give the Boers an object lesson in what was sufficiently obvious already—namely, the fact that a small republic could not hold its own in arms against the British Empire. They also laid stress on the fact that the Boers had materially modified their demands, and had consented to recognise the suzerainty of Her Majesty.

Q. What is suzerainty?

A. Suzerainty is sovereignty limited to certain specified cases in which the superior Power reserves its sovereign rights. In all matters not reserved the dependent State is free to act as it likes.

Q. What subjects are reserved in the Convention of 1881?

A. First, a British representative was to be appointed, with power to protect the persons and property of the natives, to act as the representative of the Transvaal between the Boers and the native tribes outside their frontiers, and generally to enforce the provisions of the Convention. Secondly, we had a right to move troops through the Transvaal in time of war. Thirdly, we reserved the entire control of the foreign relations of the Transvaal, which was to carry on all its diplomatic intercourse through Her Majesty's diplomatic and consular offices abroad. Fourthly, no law concerning the interests of the natives could be passed without the consent of the Queen.

Q. Were any other conditions imposed upon the Boers?

A. They were required to undertake that anybody might enter into the Transvaal State, travel, settle, own property, and carry on business in the State without being subject to any taxes, whether general or local, other than those imposed upon Transvaal citizens; no differential or prohibitive duties were to be imposed upon British goods; all white persons domiciled in the Transvaal, who were registered within twelve months of the conclusion of the Convention, were to be exempt from compulsory military service; no slavery or apprenticeship partaking of slavery was to be tolerated. Lastly, there was to be complete freedom of religion, and protection for all denominations.

Q. How was the suzerainty regarded in England?

A. The Liberals exaggerated its importance. Lord Northbrook said that it made the Queen the suzerain or paramount power over the Transvaal in the same way in which she was paramount over the native Indian states. Lord Salisbury, on the other hand, roundly denied that there was an atom of suzerainty established by the Convention, and he justified this assertion by declaring that by the Convention all interference in the internal affairs of the Transvaal was absolutely forbidden.

Q. How was it accepted by the Boers?

A. On August 3, 1881, the Convention was signed by Kruger, Joubert and Pretorius, who agreed to all the conditions, reservations and limitations under which self-government was restored to the inhabitants of the Transvaal territory subject to the suzerainty of Her Majesty.

VI.—THE CONVENTION OF LONDON, 1884.

Q. How did the Convention work?

A. Not well. It was ratified, and an attempt was made to carry it out in the years 1882 and 1883, but at the end of 1883 Paul Kruger, Du Toit and Smit came to London to plead that the Convention was not working well, and to ask that it should be modified.

Q. What did they allege against it?

A. They stated that the Convention of 1881 contained various inconvenient provisions, and imposed burdens and obligations from which they wished to be relieved, and further that they desired to have a modification of the South-Western Boundaries, in order to promote the peace and good order of the Transvaal.

Q. Who was Colonial Minister at that time?

A. Lord Derby, and as England was just then at the beginning of the Sudan War little interest was taken



WANTED—RESERVES.

John Bull: "Help! Help! or I'm undone."

AN IRISH VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

(From the "Weekly Freeman.")



THE BULLY.

Chamberlain: "If you don't give me half of your hamper you must fight."

Kruger: "Weil, I'll give you half if I must."

Chamberlain: "Give me the whole hamper now, or you must fight."

in the Transvaal question. Lord Derby admitted the justice of the delegates' complaint, and consented to modify the Convention to meet their wishes.

Q. How was it modified?

A. It was modified by the substitution of an entirely new Convention, known as the London Convention of 1884 for the Convention of 1881, and this new Convention continues to govern our relations with the Transvaal to this day.

Q. What were the chief changes made by the Convention of 1884?

A. First and foremost, all reference to the suzerainty of the Queen was dropped. This was done after due deliberation by Lord Derby, who stated in the House of Lords: "We have abstained from using the word suzerainty because it is not capable of legal definition, and because it seemed a word which was likely to lead to misconception and misunderstanding."

Q. In what position did the Convention place the Transvaal State?

A. It converted it from the Transvaal State, subject to the suzerainty and control of the British Govern-

ment, into the South African Republic, with all the rights and privileges of an independent state, such as the Orange Free State, with one exception.

Q. What was that exception?

A. The South African Republic, although allowed to be a sovereign independent state in all matters that concerned the management of its own affairs, was not permitted to be an international sovereign state by Article 4, which reserved to the British Government the right to veto all treaties made by the Republic with foreign states or tribes.

Q. What is the text of Article 4?

A. Article 4 runs as follows:—"The South African Republic will conclude no treaty or engagement with any State or nation other than the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe to the eastward or westward of the Republic, until the same has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen. Such approval shall be held to have been granted if Her Majesty's Government shall not within six months after receiving a copy of such treaty (which shall be delivered to them immediately upon its completion) have notified that the conclusion

of such treaty is in conflict with the interests of Great Britain or any of Her Majesty's possessions in South Africa."

Q. Wherein did this differ from the old stipulation in the Convention of 1881?

A. In the Convention of 1881 the Transvaal State had to conduct all its foreign affairs through British ambassadors and consuls. After the Convention of 1884 the South African Republic was free to appoint its ambassadors and consuls, and conduct all its foreign affairs directly through them without any reference to Great Britain. In its foreign affairs, as in its domestic government, the South African Republic became as free as the Orange Free State, subject only to the right of veto upon such treaties as we considered were in conflict with the interests of Great Britain or any of Her Majesty's possessions in South Africa.

Q. Is there any contemporary testimony as to the significance of this change?

A. Yes. Lord Derby, who was Secretary of State for the Colonies, notified to the Cape Government on February 17 that the Convention had been signed, and furnished them with the following explanation of the alteration that was made in the statutes of the republic:—

"There will be the same complete internal independence in the Transvaal as in the Orange Free State. The conduct and control of diplomatic intercourse with foreign governments is conceded. The Queen's final approval of treaties is reserved. The delegates appear well satisfied, and a cordial feeling exists between the two Governments."

Q. What new fact changed the whole situation?

A. The discovery of the goldfield of the Rand, from which gold of the value of ten millions sterling per annum is now being extracted.

Q. How did this affect the situation.

A. The goldfield, like a magnet, attracted adventurous miners from all parts of the world, with the result that a great industrial city, Johannesburg, sprang up like a mushroom in the midst of the pastoral Republic.

Q. How was this regarded by the Boers?

A. With unconcealed alarm. In December, 1883, I, in the "Pall Mall Gazette," warned the Transvaal delegates that, whatever stipulations they might make, or whatever Convention they might conclude, if a great goldfield were discovered in their Republic it would inevitably be seized by the English.

Q. How did this affect the conduct of the Boers?

A. The moment gold was discovered, and the miners began to pour into the Transvaal, Kruger and the older Boers were very much alarmed, and began to think of safeguards to defend their Republic against the incursion of the foreigners. They raised successively the period necessary to qualify for the franchise until it stood at fourteen years, and justified themselves in so doing on the ground that it was necessary to give the mixed multitude at Johannesburg time to settle, and to prevent the original citizens from being swamped.

VII.—THE OUTLANDERS.

Q. Who are the Outlanders?

A. Utlander simply means foreigner, and the term is applied to all persons who are not born Boers of the Transvaal. It covers Cape Colonists as well as Englishmen, Germans, Poles, and Americans.

Q. What is the character of the Outlanders?

A. At first Johannesburg was like every other mining camp, but despite the somewhat archaic government of the Boers, and the absence of any good municipal system, it developed into an orderly industrial community with much greater rapidity than other mining camps in the Western States of America. Publicans and harlots were not wanting, and gambling saloons abounded, but that the Outlanders are on the whole fairly well behaved is proved by the fact that there have been fewer homicides in Johannesburg in the last ten years than used to take place in Cripple Creek in a single winter.

Q. What was the effect upon the Boers?

A. The sudden influx of wealth demoralised some of them, and led to a good deal of corruption among the governing men. The pastoral Boer in the distant uplands was very little affected by the influx of wealth, excepting when it provided a good market for his produce. The simple and primitive Boer, who suddenly found himself in the control of the richest State in South Africa, became the prey of a flock of harpies who flocked from Holland, Germany, and this country. Inexperienced, suspicious, and obstinate, he had unscrupulous self-interested speculators at his elbow, and the two had absolute control over the heterogeneous community whose industry made Johannesburg the El Dorado of the world.

Q. Did not the Boers promise to give the newcomers equal civil rights to those enjoyed by the old Boers?

A. Before the conclusion of the Convention of 1881, in answer to a question from Sir Evelyn Wood the Boers stated that they intended to treat the newcomers like their own people, and to give them equal rights. This was the expression of an intention honestly entertained at that time; but it was not incorporated in the Convention, and legally it cannot be said to be binding upon the Boers?

Q. But is it not morally binding upon them?

A. Certainly; and President Kruger, in replying to the accusation brought against him of breaking his word, replied by stating that he was perfectly willing to give newcomers equal rights if they would undertake their fair share of the burdens or state.

Q. Is that the only answer?

A. No; there are two other replies—first, that no one could have foreseen in 1881 the fact that a horde of foreigners would swoop down into the veldt in number exceeding the original inhabitants. Secondly, President Kruger would deny that to insist upon fourteen years' residence before giving the newcomers the franchise was incompatible with the principle of equal rights, for no Boer was allowed to have the franchise until he had lived fifteen years in the Republic. Every state has a right to fix the period of residence necessary to naturalise foreigners as citizens.

Q. What were the grievances of the Outlanders?

A. The grievances of the Outlanders were in chief that they were taxed without having any representation in the Volksraad, that they were governed by men who had no practical acquaintance with the needs of a modern industrial community, and whose one ideal was to govern Johannesburg on principles deduced from the Book of Leviticus. Trade was hampered; they alleged that the police was inefficient and corrupt, justice was only administered in the Dutch language, and generally there were the inevitable incidents of friction which must arise when a modern community of financiers is placed under the control of representatives of herdsmen and shepherds.

Q. In what proportion do the Outlanders stand to the Boers?

A. The exact figures are not known, but it was stated by President Kruger at the Bloemfontein Conference that he had only 30,000 burghers in the Transvaal, and that if the Outlanders were enfranchised they would add some 60,000 to 70,000 voters to the electoral roll. We may say that there were at least two Outlanders to one Boer, and it was from the unfranchised Outlanders that the Transvaal Treasury drew three-quarters of its revenue.

VIII.—THE ACTION OF MR. RHODES.

Q. Was anything done to redress the grievances of the Outlanders?

A. In 1894 Lord Loch, then High Commissioner, went down to Johannesburg. He made sympathetic speeches to the Outlanders, and asked them with a significance which he declares was entirely misunderstood whether they had any arms. This was taken by the Outlander community as a hint that while they trusted in the British Government they would do well to keep their powder dry and have plenty of it.

Q. What followed Lord Loch's visit?

A. A continually increasing agitation on the part of the Outlanders, which came at last to be directed against the existence of the Transvaal Government. Arms were procured in small quantities, and when a period of depression arrived discontent seemed likely to ripen into armed insurrection.

Q. Was this not got up by Mr. Rhodes in his own interests?

A. Not at all—quite the contrary. Mr. Rhodes was then working hand in glove with Mr. Hofmeyer and the Dutch majority in Cape Colony. He deprecated forcing the Outlanders' grievances to the front, lest it should lead to an agitation that would force the Dutch party, upon which he chiefly relied, into hostility to the Imperial policy which he was pursuing. His efforts were directed to allaying, rather than exciting, the discontent in Johannesburg.

Q. Did he persist in this policy to the end?

A. No. After the successful occupation of Matabeleland the agitation of the Outlanders became more acute, and Mr. Rhodes was frankly warned that if he did not effectively support their demands for reform they would make a revolution in Johannesburg without his aid, and establish an anti-British and anti-Boer republic—anti-British because they had been left in the lurch by the Imperial authorities; and the movement would fall into the hands of Americans, "Sydney Bulletin" Australians, Germans, and anti-Imperialists.

IX.—THE JAMESON RAID.

Q. How fared the conspiracy in Johannesburg?

A. The Outlanders, unused to arms, unfamiliar with the arts of the conspirator, were in no very warlike mood. They preferred to try what agitation would produce, backed by an attitude of menace pointing to an ultimate insurrection. The insurrection hung fire.

Q. What set it off?

A. Mr. Rhodes was goaded by the "Hurry up" cablegrams from his agents who were in communication with the Colonial Office, and Dr. Jameson was chafing at the continual postponement of the insurrection. Instead of waiting, according to the plan arranged by Mr. Rhodes, and communicated by his agents to the Colonial Office, for the outbreak of the insurrection when the High Commissioner would order the troops to cross the frontier, Dr. Jameson put the cart before the horse, and fearing that the insurrection would not come off unless he were there to give it a helping hand, he rode across the frontier in the famous raid.

Q. What was the result?

A. Dr. Jameson "upset the apple-cart," and the High Commissioner repudiated him and forbade anyone to help him. The Outlanders, after a more or less convulsive flurry of armament, stood confused, while Dr. Jameson and his men were surrounded and captured by the Boers at Dornkoop.

Q. What followed?

A. The leaders of the abortive movement were arrested, tried for treason, and sentenced to death, the sentence being subsequently commuted for a heavy money fine. Jameson and his men were sent home, and the officers were deprived of their commissions and sent to prison for breaking into a foreign State with which Her Majesty was in friendly treaty relations.

Q. What was the effect in South Africa?

A. The Boers redoubled their precautions against attacks by the Outlanders or their allies upon their independence. They passed fresh restrictive legislation and increased their armaments, and made up their minds never to trust Mr. Chamberlain.

X.—SIR ALFRED MILNER AND THE OUTLANDERS.

Q. Who succeeded Lord Rosemead as High Commissioner?

A. Sir Alfred Milner, who arrived at Cape Town in 1897, and who remained in office for a couple of years without making any trouble, while continually remonstrating with the Boers, and endeavouring to induce them to remedy the grievances of the Outlanders.

Q. How did the present trouble begin?

A. The discontent of the Outlanders led them to draw up petitions to the Queen. The first was not accepted, but the second was received by Sir Alfred Milner, and forwarded to the Colonial Office, with a strong despatch setting forth the hardships of the position of the Outlanders in the Transvaal. He declared that they were political helots, taxed without being represented, and denied the privileges of citizenship in the State, which derived three-fourths of its revenue from their industry.

Q. Were there any special causes which tended to intensify the discontent of the Outlanders?

A. Yes. A man, Edgar, of somewhat doubtful character, was shot by the police, who broke into his house to arrest him for an alleged assault. The policeman pleaded that he fired in self-defence, and he was acquitted by the Court which tried the case. A Mrs. Applebee, a Wesleyan magistrate's wife, was killed by some unknown person, and no one was brought to justice for the murder.

Q. What course did Sir Alfred Milner propose to take in answer to the petition?

A. After much consideration the High Commissioner announced that the best way to strike at the root of the evil and to remedy the grievances of the Outlanders was to give them an opportunity to remedy them themselves. He proposed, therefore, to demand from the Transvaal that they should pass a Reform Bill admitting the Outlanders in larger numbers to the electoral roll.

XI.—THE CONCESSIONS OF MR. KRUGER.

Q. What was Sir Alfred Milner's first move?

A. He met President Kruger in conference at Bloemfontein in May and proposed to him that the restrictions on the franchise should be removed, and that a vote should be given to every Outlander who had lived for five years in the Republic.

Q. What was President Kruger's reply?

A. He said that as there were only 30,000 Boers and 60,000 or 70,000 Outlanders, he could not grant the five years' franchise without swamping his own people. He had also, he said, to consider the Volksraad, and also the burghers, and he could not give away everything for nothing.

Q. Did President Kruger propose anything?

A. Yes. After much discussion, he offered to give a franchise of nine years retrospective and seven years in the future, but he hampered it with so many conditions that it seemed as if he took away with one hand what he gave with the other. Sir Alfred Milner rejected his proposals, and the Conference broke up.

Q. What was the next step in the negotiations?

A. After Mr. Kruger returned to the Transvaal, he introduced a Reform Bill into the Volksraad embodying the scheme which he had submitted to Sir Alfred Milner, but owing to the representations made by Mr. Schreiner and the Cape Dutch, strongly supported by the friends of the Transvaal in this country, the Volksraad transformed the Bill, knocked out all the limitations to which Mr. Chamberlain had objected, and instead of the nine years' retrospective franchise, granted seven years all round without any hampering restrictions.

Q. How was this received?

A. Mr. Chamberlain declared that it was a matter of satisfaction to the Government that the Volksraad had granted a seven years' franchise, which was then an advance upon previous concessions, and left only a difference of two years between Sir Alfred Milner's original proposal and what had been conceded. It was therefore a basis of settlement, and he proposed a joint inquiry to examine on the spot how the measure would be likely to work in order to ascertain whether it would give the Outlanders an immediate and reasonable share of representation.

Q. How was this proposal received by Mr. Kruger?

A. Some conversation took place between Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British Agent, and Mr. Smuts, the State Attorney, who believed that the Government would be willing to give up their claim to interfere on the ground of the suzerainty asserted in the Pre-

amble of the Convention of 1881 if the Transvaal would concede the five years' franchise. They therefore, instead of at once accepting a Commission of Inquiry into the seven years' proposal, made an alternative proposal to the effect that they would concede a five years' franchise which would permit the Outlanders to vote for the President, and would secure them eight additional seats in the Volksraad.

Q. Was this offer unconditional?

A. On the contrary, the Boers expressly put forward three conditions, without which they declared that they could not give the five years' franchise.

XII.—THE CONDITIONS OF THE BOERS.

Q. What were these conditions?

A. They asked that the Government should agree that the present intervention should not form a precedent for future action, and that no interference in the internal affairs of the Republic should take place.

Q. What was the second condition?

A. The second condition was that Her Majesty's Government would not insist upon the assertion of the suzerainty, the controversy being tacitly allowed to drop. The suzerainty here referred to, to which the Transvaal had taken exception, was claimed under the Convention of 1881, the preamble of which asserts the suzerainty.

Q. How was this question first raised?

A. It came up in 1897 when the Transvaal, having asked that the differences between the Republic and Empire should be submitted to arbitration, was peremptorily told by Mr. Chamberlain that "Her Majesty towards the South African Republic holds the relation of suzerain who has accorded to the people of that country self-government on certain conditions, and it would be incompatible with that position to submit to arbitration the construction of the conditions on which they granted self-government to the Republic." This alarmed and excited the Boers, who stated at length their view that the suzerainty reserved in 1881 had disappeared in 1884 when the new Convention was signed. It was this assertion by Mr. Chamberlain which led to the remark by Secretary Reitz in the course of the controversy that the now existing right of absolute self-government belonging to the Republic was not derived either from the Convention of 1881 or that of 1884, but solely follows from the inherent right of this Republic as a sovereign international state.

Q. Is the Transvaal a sovereign international state?

A. No. Its absolute sovereignty from an international point of view is limited by the right of veto possessed by Great Britain over treaties with foreign states concluded by the Transvaal.

Q. What was the third condition?

A. The third condition was that outstanding disputes should be referred to arbitration from which, in deference to Mr. Chamberlain's objection, they were

willing to exclude any foreign arbitrator. These were the three conditions in return for which they were willing to concede the five years' franchise.

Q. But if the five years' franchise was right and just, why insist on these conditions?

A. It is not a question of abstract right, but a question of what is politically expedient and safe.

Q. But how would five years be less politically expedient and safe if the conditions were not granted?

A. The Boers believed that if five years were conceded without a disclaimer of the suzerainty of 1881, and without an agreement to settle outstanding questions by arbitration, they would be practically signing their death warrant, for while the Outlanders would acquire a position of increased influence in the Republic, they would assert more loudly than ever their right to appeal to the support of England as the suzerain Power.

Q. How did we receive this proposal of President Kruger?

A. By sending a reply which, in the opinion of the Transvaal Government, was a definite rejection of its proposals.

Q. What did they do next?

A. They fell back upon the previous suggestion as to the appointment of a Joint Commission of Inquiry, and on September 2 sent a despatch which, while expressing regret at the rejection of their alternative proposal, referred somewhat clumsily to a Commission of Inquiry into the seven years' franchise in terms which it subsequently appeared were meant to imply an acceptance of the Commission. This, however, was no sooner received than a Cabinet was summoned on September 8, and a note was sent which announced that Ministers could not go back to the proposed Commission of Inquiry into the seven years' franchise law as they were satisfied that the law was insufficient to secure the immediate and substantial representation of the Outlanders. Therefore they demanded that the Transvaal should concede the five years' franchise, and they assumed that the new members added to the Volksraad should be allowed to use English in debate.

Q. What was the result of this demand?

A. It was immediately rejected on the ground that the Government was now demanding five years' franchise under the guise of accepting the Transvaal proposal while at the same time they refused the quid pro quo for which the Boers had asked.

Q. What step did our Government then take?

A. The Cabinet met again, and reiterated its demands for a five years' franchise, but instead of giving up the suzerainty of 1881 they referred in their despatch to their rights under the "Conventions," and they put in an offer as part of a complete settlement to give a complete guarantee against any attack upon the independence of the Transvaal either from within any part of Her Majesty's dominions or from the territory of a foreign state.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE REVIEWS.

"The Yellow Peril" Not So Alarming:

AFTER EXPERIENCE OF CHEAP CHINESE LABOUR.

It is a distinctly reassuring article which the late secretary of the Chinese Legation, Mr. Charles Denby, junior, contributes to the September "Forum" under the title of "Cotton Spinning at Shanghai." He reports that there are now five large mills at Shanghai with a total of 177,000 spindles, with an expected addition of 100,000. Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg and Co.'s mill, the Soy Che, is the most active and best managed: it is worth 700,000 dols., and is fitted with the electric light and every other up-to-date appliance. It runs two shifts, day and night, 22½ hours in all, and employs 2,200 Chinese, men, women, and children. The pickers are mostly women, and are fatally handicapped by the bound foot. Mr. Denby hopes that the demands of the cotton mill will lead to the abolition of this cruel practice.

A Paradise of Laissez Faire.

"There are no laws in China concerning hours of labour, the employment of children, or Sunday observance." What a paradise for the votary of laissez faire! Immense quantities of cotton are produced in China, and three to five millions' worth of it are usually taken by Japan. But it is said to be inferior both to Indian and to American cotton. With cheap labour and plenty of raw material at hand, China might seem to be in a position to make Lancashire tremble. Mr. Denby says:—

If Chinese labour—of which there is an enormous supply—should prove generally effective, and remain as cheap as it is at present, the outcry against the "yellow peril" is indeed a warning to which the Western world should give heed. Labour at 10 cents a day of twelve working hours, without a day of rest, is a prospect appalling to the hardest competitor.

But There are Safeguards.

The safeguard against it lies in two circumstances: (1) it is not effective, it having been estimated that three good Chinese labourers are about equal to one foreigner; and (2) although the wage standard must always be below that of the West, it cannot remain as cheap as it is now. It is, however, difficult to consider the Chinese labourer in his individual capacity. He is too gregarious for that, and too much subject to leadership. Moreover, as a class, the Chinese are lazy and disposed to shirk. They are hard to control, averse to being driven, and fond of banding together. They steal, if not carefully watched; they are shoddy and inaccurate; and they require constant foreign supervision to maintain the standard of their work. The last is a serious matter: for the average cost of Chinese labour is largely increased when, to the payroll, is added the cost of a number of highly-paid foreign supervisors. In this respect the mills of Japan have the advantage; because the Japanese organise better, and get on without the foreign foreman.

Labour Leaders of a New Kind.

British workmen will be interested to note that even in China, with wages at 2½d. a day, labour has already learned the power of combination, and that the Chinese labour leader is more difficult than his English brother for the employer to get at. Mr. Denby proceeds:—

One of the most serious difficulties involved in Chinese labour is the fact to which I have already alluded; namely, that the labourers, so to speak, go in "gangs;" each gang subjecting itself to some one leader or controller. It is usually through this man that they have secured their job. They look up to him, and secretly hand over to him part of their pay. They practically look upon him as their employer. They will obey him; and, at his command, they will leave work or demand more wages—just as labouring men do in other countries at the behest of a trade-union. The leader is often unknown to the foreign employer, who has no means of getting at him.

The Wage-rate Rising.

The writer goes on to show that even the cheapness of the local labour is likely to disappear with its improved efficiency: in China, as elsewhere, the rule holds—labour that costs little is not worth much. Mr. Denby says:—

Whether or not these defects can be remedied, the future alone can tell. Education, closer association with foreigners, and the extension of the system of piece-work may make a different and more effective man of the Chinese labourer; but, on the other hand, such general advancement will cause the low wage-rate to disappear. Except in the case of coolie labour, the Chinese in America do not work for less than their competitors of other races; and a similar condition is sure to develop in China. As yet, not more than ten or twelve thousand Chinese are employed in the mills of Shanghai; but even this comparatively insignificant demand for operatives has increased the wage-rate to a noticeable degree. When the employment of hundreds of thousands of labourers will be needed to aid in the construction of the proposed railroads, and in the manifold industries which will spring up as a result of the railroads, the wages will probably rise out of all proportion to their worth. It is too early, however, for America to take serious alarm at this Asiatic danger. For decades to come superiority of organisation, greater abundance of capital, greater intelligence on the part of the working men, and greater genius for invention will keep the mills of America ahead of this rivalry; and perhaps, in years to come, the problem will have so changed its nature that the danger point will never be reached.

What will possibly weigh more with the capitalist than these general considerations is the fact that "there is not a mill in Shanghai whose stock cannot be purchased to-day at a discount of from fifty to ten per cent." Nevertheless Mr. Denby thinks the outlook distinctly hopeful for the development of this industry. If it failed, he would regard all hope for other Chinese manufacture as vain.

Voting by Machinery.

There is something strange about the slowness with which practical people like the English-speaking folk take up with mechanical devices for facilitating the record of votes. We use automatic appliances for registering the gas we burn, the water, and even the electricity we consume, but the simple expedient of automatically registering votes only gradually conquers official and popular consent. Last year Mr. W. H. Howe described in the "Fortnightly" the revolution in voting which the machine he described would effect. His most ingenious invention promises to do almost everything for the voter except make up his mind, and to declare the final result almost as soon as the last vote was cast, with an infallibility which no Protestant could challenge. But Mr. Howe's machine, although subject to many private tests, is politically no more than a hope. The United States, however, with characteristic energy, have already put the project of automatic registry to the ordeal of actual elections, and the results appear to be most satisfactory. In the September "Forum" Mr. Frank Keiper, examiner of voting-machines, U.S. Patent Office, offers some striking facts under the heading "Voting-Machines versus the Paper Ballot."

How It Works in the United States.

This Government official reports as follows:—

At the election held in the city of Rochester on November 8, 1898, voting-machines were used instead of the paper ballot. The election progressed smoothly; the polls closed at 5 p.m.; and the complete returns for the whole city, which were unanimously accepted as conclusive, were announced thirty-seven minutes later. The city of Rochester now owns its own machines, and intends to hold all its elections with them in the future.

In 1896, a similar election was held in Hornellsville, where machines were first successfully used in presidential elections. These machines are owned by the town, and have been used there satisfactorily in five elections since. The returns were received in Rochester, in the election of last November, within ten minutes after the polls had closed in Hornellsville. The results in Jamestown, Fredonia, and Waverley have also been most satisfactory.

These elections were held under the provisions of the laws of the State of New York. Similar laws have been passed by the States of Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, California, Massachusetts, Nebraska, and Indiana.

The Machine.

The primary attraction of the machine is, the writer points out, its exclusion of error in voting and in counting. It simply will not let the voter or the returning officer make a mistake. Mr. Keiper thus describes the amalgam of mechanics and politics:—

The voting-machine is, primarily, a counting-machine, or, rather, a combination of counting-machines. It consists of three parts: (1) the keyboard, with one key for each candidate, and two—a "yes" and a "no" key—for each question; (2) the counters—one for each key; and (3) the interlocking mechanism, which limits the number of keys that can be operated in any one

office group—the candidates of all parties for one office. The machine is operated by a small gate or lever which swings in both directions. It is unlocked by the movement of the gate, in a certain direction, before the voter indicates his ballot on the keyboard; while a movement in the opposite direction casts the ballot indicated, and at the same time resets and locks the keys.

When a ballot is cast it is counted at once by the voter himself: for the total vote on the counter for each candidate is advanced one step by the act. The voting is done in the privacy of the booth; and when the keys of the machine have been reset for the next voter, the identity of the preceding ballot is completely destroyed. Consequently the secrecy of the ballot is absolutely assured.

Automatic Declaration.

Where the machine appeals perhaps most strongly to the imagination is in the instantaneous nature of its declaration. The moment the poll is known, the result in that booth is known. Were a general election confined to one day, the nation would have hours to digest its verdict before it went to bed. The writer says:—

When the judges declare the polls closed the gate is locked fast in its outward position; and by this means all the push-keys are locked, so that there can be no tampering with the machine or any further voting. The machine is now turned around; and in full view of the crowd two cameras are focussed on the key-board where the counters are exposed; flash-light photographs are taken; and the judges call off the totals to the clerks, who make a record of them. Messenger boys convey the results in haste to the telegraph office. Within fifteen minutes every precinct in the city has reported; and in less than an hour the newspaper bulletins show the complete returns for city and county.

The returns, the writer reports, have never been disputed, and the cost of elections has been much reduced. In the city of Rochester the saving is put at over five thousand dollars an election. Each voting-machine costs five hundred dollars, and as the city had apparently some seventy-three machines, they would all be paid for in seven elections.

The Late Robert Ingersoll.

The "North American Review" for September republishes for its opening article a paper by the late Robert G. Ingersoll entitled "The Agnostic's Side." This is followed by a study of Ingersoll's influence, contributed by his old personal friend and controversial foe, Rev. H. M. Field, D.D.

His Generosity.

The writer found Ingersoll's personality to be not as that of other Americans. In physique and gait he might have been taken for an Englishman. He says:—

In all the years that I have known Ingersoll, I never saw him in a hurry. The crowd might rush by, but he never quickened his pace, but walked slowly as if in deep thought. When I met him in Broadway he was always ready to stop under an awning, or by a friendly door, and discuss the questions of the day.

The two gods that Americans worship are time and money. Ingersoll cared for neither. Money had no attractions for him except for the use he could make of it. I am told by one who knew of his affairs perhaps even better than Ingersoll himself, that his income from his practice at the Bar and his lectures was often not less than a hundred thousand dollars a year, yet it was soon scattered. He could not deny himself the pleasure of giving it away. The tales of his generosity had gone far and wide, and every morning there was a pile of letters on his desk from poor clerks who were starving in garrets, and young women who could not find any means of support. To such appeals he responded so bountifully that they came faster and faster. His friends warned him against the impositions that were practised upon him, and told him that he ought to have a bureau of inquiry, but he answered that he had rather be cheated a dozen times than leave one poor girl to suffer and perhaps die.

So friendly were the reverend writer and the deceased agnostic that in the public controversy between them Dr. Field would privately confess to Ingersoll the weak points in his own argument!

His Oratory.

Of his oratorical power, Dr. Field says:—

Though Robert Ingersoll was a captivating talker, he was far more than that; he was one of the greatest orators that our country ever produced. It was not by the fireside, but on the platform, facing thousands of men, that he showed all his power. I once asked Mr. Godkin, the editor of the "Evening Post," if he had ever heard Ingersoll? He said, "But once." It was in the old Academy of Music, and the pressure was so great that the police had to make a passage to the front of the platform. The hour to begin was eight o'clock. Ingersoll rose on the minute, and spoke till eleven, and not a man moved! For three hours he held that vast audience in the hollow of his hand! No wonder that the eager multitude was swept away by him as the forest is swept by the wind. He was born to be an orator.

Lord Kelvin on "Design."

Ingersoll, says Dr. Field, leaves no successor:—

One after another the advocates of atheism find the ground sinking under their feet:

"The captains and the kings depart,"

while in their place come the great men of science like Newton and Faraday and Kelvin, the last of whom has assured me over and over again that all the philosophy and all the science of the world cannot shake the simple argument from design, that is so simply and so admirably set forth in Paley's "Natural Theology." Against such authority no glittering theories can make any impression. They will have their little day and then fade away in the distance, and be seen no more, while the truth of Christianity will abide for ever.

A German Estimate of Americans.

An excellent article on the Germans and the Americans is contributed by Hugo Munsterberg to the "Atlantic Monthly" for September. It is excellent both in tone and in aim. It is one of those eireneicons which do much to redeem the customary fire-eating proclivities of the periodical press. The writer sees plainly enough that there is a mutual antipathy between the two peoples, and he sets himself to remove the misunderstandings on which the antipathy is based. He first

describes the miserable travesties or caricatures which do duty in Germany for Americans, and in America for Germans. He finds a partial explanation in the non-representative character of Germans in America and of Americans in Germany. The former, he says, lose their national idealism in a shrewd, material practicalism.

Americans "Idealists Through and Through."

He selects certain prejudices for remark:—

Take, for instance, the traditional German opinion that the Americans have no idealism, but are selfish realists. The belief that Americans have no spark of idealism in their souls has done more harm to the relations of Continental nations with the United States than any protective tariff or any commercial competition; it has surrounded every act of America with a fringe of selfishness and meanness by which even the most harmless action becomes repugnant to sound feelings, and by which the most guileless man is made a prey to the newspapers of Europe. . . . I think this attitude is utterly groundless. More than that, I think the true American is an idealist through and through. I perceive, to be sure, that his idealism is often loose and lax and ineffective, but it remains idealism, nevertheless, and he deceives himself when he poses as a realist, like his English cousin. . . . The American is not greedy for money; if he were he would not give away his wealth with such a liberal hand. . . . The American runs after money primarily for the pleasure of the chase.

It is a shrewd distinction the writer makes when he says, "The German paper is the tutor of the public, the American paper is its servant."

Philosophic Apology for Monarchy.

Having essayed the task of showing that it is one-sided and unfair for the Germans to maintain that the Americans have no idealism, the writer goes on to show that it is equally for Americans to maintain that Germans have no sense of freedom. He even tries to justify the monarchy as a stage of government higher than a republic. He argues that "educated Germans at home feel that it is with the monarchy as with the Church." Low motives for adhering to the Church disappear before an enlightened scepticism, but a higher reason justifies adhesion to the Church:—

The Church can thus stand for the lowest and for the highest, and those who are in the middle, and have not yet reached the last stage, may well think that the highest is below their level. Just this manifoldness of stages, we maintain, characterises the forms of States. To be sure, the mob is monarchical from low motives, and those who hold, with the logic of the eighteenth century, that the business of the State must be in the hands of a man whom the majority has selected, certainly represent a higher moral stratum than those who support the throne from selfishness and laziness and cowardice. But again a higher standpoint is possible.

"Historical Thinking."

Seen from an historical point of view, the State becomes a system of teleological relations, in which, not causes and effects, but duties and ideals are at work, and where, not the products of intellectual calculation, but the symbols of historical emotions are the centres acknowledged. The belief in monarchy means the belief in symbols which characterise historical thinking as over against naturalistic thinking. And

a monarch as the historical symbol of the emotional ideals of a nation, wholly outside of the field of political struggles and elections, needs that symbolic protection against reproach which appears, seen from a purely materialistic point of view, as a ridiculous punishment of *lese-majeste*.

The writer looks forward to America getting beyond the naturalistic theory of government which survives from the eighteenth century. "A heroic revival is at hand," as witness the response to imperialism.

The Kaiser a Model Monarch.

From this abstract region the writer passes to deal with the concrete realities of the governments compared, and gives the palm to Kaiser over President:—

The one living American whose personality most closely resembles that of the Emperor William is the brilliant young Governor of New York, whom many Americans hail as the future President. The Germans feel in the same way: if Germany were to become a republic, the people would shudder at the thought of having one of the parliamentary leaders of to-day or an average general become President, but they would elect the present Emperor with enthusiasm as the first President; he is the most interesting, energetic, talented, industrious, and conscientious personality of our public life. Those, however, who maintain that the Emperor is an autocrat do not understand how closely the German monarchy, not only through the constitutional and parliamentary limitations imposed upon it, but still more in its inner forces, is identical with the national will. I do not care to discuss here whether the Spanish war was necessary, whether the annexation of the Philippines was desirable, or whether Alger was a good minister; I know only that the German Emperor would not have been able to retain a minister for a year against unanimous public opinion, or to make war and to create colonies when but a short time before the public soul had revolted against the idea of war and aggressive annexation. A President with such vast powers, parties in the grasp of bosses, city administrations under the whip of spoilsmen, the economic world under the tyranny of trusts, and all together under the autocracy of the yellow-press editors—No, I love and admire America, but Germany really seems to me freer.

All this is wholesome reading for our American cousins and indirectly for ourselves. The writer goes on to trace the general mediocrity of American talent and lack of pre-eminent genius to the absence of the requisite institutions: "There is no social premium provided by the public institutions on ideal greatness." He concludes by confessing that in Germany the institution overshadows the individual, in America the individual oversets the institution. Germany needs to become more democratic, but America needs to become more aristocratic. Possibly a self-complacent John Bull reading this critique may find that he just occupies the happy mean desired. This danger apart, the whole paper is a pleasing illustration of the philosophical peacemaker.

Curious Marriage Customs.

"The People of the Philippines" is the subject of a very interesting paper in the September

"Forum." It is written by a Filipino, Ramon Reyes Lala by name. He recounts some strange peculiarities of a tribe half-Malay and half-Negrito. He says:—

They have an equally curious legal custom. If anyone is accused of a serious crime, he and his accuser are led to a deep pond, and both are made to dive together. The one who can keep his head under the longest is believed to have told the truth.

They evidently believe that "truth is at the bottom of a deep well." The Negritos, who are the aborigines, are, he says, "the smallest people on the face of the earth." They average about four feet eight inches in height. Their colour is dark brown. "They are thin, spindle-legged, little fellows, with flattish noses, thick lips, and frizzled black hair." The writer goes on:—

Their marriage customs are peculiar. The young man who seeks a bride first obtains the favour of her parents and then pursues her, catching her in his arms. She breaks loose and runs, and does not yield until he has caught her several times. Finally, he leads her in triumph to her home. Here her father drags the youth up a ladder to the floor of their hut. The mother drags up the maiden. They are then made to kneel; and the father pours over them a coconut-shell full of water. He then bumps their heads together; and the ceremony is completed. They spend their honeymoon in the depths of the mountains, and for five days and nights are lost to sight, after which they come back to everyday life.

There is another marriage custom which is worth describing. Instead of the youth and maiden being dragged up the hut-ladder, they are made to climb two saplings that grow near each other. Then an elder of the group grasps the saplings and draws them together until the heads of the young couple touch, with a kiss, or a bump, according to the force used. This makes them man and wife.

Uncle Sam's Two Suitors.

RUSSIA AND BRITANNIA.

Mr. Archibald Little replies in the "North American Review" for September to the papers contributed in a previous number by Prince Oukhtomsky and Mr. Vladimir Holmstrom. Mr. Little sums up the Prince's preface thus succinctly:—

It indicates the basis upon which recent official action by Russia in China is avowedly founded, viz.: (1) the idea of autocracy; (2) the idea that the culture of the West leads to anarchy; (3) the idea that America must emancipate herself from England's political tutelage, and co-operate with Russia in China.

Mr. Little retorts:—

Now, seeing that America is in herself the living embodiment of this Western culture which Prince Oukhtomsky so unhesitatingly condemns, and to which alone Russia is indebted for her civilisation and influence in the world, it will be seen that logic does not play a high part in the Prince's argument.

Municipal Extension no "Grab."

To the charges of Mr. Holmstrom that our "open door" policy is only a cover for "the opportunity of plundering China," Mr. Little concedes that we were misguided in occupying Wei-Hai-Wei and so contradicting our disavowals of disintegrative

intent. Mr. Little offers an explanation of the expansion of foreign or cosmopolitan settlements in China, which it is worth while remembering. He says, in effect, it is a case of normal urban extension, not of predatory annexation:—

Shanghai having become the commercial metropolis of China, populous suburbs have grown up around the privileged district outside of municipal rule: their insular condition is a menace to the health of the overcrowded "settlement," and hence their incorporation is a vital necessity. . . . This is the game of "grab" which Mr. Holmstrom so virtuously deprecates. . . . This applies equally to the Hong Kong "extension" formed by the recent cession of Kowloon.

Where America's Interest Lies.

The gist of Mr. Little's paper is found in the following paragraph:—

Flattering as it may be to the Great Republic to have on hand two suitors for her favour like Russia and Great Britain, I do not fear that she can long hesitate in deciding whose policy in Asia best promotes her interests; whether China should be developed under Russian autocracy or under conditions of free competition for all, as it will be wherever British influence predominates. Idealists, like Mr. Stead, see only the good side of Russian aims and civilisation, but practical men of business feel the pressure of her exclusive commercial policy and dread the arbitrary rule of her officials. There are two Russias—a liberal, peaceful Russia, and an aggressive, despotic Russia. The latter is now in the ascendant, and we have cause to fear its action in China. No one knows better than do Russian publicists and politicians that the British Premier, Lord Salisbury, spoke the truth when he said a year ago in the House of Lords: "If I am asked what is our policy in China, it is the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Empire and its guidance in the paths of reform."

A Trade "Intelligence Department."

The attention of Chambers of Commerce may be directed to a paper in the September "Forum" on the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, written by Dr. W. P. Wilson, director of the Museum. He claims that his institution is unique. It was begun at the close of the Chicago World's Fair, when the city councils of Philadelphia purchased for the purpose exhibits from the Fair. It is governed by civic chiefs and other leading citizens. It has three main departments: (1) the educational, which is confined principally to teaching commercial geography; (2) the Museum proper, or arrangement of exhibits; and a third, which claims to be described here in the writer's words:—

(3) The Bureau of Information, whose purpose is to keep our business men in touch with the entire commercial world, receives its data from numerous sources. Among these may be mentioned:

First, the trade journals of different countries, of which some twelve hundred are regularly received at the Museum. As fast as they arrive they are turned over to a staff of readers versed in different languages, who cull from them what facts appear to be worth preserving. The information thus received is indexed by the card system. Matters calling for immediate attention are at once brought to the notice of those manufacturers for whom they may be of practical value. For example, if it should be learned that there was a special demand for harvesting machinery in

Argentina or Australia, that fact is made known at once to manufacturers of agricultural machinery, the report being accompanied by special directions concerning the ways of reaching the market indicated. Some 2,000 such notices are sent out in the course of a month; and they frequently result in opening a new market to one or another of our manufacturers.

Second, the consular and other official reports of the United States and of foreign governments. Of these the Museum has a large collection. It has, in fact, a greater number of official reports and books detailing commercial information than has the Government at Washington. The development of a great commercial library is, of course, a matter of many years; but the Museum already possesses one of the largest and best ordered commercial libraries in the world, and certainly the largest in the country.

Third, the reports of special representatives. The Museum maintains a corps of special students of trade conditions, some of whom are constantly at work in foreign countries, studying the markets in the interest of American exporters, and endeavouring to bring foreign governments and dealers in touch with the Commercial Museum.

Finally, the communications of the Museum's foreign correspondents—the representatives of reputable importing and commission houses abroad. The names of reliable foreign importing and commission houses are entered on a list which is frequently revised and kept up to date. . . . Recently the Museum has undertaken to furnish foreign concerns with a list of reliable American firms.

Is there any chance of a similar Intelligence Department being founded in connection with the Commercial College at Birmingham or the new University for London?

The Rival Auto-Motors.

"The Progress of Automobilmism in France" is the title of a paper by the Marquis de Chasseloup-Lanbat in the "North American Review" for September.

A Somersault Extraordinary.

Describing several races or trials of speed, he mentions in his narrative of a test-run in January, 1897, this extraordinary episode:—

It was on one of these down-grades that Charron, who was running a Panhard petroleum carriage, and who wanted to catch up with us at any cost, was upset at a turn. Charron and his machinist were thrown out, though they were not hurt at all, and the vehicle turned a complete somersault, and landed on its wheels,—as was demonstrated in an undoubted way by the traces of gravel on the upper part of the carriage. It sustained no serious injury, except the destruction of the steering bar, which Charron repaired with a bit of wood. It returned to Frejus without a stoppage of the motor.

The technical situation to-day is thus summed up by the writer:—

In the existing status of the science, each system, presenting different advantages and disadvantages, seems intended for a different line of application.

Steam.

The steam carriage requires about 11 kilogrammes of its total weight for supplies for the horse-power hour: it needs a mechanic as fireman, independently of the conductor; its maintenance is quite complicated and difficult; but it is relatively inexpensive, furnishes a steady power, can start up readily with a heavy draft and takes hills easily. It seems designed, therefore,

for heavy traffic, and for running across broken country and on roads carefully studied and of determined lengths.

Electric.

The electric carriage is of simple construction, and runs with relative ease. Better than steam, it is adapted to rapid movement at starting and on up-grades. It works without noise or vibration. But the 20 or 30 kilogrammes of storage-battery weight actually necessary to make the horse-power hour, and the length of time required to re-charge the storage-batteries, necessarily limits its sphere of action. It is, par excellence, the urban vehicle, especially for passenger traffic, rather than for freight.

Oil.

The petroleum carriage, which requires only 0.750 kilogrammes of supplies for the horse-power hour, is hardly, relatively simple and readily run. But its vibrations, though much diminished in the new equipoise motors, are still quite perceptible. The combustion of the oil produces a disagreeable odour, if carburisation is not thoroughly regulated. The danger of fire from the presence of the fuel, which must needs be carried, is always to be feared from the slightest imprudence. The motors hitherto built are not elastic, and, save in racing carriages, are a little feeble in starting and on an up-grade. It is a good carriage for service in both city and country combined. For long runs, it is actually the only one available.

The Threatened War.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

Mr. Garrett contributes to the "Contemporary Review" an article on "The Inevitable in South Africa," in which I am glad to find the case for war in the Transvaal set forth with all the eloquence and fervour of one of the ablest journalists trained on the "Pall Mall Gazette." Before noticing the article in detail, let me enter a caveat against the extraordinary and somewhat unworthy misrepresentation in which Mr. Garrett seems to deem it necessary to indulge in relation to his old chief.

"Stupefaction" Indeed.

He says that he read with stupefaction my dictum that we ought to support Sir Alfred Milner "even to ultimatum point," but no further. He quotes this phrase in inverted commas, and then bases upon it the monstrous misrepresentation that I advocated the sending of an ultimatum with a reservation that, after having flung down the gauntlet, we should run away if it is picked up—that we should promise to use force in a certain eventuality, but lie in so promising. I could hardly have dreamed that an old pupil of mine should have accused me of advocating a policy the foundation of which is a lie. If Mr. Garrett had taken the trouble to quote accurately the article which he says has stupefied him, he would have seen that I did not say we ought to support Sir Alfred Milner "even to ultimatum point." On the contrary, what I wrote was that I was "prepared, and am prepared, to follow Milner blindfold so long as he stops short of ultimatum point." I said further

that I would follow him unhesitatingly in any policy that did not depend for its success upon war, but I could not bring myself to admit that even Milner should be permitted to lead us into a war with the Transvaal. So far from threatening to use armed force without intending to make good our threat, I expressly stated that the pressure which I advised was not to be backed up by any threat of war. I wrote. "Pressure, steady and resolute—with that I agree with all my heart. From pressure carried to the point of throat-cutting in the Transvaal I recoil. It ought not to be." So far from advocating a policy of bluff, I condemned it as a dangerous game, but deprecated interfering with Milner's liberty of action, so long as he abstained from threatening war.

A Fair Question.

Yet, with this before him, Mr. Garrett feels himself justified in accusing me of advocating bluff and threatening the use of force. I can only suppose that my article so stupefied him that he forgot what he read, and he was still more or less stupefied when he made his reference to my attitude in this matter. But if he can so utterly misrepresent an old friend on such a vital matter as this, how can we trust him when he professes to describe the policy of the Boers?

The Evidence of Mr. Garrett.

This, however, is a small matter; and, leaving it on one side, let us now come to the gist of the whole thing. Mr. Garrett sets out with great vigour and lucidity his conception of the position of things in South Africa. It practically comes to this—that the Dutch farmers, who are in a majority, and who are prepared to kill and be killed in defence of their old Tory Protectionist notions, have no intention whatever of being compelled to walk in the way of progressive British Liberalism, or even such a washed-out version of it as commends itself to our Unionists at home. Mr. Garrett, no doubt, intended his article to be a crushing demonstration in favour of British intervention, if necessary with an overwhelming force of troops to conquer the Dutch. The net effect of reading it will be more than ever to convince people at home that the task to which they are invited by our Jingoists is much more serious than they had any idea of, and that of all the mistakes which have ever been made the greatest was to imagine that it was an easy thing to bluff old Kruger and the Dutch into capitulation.

The Dutch Farmer in Africa.

Mr. Garrett's picture of the Dutch farmer in the Cape Colony who relies upon his gun to keep his farm clear of what Sir William Harcourt once called the "inspector vastatrix," so dear to the humanitarian reformer, is one full of warning to

those who are gaily discussing the beginning of a Dutch war in South Africa by the abolition of the constitution of the Cape Colony. The old Dutch farmer in the Cape Colony is evidently a customer who may be quite as difficult to deal with on occasion as the embattled farmers of New England who were held so cheap by George III. a hundred years ago. The Dutch farmer is a very tough nut to crack, and Mr. Garrett's description of him and his ways is about as unpleasant reading as we could have on the verge of a new South African war. If Mr. Garrett had published his article six months ago, instead of reserving it until we are almost in the death-grapple, he would have effectively destroyed all chance of the adoption of the policy into which this country has been jockeyed. Day by day all through the summer the supporters of Mr. Chamberlain had only one song to sing, and that was that if we would only leave him alone and allow him to bounce and bluff and make a show of force, there would be no need to use it. Those who were determined not to acquiesce in any policy of forcing reforms on the Boers at the bayonet's point, were silenced again and again by assurances that Mr. Chamberlain did not mean war, that he was only bluffing, and that if we insisted on protesting against his bluff, we might so spoil the game as to bring about the war to which we were opposed. But let anyone read Mr. Garrett's account of the solid, stolid human units with whom we have to deal in the Cape Dutch, as well as in their kinsmen in the Republics, and ask himself what chance there is of Mr. Chamberlain's bluff succeeding with such men. Mr. Garrett produces an impression upon the reader that the idea of bluffing the Boers, which, be it remembered, was put forward everywhere in England as Mr. Chamberlain's policy, was foredoomed to failure from the first.

What the Dutch Think of Us.

As Mr. Garrett reminds us in a passage which is very disagreeable reading, but is nevertheless perfectly true, the Dutch of Africa have had no reason to have any respect either for our military capacity or our military determination. Mr. Garrett might go further, and say that they have as little reason to have any respect for our good faith, political foresight, or appreciation of the elementary facts of the situation. The whole history of our dealings with the Boers, from the time of the first trek down to to-day, has not been such as to justify any confidence in our honesty, good faith, or even in our persistent consistency in any given course. Speaking of the Boers' estimate of our military position, Mr. Garrett says:—

Coming into collision with the might and majesty of the British Empire has meant, so far, for the Boers, certain skirmishes between small bodies of troops, in

which, as it happened, they beat us whether they were at the top of a hill and we at the bottom, or they at the bottom and we at the top; whether they outnumbered us or were outnumbered by us; whether our men were British regulars or colonial irregulars. Sometimes our men showed their usual pluck, and sometimes they didn't; but in either case they hardly shot a Boer. Taking Bronkhorstspuit, Laing's Nek, Ingogo, Majuba, and Doornkop all together, the Boers lost about one man to our twenty. So, on this showing, the Rev. Mr. Vorster understated his case. No Boer speech is complete without the tag about shedding their blood for the country. This patriotic phlebotomy is invoked to settle every question. Considering the political fruits of Majuba and Doornkop, which cost exactly three Boers between them, it must be admitted that the Transvaal has laid out the blood of its devoted sons at a better bargain than any people in history. Hunting the rooibatie has been simply the most exciting form of big-game shooting. If the simpler sort of Afrikaner is a little inflated with his prowess, who shall blame him?

Mr. Garrett adds that "this would be no justification for getting up a quarrel in order to better our military luck or to avenge Majuba." But he conveniently ignores the fact that to avenge Majuba is the only real motive which impels the mass of our fighting people to clamour for the war which Mr. Garrett has done so much to render inevitable.

Reaping as We Have Sown.

On the main question that lies between Mr. Garrett and ourselves there is only this to be said. Mr. Garrett seems to think that notwithstanding all our blunders and bad faith, our vacillation, our incompetence, and our scandalous mishandling of the Dutch questions in South Africa in the past, we have a right to be indignant when we find that the African Dutch regard us and our ideas with dislike and contempt. But if we blunder, we have to take the consequences. If we lie, we may expect to be disbelieved, and in South Africa, as elsewhere, we have got to take the consequences of our misconduct. Mr. Garrett and those for whom he speaks seem to think that, because we have got ourselves into this mess, and have intensified the prejudices of the Boers against us and our progressive ideas, therefore there is nothing to be done but to make up for all our shortcomings in common sense, in fair play and in friendliness by killing the population which we have failed either to propitiate or to indoctrinate with our ideas. From this doctrine we cannot too strongly dissent. If we had made any kind of honest effort to win the confidence of the Boers, and to treat them as if they were human beings, and not dirt beneath our feet, things would never have got to this pass. It is all very well to dwell upon the Helot-like position of the Uitlander in the Transvaal, but it is a very little compliment to the political capacity of men of our race to believe that, even under a seven years' franchise, a majority of two to one would have failed to make itself felt in elections for the Volksraad.

"Five Years' Franchise or Your Life!"

Mr. Garrett makes out a very strong case in favour of doing our utmost to induce the Transvaal Government to give the franchise to the Uitlanders, but he is forcing an open door. We are all agreed upon that point. The only difference is that most of us in England do not see either the morality or the policy of cutting the throats of the Boers merely because they prefer to insist upon a term of seven years' residence instead of a term of five. All that Mr. Garrett says upon Johannesburg being an English Ghetto may be true, as true as it is certainly smart; but how can we suddenly wax furious about this, when, during all the years when Paul Kruger successively raised the restrictions on the franchise no attempt whatever was made by us to prevent him carrying out the policy the ultimate results of which are now before us? Because we were negligent in times past, and failed to do by legitimate peaceful pressure what might have been done if we had endeavoured to win the confidence of the Boers, that certainly gives us no right to walk up at the eleventh hour and demand a five years' franchise on penalty of instant war. In private life when a man muffs his chances, wastes his capital, and allows his rights to lapse for want of exercise, he has no right, when he at last opens his eyes to his position, to try to mend matters by running amuck upon his neighbours who have profited by his own negligence.

Don't Mend Matters by Murder!

What he has to do is to recognise that, as he has made his bed, so he must lie upon it, and that as we have got into our present position in South Africa by our own negligence, by our own apathy, by our own arrogant contempt of our fellow-subjects, and our cynical indifference to the honest obligations of good faith where they were concerned, we have got now to make the best of a position, and not endeavour to mend matters by murder. Mr. Garrett finished his article by saying:—"When you have said that war in South Africa would be a crime, you have advanced the controversy little. It remains in the given case to fix the responsibility and decide the criminal." There is small doubt that, when the verdict of history is recorded, the judge will have little difficulty in saddling a great deal of the responsibility upon Mr. Garrett; and if I do not use the term "criminal" in relation to my old colleagues, Mr. Garrett and Sir Alfred Milner, it is only because I shrink from using that term to describe persons whose motives are so admittedly excellent. But if war should break out, there can be no doubt as to the criminality of the result for which they have deliberately worked.

Mr. Chamberlain's Mistakes.

"Diplomaticus," who writes in the "Fortnightly Review," deals very plainly with what he considers to be Mr. Chamberlain's mistakes in relation to the Transvaal question. "Diplomaticus" is a curious mixture, and his article is like himself. For instance, he actually complains of Mr. Chamberlain for being too patient and too long-suffering in not taking immediate action against the Boers. "Diplomaticus" admits that the country certainly would not have tolerated any immediate action on the part of Mr. Chamberlain; and when that is admitted, everything is admitted, and it is nonsense to call a mistake that which was inevitably enforced upon a statesman by the nature and conditions of the case. You might as well accuse a man of not breathing when his head is under water, as accuse a Minister of not taking a given course when you admit in the same breath that the nation, including, of course, his colleagues and the House of Commons, would not allow him to take it. The only important part of "Diplomaticus'" article is that in which he roundly trounces Mr. Chamberlain for his inexplicable folly in putting forward a claim to the suzerainty of 1881. "Never," says "Diplomaticus," "was a good cause compromised in a more unhappy and gratuitous fashion. To have raised this question at any time would have been unwise and superfluous, but to do it at a time when the first object of statesmanship was avowedly to solve the franchise question was a fatal and unpardonable blunder. The claim was not only of very doubtful value"—"Diplomaticus" might have used a much stronger word, for it is an absolutely bogus claim—"but it is absolutely futile and unprofitable. There was absolutely no necessity for raising it. Even if the whole of Mr. Chamberlain's case were granted, the suzerainty for which he contends is an empty thing. It would not give us a single right or advantage we do not already possess, or which was not amply secured to us. The word alone as used in the 1881 preamble has no effective meaning":—

But the worst of Mr. Chamberlain's blunder in putting forward this doubtful and unnecessary contention is that he thereby prejudiced the chances of an amicable settlement of the franchise question, inasmuch as he embittered the Boers and gave them a grievance with which to appeal, not only to Dutch sympathy, but to the sympathy of not a few leaders of public opinion in Europe. The extraordinary thing is that it was not raised in the heat of any controversy, but in the full tide of Sir Alfred Milner's conciliatory mission, and before the High Commissioner had come to the conclusion that diplomacy was useless to liberate the Uitlanders, and the moment for intervention had arrived. Mr. Chamberlain did not dream of it at the time of the Raid, for when, in the negotiations which followed that deplorable act of folly, President Kruger referred to newspaper theories on the subject, and declared roundly that the suzerainty "no longer exists," he abstained from controverting him, and correctly took his stand by Article IV. It was in October, 1897, that,

in answer to proposals for a scheme of arbitration to settle all disputes between Pretoria and Downing-street, Mr. Chamberlain, for the first time for thirteen years, asserted the existence of the suzerainty in virtue of the 1881 preamble. The Transvaal repudiated the claim, and Sir Alfred Milner himself, following in the traditions of Sir Hercules Robinson and Lord Derby, was "unable to see anything material in this controversy." Nevertheless the Colonial Secretary persisted in it, with the result that on May 9 of the present year he received a note from Mr. Reitz, the ill-temper of which is apparent in every line, and especially in the extravagance and defiance of the claim that the South African Republic is a "sovereign international State."

It is not difficult to understand this ill-temper. The Boers honestly believed that, in 1884, their diplomacy had obtained the revocation of the 1881 preamble. Now, on the morrow of the Raid, and on the eve of a fresh Uitlander campaign, when they had hoped to bargain for a further extension of their independence, they found themselves confronted by what they regarded as an attempt to reduce them to the status of the 1881 Convention. It was under this aggrieved impression that they went into the Bloemfontein Conference. Can we wonder that that meeting failed? How Mr. Chamberlain came to play this trump card into Mr. Kruger's hands passes my comprehension. The effect of the blunder is, however, clear, for if we have war it will not be on the question of a seven or five years' franchise, but, so far as Dutch public feeling is concerned, mainly on the question of the suzerainty.

Other Views of the Boer Problem.

THAT UNBLESSED WORD SUZERAINTY.

The well-known writer who assumes the name of "the Looker-on" in *Blackwood* treats of our "deep South African troubles" again in the most pacific spirit. He says that the suzerainty claim, with far greater likelihood than anything else, may lead to war in South Africa. He holds that whether the preamble to the Convention of 1881 be legally unrepudiated or not, it was morally renounced by Lord Derby's explanations and assurances in 1884. Yet, he proceeds—

As we have acknowledged, it is an extremely difficult matter to deal with in the position to which affairs have been brought. With the best will in the world to put away that legal bit of paper and stand by Lord Derby's bargain our Government can hardly "back down" so far (that would be the word, "back down") as to announce the claim's abandonment. All they can do, apparently, is to "drop" it completely out of their demands. And we say that this should be enough. For the Transvaal statesmen may be assured that our Government as a Government has no wish whatever to take advantage of the legal existence of that '81 preamble, if it be really alive. They may be sure that there is a much stronger disposition in Downing-street to honour Lord Derby's engagements as Colonial Minister than to do the other thing, whatever legal right may be lodged in a preamble which could not have been left alive with intention. . . . But all may be settled before these words are published—peacefully settled, I believe.

He suggests that in the clause of the Convention of 1884, which stipulates in effect equal rights with the Burghers for British subjects in the Transvaal, are "the foundations of a peaceful settlement."

THE TYRANNY OF MISTRUST.

Rev. S. Usher Wilson—"a voice from Cape Colony"—sends to the "Nineteenth Century" his view of the situation in South Africa. He says:—

Now mistrust is the key-note of the Boer nature. Mistrust is the strength of the Africander Bond. Mistrust is the festering sore in South Africa. Apart from questions of suzerainty and an 1884 Convention, the selfishness of a small number of enemies to progress, driven by mistrust of one another to occupy a vast tract of land far beyond the actual requirements of the struggle for nutriment, must be condemned in these days when old-time demarcations are breaking down, and the young man claims to be cosmopolitan.

The writer insists that Mr. Hofmeyer's object is to undermine British supremacy in South Africa. This is his emphatic counsel:—

Great Britain must intervene to put an end to the mistrust and racial feud that now exist, and are paralysing the commerce of Cape Colony. Great Britain must assert her supremacy in order to stem the poisonous sap that flows through the branches of the Bond, the evidence of its deleterious work being found in the evil fruit it produces.

The Dreaded Racial Feud Already Here.

He goes on to predict that some day when Great Britain is involved in European war, "the whole of Africa will be in a blaze," from the Soudan, where the false prophet will again raise his standard, down to the Cape. The paper concludes with the asseveration:—

The horrible possibility of a long feud in South Africa spoken of by the home press as a thing of the future, is here already, and has been here, alas! for some time past: nor will it be swept away except by a prompt and firm decision that Great Britain shall be recognised by one and all as the paramount power in South Africa.

"MADDING PASSIONS MUTUALLY INFLAMED."

In the "Nineteenth Century," Dr. J. G. Rogers, writing on Liberalism and its cross-currents, thus touches on the crisis:—

The situation, it must be confessed, is about as awkward as can easily be imagined. We hardly need the genius of caricaturists to make us realise the singular misfortune of having Mr. Chamberlain and President Kruger pitted against each other in the diplomatic warfare. But what is even worse, the peculiar nature of the dispute is fitted to call forth the worst qualities of both men. A generous, unsuspecting, straightforward and patient policy is necessary on both sides, but it requires all the prejudice of a partisan to say that it has been found on either.

The Sequel to the Story of Dreyfus.

In the last number of the "Review" I published a narrative of the strange, sad story of Alfred Dreyfus, down to the time of going to press. I have received so many letters from all parts of the country thanking me for condensing the complicated narrative into so simple and succinct a form, that I think it may be well to add a final chapter concerning the Rennes trial.

Our story in last month's issue broke off, it will be remembered, at the point where the examination of witnesses was being brought to a close.

On September 9 the Court Martial returned a verdict of "Guilty, with extenuating circumstances," five of the judges having been in favour of a verdict of guilty, and two of a verdict of not guilty.

THE PARDON OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

While the newspapers were still foaming with vehement denunciations of the injustice perpetrated by the Rennes Court-Martial, it was announced that President Loubet, at the instance of General de Galliffet, had pardoned Captain Dreyfus. The official statement setting forth the grounds upon which this pardon was granted alleges that Captain Dreyfus had already suffered five years' imprisonment on Devil's Island, and that his health was impaired, and as he was found guilty with "extenuating circumstances," the Minister of War recommended his pardon. President Loubet promptly accorded it, and Captain Dreyfus left the prison at Rennes, and rejoined his wife at Carpentras, where he is enjoying the first luxurious moments of the released prisoner. As a condition of his pardon there is to be no appeal to the verdict of another court-martial; but so far as the military authorities are concerned, the policy of the sponge is to prevail. In the army by-gones have to be by-gones, and General Mercier and all the other notables who figured so disreputably before the public are to remain where they are. Note that Colonel Du Paty de Clam has suddenly recovered from his mysterious illness with not less mysterious rapidity. Captain Dreyfus and his friends accepted the pardon with considerable reluctance, for to be pardoned implies that you are guilty, whereas, as Captain Dreyfus said in the dignified declaration which he published immediately after his release, he regards life as worthless without honour. But he would not have facilitated the rehabilitation of his character by remaining in prison to die. Liberty and the reunion with his family and his friends may give him renewed strength in the civil courts. As for hoping to secure any vindication of his honour before a court-martial, the experience through which he has passed convinced not only himself but the whole civilised world that the French court-martial is the last place in the world in which to go in search of honour. The policy of the sponge, however, will not apply to the civil courts. Zola's trial will come on next month, and there are likely to be infinite developments before the affaire Dreyfus is finally out of the way. An intelligent French journalist who called at Mowbray House the other day said the impression that prevailed in Dreyfusard quarters in Paris was that it would be four or five years before the final vindication of Dreyfus was obtained on all points. In the mean-

time the efforts of the patriots in France would be directed towards purging the General Staff and those who had brought discredit upon it, and undertaking a campaign against the clericalism which has so completely condemned itself by its alliance with the enemies of truth and righteousness.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE COURT-MARTIAL.

It would be in vain to attempt to compute the square miles of printed matter that have appeared on the subject of Dreyfus and his wrongs since the close of the Court-Martial at Rennes, but amongst it all one gem stands out conspicuously, and that is the delightfully humorous skit on the procedure of the Court at Rennes, written by the rising Chicago humourist, Mr. Dooley. By permission of the editor of the "Westminster Gazette" I quote this farcical burlesque of the "evidence" of General Mercier:—

"Pris'ner," said th' prisidint iv th' coort, "th' eyes iv Fr-ance is upon us, th' honor iv th' naytion is at stake. Th' naytional definces, th' integrity iv that ar-rmy upon which Fr-ance must depend in time iv peace, th' virtue iv public life an' th' receipts iv th' Exposition is involved. Incidentally ye ar-re bein' tried. But why dhrag in matthers iv no importance? We ar-re instructed, accordin' to th' pa-pers, be th' Coort iv Cassation to permit no ev'dince that does not apply to your connection with th' case. As sojers we bow to th' supervy will we will follow out th' instruction iv th' supreme coort. We have not had time to r-read thim, but we will look at thim afther th' thrile. In th' manetime, we will call upon Gin'ral Merceer, that gallant man, to tell us th' story iv his life."

"I obey, mon colonel," says Gin'ral Merceer, kissin' th' coort. "Not to begin too far back, an' to make a long story short, I am an honest man an' th' son iv an honest man. I admit it."

"Good," says th' prisidint. "D'ye reconize the pris'ner?"

"I do," says Gin'ral Merceer; "I seen him wanst dhrinkin' a shell iv Munich beer in a caafe." (Marked sensation in th' coort an' cries iv "Abase la bock!")

"I says to meself thim, 'This man is a thraitor.' But th' thrainin' of a sojer makes wan cautious. I determined to fortify meself with ev'dince. I put spies on this man, this perfeejus wretch, an' discovered nawthin'. I was paralysed. An officer iv th' Fr-rinch ar-rmy an' nawthin' suspicious about him! Damnable! I was with diff'ulty restrained fr'm killing him. But I desisted. (Cries iv "Shame!") I said to meself, 'Th' honor iv Fr-ance is at stake. Th' whole wuruld is lookin' at me—at me, Bill Merceer. I will go to bed an' think it over.' I went to bed. Sleep, blessed sleep, that sews up th' confused coat-sleeve iv care, as th' perfeejus Shakespeare—(cries iv 'Conspueze Shakespeare!')—says, dayksided on me tired eyes. (Th' coort weeps.) I laid aside me honor—(cries iv 'Brave Gin'ral!')—with me coat. (Murmurs.) I slept. I dhrreamed that I see th' German Impror playin' a Jew's harp. (Cries iv 'Abase Rothscheeld!' an' sensation.) I woke with a v'ilent start, th' prespiration poorn' fr'm me rugged brow. 'Cap. Dhryfuss is guilty!' I cried. But no, I will confirm me iv d'ince. I darted into me r-red pants. I dhruv with fury to th' home iv Madame Cleophatry, th' cillybrated Agyptian asthrologyst an' medicine woman. (Th' coort: 'We know her, she supplies iv'dince to all Fr-rench coorts.') I tol' her me dhrream. She projoosed a pack iv cards. She tur-ned a r-red king an' a black knave. 'Th' Impror Willum and Cap. Dhryfuss,' I says, in a fury. I burst forth. I had Cap. Dhryfuss arristed. I dashed

to th' prisidint. He was a-receiving rayfusals f'r a new Cabinet. 'I have found th' thraitor,' says I. 'Hush,' says be. 'If th' Impror Willum hears ye he'll declare war,' he says. 'I was stupefied. 'Oh, my be-lovid country!' I cried. 'Oh, hivin!' I cried. 'What shall I do?' I cried. 'They was not a minyt to lose. I disbanded th' Ar-my. I ordered th' Navy into dhry dock. I had m' pitcher took. I went home an' hid in th' cellar. F'r wan night Fr-ance was safe!'

They was hardly a dhry eye in th' house whin th' gin'ral paused. Th' aujence wept. Siv'ral of th' minor journalists was swept out iv th' r-room in th' flood. A man shoovelin' coal in th' cellar sint up f'r an umbrella. Th' lawn shook with th' convulsive sobs iv th' former Ministers. Gin'ral Merceer r-raised his damp face an' blew a kiss to a former Minister at wan iv th' windows an' rayshumed his tistimony.

"It was about this time or some years later," continued Gin'ral Merceer, "that I received iv'dince iv th' Cap's guilt. I made it mesif. It was a lethter written be me frin' th' Cap. to a German grocer askin' f'r a pound iv sausage an' twinty r-rounds iv putzels. (Turmoil in th' court.) It was impossible, mon colonel, that this here lethter cud have been written be Ester-hazy. In th' first place he was in Paris at th' time; in th' sciond place he was in London. Th' lethter was not in his handwritin' but in th' handwritin' iv Col. Pat th' Clam. Thin again I wrote th' lethter mesif. Thin who cud 've written it? It must 've been Cap. Dhryfuss. (Cheers frim th' Court.) I give me reasons as they occurred to me: First, th' Armeenyan athrocities; sciond, th' rignisation iv Gin'ral Alger; third, th' marredge iv Prince Lobengula; fourth, th' scarcity iv sarvint girls in th' sooburban towns; fifth, th' price iv gas. (Cries iv "Abase th' price iv gas!") I thank th' aujence. I will rayshume where I left off."

THE MAGAZINES ON THE JUDGMENT.

The judgment of France by her treatment of Dreyfus is the subject of several contributions to the periodicals of the month.

MR. SWINBURNE'S ODE.

The finest is the shortest. It is a sonnet by Algernon Charles Swinburne, and stands first in the pages of the "Nineteenth Century." It is entitled "After the Verdict, September, 1899." It describes France as she lies torn asunder by "fire of hell and hate," in the shame cast on her by "her meanest born" "soldier and judge." Yet she—

Lies not wholly vile who stood so great.

The poet has this great word of generous praise for the Dreyfusites and their vindication of the fair fame of France:—

High souls and constant hearts of faithful men
Sustain her perfect praise with tongue and pen
Indomitable as honour.

The hearts of the fighting Protestants will be delighted with the closing couplet which brands as infamous "the holy hounds of Rome."

OVERSTRUNG INDIGNATION.

The "National Review," which has fought the Dreyfus question step by step, devotes two articles to it in the October number. Mr. F. C. Conybeare heads his paper "Sword and Cassock." It is a furious denunciation of the part played in the Affair by the Roman Catholic Church. He declares that "every cannibal instinct is lurking

within" that Church "as of old." Feeling is manifestly overwrought when a writer is moved to write as follows of Cardinal Rampolla's satisfaction with the Dreyfus verdict:—

Perhaps we ought to be grateful to the Pope's chief adviser for not having at once arranged a solemn Te Deum of thanksgiving, like that with which the Vatican commemorated the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's. Probably he reserves that for the actual massacre of Jews and Protestants for which the ultramontane Press in France has for the last two or three years been openly registering its vows.

Appropos of the faithful minority of Dreyfusards, Mr. Conybeare cites Abraham's prayer for Sodom, and then exclaims:—

Assuredly, unless the French quickly throw off the incubus of guilt and bring forth better fruits, they will some day wake up and find a big hole in the map of Europe where formerly the name of France was written.

Does the writer expect fire from heaven or an earthquake, or what?

A TOWER OF SILOAM.

The apocalypse of evil which has emerged in the Dreyfus case seems, indeed, to develop apocalyptic forebodings in even the most staid writers. An article on "France to-day" in the October "Blackwood" can scarcely find language strong enough to portray French rottenness. The writer quotes from the anti-Dreyfus press several appalling extracts, many of which he feels compelled for decency's sake to leave untranslated. He says:—

If these writers are in truth the mouth of France, as by their popularity they seem to be, then she is defiled indeed, her civilisation shown to be a mere external skin, veneering a body corrupt, decaying, and ready to perish.

The writer does not want to play Pharisee. He bids us look nearer home to see lest we all likewise perish. He says:—

It must be confessed that if France to-day symbolises the condition of the world, then there is much to fear for the future. If what is now springing up rankly in France is germinating throughout the world, then the beginning of a new century may be a rude one, a terrible shaking, the end of which no human foresight can predict. Whether it be so or not, that which is now seen in France, if it leads to a destructive fall of a national tower of Siloam, should cause all other nations to look inwards with a single eye, searching whether this boasted light of civilisation may not, as perverted by human conceit and self-confidence, have become a light of which it may be said, "How great is that darkness."

Religion Reviving in France.

"The Looker-on" adds bewilderment to the situation by insisting that this frightful demoralisation of the French people coincides with a revival of their religious life:—

We stick to it that religion is kept alive in France by the women; that the birth of a man-child in that country is an addition to France of a congenitally unreligious person. But though that seems to have been very near the truth half a century ago it is not so now. Englishmen of late middle-age, whose youth was passed in France, say that no change of sentiment, none in Paris of all places, strikes them more than this. In their time no man went to church devotionally, to few men did it ever occur that they should go at all; while

nowadays as many black coats gather there as would do credit to a country parish in England. The religion which the women never lost has come back to their husbands and sons. But with religion the priest; and with the priest the priest's ascendancy; and with his ascendancy the deprivation of every just and honest instinct which l'affaire has revealed.

In these "reverberations from La France croyante" "The Looker-on" finds a warning against our sacerdotalists.

THE OUTLOOK FOR DREYFUS.

Sir Godfrey Lushington reviews in the "National" the course of the Court-Martial at Rennes. In a preface he refers to a possibility of the Court of Cassation intervening, and proceeds—

The most the Court of Cassation could do would be to quash the verdict at Rennes. After the pardon it is inconceivable that it would send Dreyfus before another Court-martial. To this extent, then, the present decision must, I fear, be considered final. Dreyfus must for ever forego the hope of being reinstated by a verdict of his brother officers. Much, however, could be done indirectly towards his moral rehabilitation by a Government prosecution of the Generals for the various crimes committed by them in pursuing their conspiracy against him—a course which, for other reasons, is so peremptorily required.

A WORD FOR THE OTHER SIDE.

The article of "An English Officer" on "The Rennes Verdict and the Dreyfus Case" in the "Fortnightly Review" for October contains little more than a summary of facts already known; but it is interesting as a counterblast to the vituperation poured by the English press on the heads of everyone who dared to think that Dreyfus was guilty. People who classify all human motives as pure unadulterated villainy and unblemished innocence make a great mistake:—

Passion, misrepresentation and hasty inference have, however, been by no means confined to one side in the fierce fight which has, to an extent such as no other cause celebre has ever done, convulsed the civilised world. For many of the charges which have been made against the chief accusers of Dreyfus there is as little evidence as there is against Dreyfus himself. The case is a most intricate one. The labour of studying the actual proces verbal of the Rennes Court-martial or of the Cour de Cassation is enormous. All that has reached the greater portion by far of the English public are the exceedingly brief epitomes made under the greatest difficulties by English correspondents.

And very few English correspondents were really qualified to follow the case, as is shown by the importance they attributed to insignificant facts. Of the general policy of misrepresentation Boisdeffre is an example. Boisdeffre was classified with Mercier and Gonse, and even with Henry and Esterhazy, merely because he dared to believe that Dreyfus was guilty. But the writer, it seems to me with perfect justice, says:—

I defy anyone really to study the story and to read in extenso the evidence of General Boisdeffre without seeing that he was in all respects a high-minded and honourable man. He made one great mistake. Deceived by the best-known forgery of Henry he pledged himself to its authenticity. As soon as he discovered his error he, despite all the remonstrances of his

friends, insisted upon resigning the position he held. It was virtually the command of the French army, the object of the ambition of a life-time. He still evidently and really believes Dreyfus to be guilty.

Mercier, also depicted as a scoundrel, was in reality a weak, obstinate, and not very scrupulous man, who shut his eyes to facts. But to suppose that from the beginning he set to work to destroy a man whom he knew to be innocent is ridiculous. The fact is, that the generals at one time sincerely believed in Dreyfus' guilt, and had no object whatever in selecting him as a victim otherwise. Catholic animus had nothing to do with the question, for many pious Protestants believed, and still believe, Dreyfus to be guilty. To confess error is not such an easy thing in the face of a populace which share that error, and a mixture of fear, amour propre, ambition, and obstinacy was what really determined the action of the generals, not dishonesty or malice.

THE ANGLICAN CRISIS AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

The revulsion of feeling aroused in this country by the disclosure which the Dreyfus Affair has made of French Jesuitry is being turned to partisan account against the Anglo- and Roman Catholics of this country. It is of no avail that English Romanists refuse to accept Gallican methods as characteristic of their communion; it is in vain that they appeal to the present Pope's significant distinction between "Latin" and "Roman;" their recognition of Latin decadence and of English ascendancy, combined with their hope that the English spirit (which they distinguish from the condemned "Americanism") will eventually pervade the Vatican, is disregarded. Catholics in France have supported the infamies of Dreyfus' persecutors; therefore, runs the current argument, beware of Catholics in England—whether Romanist or Ritualist. So Mr. W. A. S. Benson in the "National Review" says:—

It is difficult to overstate the painful impression made on the public mind by the fearful revelation of moral decay in France under the influence of that debased hierarchy with which, as the world knows, the Ritualists were exchanging compliments but three years ago. It has been remarked and resented that the most frigid portion of the English Press over the travesty of justice in the Dreyfus affair has been that which expresses High Church opinion. Men observe and compare notes, and the final result is a distinct hardening of attitude against the Ritualist casuistry to which I have adverted.

Similarly Mr. F. C. Conybeare, contributing a simply ferocious paper entitled "Sword and Cassock" to the "National Review," observes:—

As a whole the Latin Church, at any rate among the Latin nations, has been against Dreyfus, against innocence, truth, justice, charity, humanity itself. . . . Such is the Church after which Lord Halifax hankers, and with which he aspires to link his own, to which he humbly goes for recognition of English Orders.

"The Looker-on" in "Blackwood" bears witness to the same tendency:—

All Dissent looking on with a reawakened interest in its own quarrel with the Babylonian Woman, the English Church is in a turmoil of contention between its Catholics and Protestants. Its Catholics are English born and bred; nevertheless, every wind of suspicion that blows about the French priesthood strikes upon them with oblique wing.

The attention which has been roused by the "de-civilising work of the clericals in France" turns at home a hostile glance upon the Catholic party which would "submit the English to a similar sacerdotal caste." The writer argues that the Affair sheds a new and forbidding light on the advice once thought to be almost harmless, "Follow your priest."

The Greatest of Nonconformists.

A CHARACTER SKETCH OF JOHN MORLEY.

A "Member of Parliament," writing in the "Century Magazine" for October, gives a very brilliant sketch of the career and opinions of Mr. John Morley, the last high-placed exponent of the principles of honesty and moderation, who has stood out against the onset of militant Imperialism which is now submerging the world. The keynote of Mr. Morley's character, says the writer, is Puritanism. In rejecting the dogmas of that great movement he has ever remained one with it in spirit. Indeed, he is described as "the greatest of England's Nonconformists," and represents in politics and life principles of which Lord Rosebery, the millionaire, successful racing man, and exponent of the policy of luxury, conquest, and arrogance, may be considered the negation. It is Mr. Morley's voice that has been courageously and consistently raised against these tendencies, and the conflict is not a conflict of persons, but a chapter in a great secular struggle. Of Mr. Morley personally the writer says:—

Mr. Morley is at bottom one of the most genial of men, largely tolerant, kindly, modest in putting forward his own views, the best of listeners to the views of others. It is a striking proof of this that when once a certain number of ladies and gentlemen agreed to write down the name of the man among their acquaintances whom they would select as their companion on a desert island that of Mr. Morley appeared on all their lists. But nature has given him a certain sternness of feature; a long and strong nose; a face not lean and hungry like that of Cassius, but still thin and in rigid lines; a full and compressed mouth that looks stern in repose; and a figure which remains spare in middle age—all of which suggests fanaticism to the full-bodied Englishman. In addition, there is in Mr. Morley's face and air a great deal of shy reserve, of pride and dignity, of the repose that comes to be the expression of most men who have been the companions of books and high thoughts throughout their lives, all of which might suggest something in him of that same air of aloofness and loftiness in Saint-Just which stirred the bile of Danton.

Of his religious opinions we are told that:—

Rejecting the dogmas of the churches, he is yet profoundly religious; unable to share the orthodox hopes of future life, he yet is full of the briefness of this; in something like a spirit of despair he has to turn away

from the spectacle of human misery, because he cannot narcotise himself by the faith in the Deity that is of the pietist and the encyclopedist—the Deity that is at once all powerful and pitiless or remote. Mr. Morley finds a substitute for the old faiths, not in blank negation, but in a new creed that embodies much of the old.

As a politician Mr. Morley has too great solid qualities to be an entire success:—

In addition to all this, Mr. Morley is not of the temperament that feels itself quite at home in such an assembly as the House of Commons. He once said to a friend that there was an atmosphere of personal contention in the place which disgusted him. This was a characteristic saying from one whose conflicts had been the conflicts of the spirit rather than of the flesh—the conflicts with ideas, and not with men. And Mr. Morley, like many men accustomed to study and to probe ideas to their very roots, is devoid of the readiness and alertness of mind that are the special requisites of the House of Commons.

But his comparative failure has been in no way due to lack of the greatest of all the statesman's gifts:—

Put this man before four or five thousand men and all the hesitation, the self-distrust, the pained silence of the House of Commons, disappear, and he becomes one of those whose voice can sway the multitude at their own will. Often he holds such an audience spellbound for an hour or more, the slight form transforming itself into something impressive, vivid, inspiring; the voice ringing with all the inner glow of the conviction, the strong emotion, the large vision of the man. And what is remarkable is that these speeches, while impressing enormously the immediate audience before the speaker, are equally impressive to the much larger audience outside. The wonderful literary finish, the striking and original figures, the apt phrase, the homely sense in the midst of the brilliant eloquence, make Mr. Morley's speeches the most widely read of any of his time, and the most keenly enjoyed.

The writer gives the following criticism of Mr. Morley's literary style:—

Contemptuous of glitter, it is yet glowing; it has movement, variety, above all things the strong and palpable pulsation of inner passion. In this respect the style is not only the man, but the revelation of the man. It unveils him, so to speak, and shows how much of scorn, of indignation, of pity there are underneath his typically English reserve of manner and fridity of look.

Does Prohibition Prohibit?

LADY HENRY SOMERSET'S ANSWER.

It is a powerful article which Lady Henry Somerset contributes to the "Contemporary Review" under the head of "Practical Temperance Legislation." She urges that all sections of the temperance world should unite in the support of some such measure as that outlined by Mr. Whittaker, M.P., in his memorandum to the Report of the Royal Commission. She thus states Mr. Whittaker's recommendations in broad outline:—

1. Consolidate and reduce the number of classes of retail licences.
2. Reduce the number of licences and abolish beer-house and grocers' licences.
3. Allow a term of grace before bringing ultimate provisions into operation. During that time carry out the reduction in the number of licences, and arrange compensation to be paid by those who remain to those who drop out.

4. Ultimate provisions, to come in force at the end of the years of grace:—

- (1) Much higher licence fees.
- (2) Power to further reduce the number of licences, close on Sundays, and close altogether by direct popular vote, or
- (3) Adopt management by the Local Authority.
- (4) Provide substitutes for and counter-attractions to the public-house.

The Test of Success or Failure.

She specially desires to lay stress on two points on which temperance people are not united, but on which she thinks they must be harmonious, for she holds these points to be "essential to any extensively useful scheme of liquor law reform": "first, the direct popular veto, and, secondly, the management by the local authority of such portion of the trade as is not suppressed by local veto." She observes—

Just at present it is an article of faith among all sorts of "superior persons" that prohibitory liquor laws have up to date been always and everywhere a failure, and that nobody but a faddist would propose that the power of prohibition should be given to localities in any part of the United Kingdom.

Against this prejudice she appeals not to the persistent belief of many temperance reformers, but to "the official statistics of the consumption of alcoholic liquors in certain British colonies and foreign countries" which have been republished this year by the Board of Trade. She examines these to see what has been the effect of prohibitory and local option laws in reducing the consumption of alcohol. She lays stress on this test as decisive.

Results in Scandinavia.

In Sweden before the local option law of 1855 the consumption of spirits was enormous, estimated at from six to ten gallons of proof spirit per head. By the end of 1856 the amount had been reduced to little less than 2½ gallons per head. Last year it sank to 1.65 gallons.

In Norway local option was introduced in 1845. Immediately beforehand the consumption of proof spirits per head was 16 litres; from 1846 to 1855 it was 8 litres; from 1876 to 1885 it was 4 litres; from 1890 to 1894 it was 3.4 litres; and is at present only 2.2 litres (.48 gallon). Since 1845 there has been an increased consumption of wine and beer, averaging per head in 1897 .59 gallon of wine and 4.62 gallons of beer. In all, the consumption of alcohol for 1897 was equal to 1.18 gallons in proof spirit.

In striking contrast to Norway stands Denmark, in so many respects akin. Denmark has had no prohibitory legislation, and drinks more alcohol now than ever. "The alcohol consumed in Denmark in 1897 in the form of beer, wine, and spirits was equivalent to 5.02 gallons of proof spirits per head of the whole population. The present per head consumption of spirits is greater than that of any other country in Europe."

In Canada.

Canada is declared by the writer to be "the soberest Christian country in the world." During 1871-75 the yearly consumption in the Dominion was reduced to 1.615 gallons per head, during 1891-93 to 1.10 gallons per head. In British Columbia there has been no prohibition except on Sundays, and the annual consumption per head has averaged 2.30 gallons of proof spirits. Prince Edward Island, which is mostly a prohibition area, shows a corresponding average of .306 gallons. Comparing per head consumption in British Columbia with the Dominion as a whole, the local option law has reduced the Dominion's drink bill at least one-half:—

The half of England's drink bill for the last year was seventy-seven million pounds, but, roughly, seventeen million pounds of this sum was for duty. If we in this country had but had a "failure" of the same character, and on the same scale as that of Canada, we should have thereby saved sixty millions last year, or five times the money necessary to start an old-age pension scheme. Prohibition prohibits on a large scale in Canada.

In the United States.

Prohibition in the United States is too often set down as a failure, and the wide extent to which it prevails is not recognised. Lady Henry quotes Mr. Whittaker's memorandum, where he says:—

Five States are under prohibition; 37 are under local option of some kind; 4 are under licence only. Of the 37 local option States, 25 have local option by direct popular vote; 5 have it by direct personal approval of a majority of the voters or residents in the vicinity being required before a licence can be issued; and in 7 States the local option takes the form of full control, with power to prohibit, entrusted to the elected local authority.

Lady Henry points out that in Massachusetts, for example, among 1,200,000 of the total population of 2,200,000, the liquor traffic has been suppressed by local option. "It has so happened that in every one of the States which repealed State prohibition a local option law giving the power of prohibition exists at this hour, and in all but two the power is exercised through the direct popular veto."

In the State of Maine.

The vexed case of Maine is next dealt with. The British Consul in that State reports that "all breweries and distilleries have been suppressed: the liquor-traffic has been reduced to one-twentieth of its former proportions." The Hon. Woolcott Hamlin, ex-supervisor of Internal Revenue for Maine, declares the beer trade to be not more than 1 per cent. of what he remembers it to have been, and the trade in distilled liquors to be not more than 10 per cent. of what it formerly was. Lady Henry thus forcibly contrasts prejudice and statistic:—

Prohibition in Maine is said to be "an unquestionable and abject failure." Let us look at incontestable facts. The population in Maine is 670,000. Prohibition is confessedly a success throughout the area in-

habited by six-sevenths of this number. . . . There is some question as to the degree of success among the other 100,000.

An Impressive Contrast.

Lady Henry sums up:—

Thus it appears that in local option countries—the United States, Canada, Norway, and Sweden—there has, during the last half-century, been a decrease of from 50 to 75 per cent. in the consumption of alcohol. During the same period there has been an increase in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Belgium. This broad, strong fact can neither be argued nor sneered out of existence. And all the maladministration and evasion of the laws in question, so often and so earnestly pressed on our attention, has failed to prevent the realisation of this magnificent result. . . . The average of the present rates of consumption of the four local option countries is equal to 1.74 gallons of proof spirits per head per annum, while the average of those of the following countries (where there is no popular local veto), the United Kingdom, Denmark, Hungary, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and Switzerland—is 4.95 gallons per head. The details which are summed up in these two figures are all derived from the return published by our own Board of Trade.

Lady Henry argues that prohibition cannot entail any serious lack of vitality, since “the average of the death-rates of the four local option countries is 16.5 per 1,000 per annum, while that of the European countries named above as having a high drink-rate have an annual death-rate of 24.9.” These facts explain, in the writer’s opinion, the tenacity with which temperance people adhere to local veto.

Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell’s Scheme.

As to public management of the retail trade in liquor, Lady Henry says she knows no better scheme than that of Messrs. Rowntree and Sherwell. She thus appeals to the more radical sections of her party to support that scheme:—

I am satisfied that if, by helping this scheme, we can contribute to the reduction of the consumption of drink, to say a fourth of what it is at present, and prevent habitual drunkards, male and female, and young people, working girls and boys, from fourteen to eighteen years of age, from buying liquor, we are accomplishing much good, even although it may be certain that the fourth of the traffic which unwillingly we leave in existence will still continue to do harm. We should not, I think, be deterred from doing the good in our power merely because we cannot do all we wish.

She admits the danger of the corporate self-interest which would take the place of private self-interest. But she does not think the danger sufficient to deter. She concludes—

At this time the temperance forces must combine as never before; they must lay aside all differences, and must bring together in the overwhelming force of a righteous cause the different sections of the great army of reform.

Is Our Stock Deteriorating?

Mr. Arnold White writes in the “National Review” on what he calls “the cult of infirmity.” That the Boers do not fear to face the flower of our British troops supplies Mr. White with occasion

for severe diatribes against our national indifference to health and our tender care for disease,

A Dismal Picture.

It is a black picture which he draws. “The higher average of life has been accompanied by a lower average of health.” “Our species is being propagated and continued increasingly from under-sized street-bred people.” Here is another and characteristic group of assertions, the plumpness of which is undeniable:—

We townsmen who depend for bread and life upon the physical fitness of our soldiers and sailors, destroyed the peasantry as land faddists, are destroying our merchant seamen, and we have permitted Parliament to remove obvious safeguards against disease.

Out of every thousand applicants for enlistment in the Army, 403 are rejected on inspection; and large numbers of those who are admitted contract the maladies of vice. Mr. White proceeds:—

The philoprogenitiveness of an unsound proletariat is sheer decadence. Mathus, in any of the five phases through which his opinions passed, is out of fashion. Of foreign food to-day there is plenty for those who both will and can work. Of health, physical and mental, there is a diminishing quantity. Modern civilisation and philanthropy on the whole are hostile to conditions of sound national health. The boy and girl marriages of the pauper classes are a loathly scandal.

Inglorious Jubilee Celebrations.

Charities next fall under Mr. White’s censure. The charitable celebrations connected with the two Royal Jubilees are thus vigorously described:—

People who wanted baronetries pestered people who wanted to be alone, to enable destitute invalids to propagate the unfit. . . . The greed of the idle poor is roused, parental responsibility annulled, helplessness fostered, and a cult of ill-health held up to a race that must lose empire when it loses vigour.

The Curse of “Charity.”

Mr. White infers:—

1. Whatever factor is wanting in dealing with distress, there is no lack of money.

2. That the struggle for life among professional philanthropists tends to pauperise the masses by killing the wish for self-help, and thus bequeaths to posterity a legacy of moral and physical unfitness greater than that inherited by the present generation from its predecessor.

3. That so far from the Queen being honoured by the numerous projects for multiplying and maintaining the unfit, Her Majesty is dishonoured, the country imperilled, and irremediable wrong inflicted on posterity.

Remedies.

What can be done? asks Mr. White. He evidently regards re-peopling the rural districts with healthy men as one of the most important aims of the reformer. He says:—

Sterilise the Tramp.

The change required is in public opinion. We must abandon the formulae that the decay of agriculture is really a popular boon; that every poor man in need of help is an innocent victim. Of the London and New York unemployed, at least two out of five are not only unemployable, but unworthy of help. In other words, a sterner attitude by the average man towards

pauper volentaries is essential if England is to begin to deal with her unfit. Consider the army of 20,000 tramps who infest the high roads of England, rob and rape when they dare, and use the casual wards as hotels. Extripate them by immuring them for life, not because they are wicked, but because their stock is corrupt. Until we are content to see the idle perish, if they choose to perish, little change for the better in the health of the people can be looked for. If public opinion demands the maintenance of the idle poor, maintain them; but immure them.

Public Audit for Charities.

The next stage in the process of sterilising unfitness and levelling up the national stamina is for generous people to do more of their own charity for themselves.

No one should be allowed publicly to appeal for money unless his accounts are subjected to a public audit. A certain standard of accounts should be exacted from public charities as from public companies.

If we are to become a healthy people, the permanent segregation of habitual criminals, paupers, drunkards, maniacs, and tramps must be deliberately undertaken before Old-Age Pensions are seriously thought of.

Prevent Child Marriages.

Secondly, the marriage law requires overhauling. In England a girl may be married at twelve years of age, and a boy at fourteen. A limit of age suitable to a sub-tropical country does not harmonise with our climate and social conditions. A medical certificate of physical and mental fitness for the marriage state should be exacted by a wise State before union, in the interest of the unborn, who deserve justice no less than their parents deserve compassion. Such a condition involves no hardship. A few wealthy and aged bridegrooms might feel aggrieved. If, however, people are unfit to assume parental responsibilities, and are medically pronounced to be unfit, social stigma should justly follow defiance of the highest social law.

The Marvels of Applied Science.

(1) Telephotography.

Mr. Dwight L. Elmendorf describes in "Scribner's" for October this combination in effect of the principle of telescope and camera. Experimenting in 1890 with the lens of an old field-glass, he found he photographed a cathedral through it a considerable distance off. Further experiments taught him that "the field-glass combination of lenses yielded an image nearly as large as that produced by the telescope lens, and that, too, with a camera only one-third the length of the other." Subsequently:—

A negative lens, with a rack and pinion mounting, was manufactured of such a size that it could be attached to any fine rectilinear lens of suitable focus, although in some cases special corrections are necessary. This is called the "Telephoto Attachment," and was employed in making the telephoto illustrations shown. The tube is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter.

By this means he is able to take photographs of distant objects showing the clearness and nearness which the telescope produces to the eye. Most beautiful examples are given. The use of the new instrument in war is suggested:—

What remarkable pictures of the naval battle of Santiago, the chase of the Cristobal Colon, or the gallant rescue of the despairing Spaniards from their burning ships, might have been obtained from the battleship

New York, with a lens of this description, even at long range! I believe it will be of inestimable value for the purpose of securing views of the batteries and fortifications of an enemy's harbour, which might be done at a safe distance from their guns.

The writer says further:—

With a new combination of very thin lenses now in process of construction, I hope to be able to diminish the time of exposure, so that moving objects may be photographed without difficulty. If successful, this new lens will be invaluable for the purpose of obtaining pictures of birds and wild animals in their natural haunts, long before they become aware of the approach of their enemy. . . . Instead of being compelled to carry heavy unwieldy cameras and a battery of lenses, the wandering photographer will be able to accomplish even more with a compact camera and a little telephoto tube no larger than the single barrel of a small field-glass.

(2) Wireless Telegraphy from Balloons.

In "Pearson's" for October, Rev. J. M. Bacon describes his feats in "Telegraphing from the Clouds." The experiment of wireless telegraphy between a station on the earth and a free balloon was made last July by the writer in an ascent from Newbury. He says:—

The balloon carries the two requisite wires essential to the proper working of the receiver—one being led round the silk and attached to the valve above, while the other, which terminated in a water-dropper, it was my care to lower from the car as the ascent commenced. . . . It has been found necessary, when a recording instrument, suspended in free air, has to be brought into the same electrical state as its surroundings, that fine material particles should be constantly given off from it into the air, so as to equalise electrical conditions. . . . The transmission of the messages commenced at about two minutes, and were continued till about twenty minutes after the start, which would embrace distances of from one mile to twelve or thirteen. . . . On comparing notes subsequently we agreed that the instruments used would have continued to telegraph for another ten or fifteen miles, and that the entire distance might have been doubled by merely carrying the mast-head at Newbury some twenty feet higher.

The practical uses of this discovery are numerous:—

For reconnoitring purposes, a manned balloon, in wireless telegraphic communication with the station whence it was dismissed, might render most important service. . . . We have warrant for imagining that had we but accurate information of meteorological conditions prevailing at a few thousand feet above us—in other words, were we but in telephonic communication with a movable observatory above the cloud line—we might be able not only to foretell our weather with far greater certainty, but even in some measure to control it.

The problem of exploring the vast inaccessible regions of the globe, which has hitherto baffled the traveller alike by land and sea, may be left in future for the balloonists.

Thus equipped, Andree and his companions might have sent word of their adventures and been rescued in time.

(3) The Magical Tapestry Machine.

Under the title of "Seeing by Wire" Mr. Cleveland Moffett reports in "Pearson's" his interviews with Jan Szczepanik (pronounced Shtepanik), the inventor of the electroscope. This Polish wizard "was born June 12, 1872, at Krosno, a village in

Galicia, where he grew up in the care of an aunt, for his parents died when he was very young." As far back as he can remember, he had it in mind to invent a machine for seeing at a distance.

He was deeply impressed by Jules Verne's romances, and he read Polish translations of Shakespeare and Samuel Smiles. When twenty years old, he graduated as teacher, and supported himself by teaching while he pondered his scheme for electric weaving and distance-seeing. In the winter of 1894-95, he wrote to the Austrian Minister of War, informing him of possible discoveries, and was sent for to Vienna. But nothing came of his overtures; and he spent two months in the city in poverty, hunger, and cold, finally returning to his village school. At last Ludwig Kleinberg, a business man, heard of him, and called him to Vienna. Kleinberg was nearly ruined over the weaving invention of the young Pole, eight machines being built in succession, and all failures. Then a German architect joined the firm; and finally success was achieved. For this Jacquart weaving machine has been made the largest camera in the world, which weighs about two tons, and at its full stretch is nearly twenty feet long:—

The lens is five inches in diameter, and the plates are four feet square, each one weighing sixty-five pounds. A remarkable point about these plates is that they are ruled into over eight hundred thousand little squares or oblongs, the shape varying with the pattern to be woven. These peculiar plates, or "rasters," form the chief part of the weaving invention, and effect an enormous saving of time in the making of designs for carpets, gobelins, damasks, curtains, plushes, tablecloths. For instance, the design for an elaborate piece of tapestry that might have occupied six or eight months in the making by the old hand method may now be finished in an hour or less, thanks to Szczepanik's genius. It is simply a matter of photography, any picture or design whatever being produced upon sensitised paper through the little squares, oblongs, of the raster, these corresponding to the threads, shadings, and bindings of various satins, twills, woollen goods, &c. An expert has estimated that this invention will save 50,000,000 francs annually in the textile industry, and do the work of designing far more accurately than it has ever been done.

(4) The Electroscope.

The electroscope is described at length. It was first put to the test in 1896 over a distance of two miles. As now developed, it consists of vibrating mirrors and prisms connected by electric wire. Two mirrors in the transmitter and two responsive mirrors in the receivers are kept vibrating at a uniform rate of some three or four thousand times in a second. The transmitting mirrors resolve the image cast upon them into points of light, and project these points upon a selenium disc. The transmitting wires terminate in vibrating metal plates or "lips," which allow a changing band of light thin as a hair to pass between them. Each individual point of light falling on the selenium disc sends a distinct vibration along the wires to these "lips," and the light from the

electric lamp in the receiver falls through those lips on the receiving mirrors. The separate points of light are thus reproduced in these mirrors, and the component parts of the image on the transmitting mirrors reappear on the receiving mirror in a succession so rapid as to seem to the eye to be simultaneous. The prisms serve to transmit and reproduce the colours as well as the outlines of the image.

This marvellous invention will not be shown to the public until the Paris Exhibition in 1900, under penalty of the inventor forfeiting a million francs to a French syndicate which has contracted for the Exhibition rights. That syndicate will make all arrangements for its being shown, including the erection of a building capable of holding from eight to ten thousand persons. The inventor says:—

The syndicate will have 40 per cent. of the profits, we shall have 60 per cent., and you can estimate what the profits are likely to be in six months with several representations a day at three francs a head. Six million francs is putting it low. . . . Whatever comes over the wires will be projected plainly for everyone to look at—colours, movements, and all, just as in life.

From Cape to Cairo by Rail.

In the October "Windsor" I complete my sketch of the Cape to Cairo Railway. After describing the extension from Cairo to Khartoum, I discuss the probable route beyond Khartoum:—

The ultimate route of the Khartoum railway is uncertain. Originally, the idea was entertained of carrying it along the Nile valley through Fashoda to Sobat, where the trunk line from the south was to have effected a junction. More careful examination of the proposed line of route has compelled a modification of this scheme. It is more likely that the railway will be deflected eastward, and, like the telegraph, will skirt the western frontiers of Abyssinia. There is also some talk of building the much-discussed Suakim-Khartoum branch; but at present the notion is not to cross the desert to Berber, but to trend southward by Kassala. Suakim is undoubtedly the sea-gate of the Egyptian Soudan; and a line of a few hundred miles in length has always an enormous pull over its rival whose haulage exceeds a thousand miles.

Sea-Sidings of the Main Line.

Pointing out that railways without seaports are like plants without roots, I indicate the contemplated lines of communication with the sea between Alexandria and Cape Town. The only port in actual touch by rail with the route is Beira, which is the natural seaport of Rhodesia, and which will, when Portugal sells her colonies, pass with Delagoa Bay into the hands of the English. The ribs, so to speak, which it is hoped will branch forth from this backbone of the African railway system, are two on the west, five on the east:—

To the West Coast there is at present talk of two railways, one crossing German territory to the British post of Walvisch Bay, the other stretching across the Congo Free State, which would unite the Atlantic with Lake Tanganyika. The railways from the East Coast which will feed the great trunk line are as follows:—

(1) The Natal railways, which start from Durban and at present terminate in the Transvaal.

(2) The Delagoa Bay railway, starting from the port of that name in Portuguese territory and terminating like the Natal railways in the Transvaal.

(3) The Beira Railway, of which I have already spoken, crossing Portuguese territory, enters Rhodesia at Umtali, from which point it is in communication with Salisbury on the north and Buluwayo in the south-west.

(4) The German East African railway, which is still a subject of discussion at Berlin. This line, the preliminary survey of which has been undertaken, will start from Tabora, and, after crossing the German Protectorate, will throw out two branches, one terminating at Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika, the other at some post on the Victoria Nyanza.

(5) The British East African railway from Mombasa to the Victoria Nyanza. This line is now in course of construction.

(6) Between Mombasa and Suakim on the Red Sea there is a stretch of 1,800 miles as the crow flies, a belt through which there will be no access to the sea. Not until we reach Suakim can the Cape to Cairo line extend a branch to the sea. Whether via Berber or via Kassala, there is no doubt but that the grand trunk will some day reach the sea at Suakim.

One Thousand Miles of Rail and Then—

I next indicate the diminution of rail-distance which might be effected by using the waterways on the route:—

If Mr. Rhodes were to utilise all the lakes on his way, he would be able to get a lift of 400 miles on Lake Nyassa, 400 miles more along Tanganyika, and nearly 300 on the Victoria Nyanza, so that at least one-third of the gap yet to be bridged could be crossed by steamer. If, in addition to the lakes, he decided to utilise the Nile below Khartoum, it is possible to travel when the Nile is high 450 miles from Khartoum to Fashoda; and if the floating vegetation could only be cut through by steamer and the waterway kept clear, he might go by boat to the Albert Nyanza, which is 750 miles further south. By thus utilising both river and lakes, the distance to be covered by rail would be reduced to a little more than 1,000 miles. Mr. Rhodes' idea is, however, to carry the railway the whole distance, so as to avoid transhipment, and to escape the malarious marshes between Khartoum and the Albert Nyanza.

The Architectonic Idea.

The power of the mere idea then claims attention:—

The essential and distinctive characteristic of the Cape to Cairo line is that, almost for the first time in the history of the British Empire, the piecemeal efforts of widely-separated workers are visibly harmonised into a stupendous whole by the colossal conception of one master mind. Most of the achievements of the English have been more or less unconscious and unintended. In Seeley's phrase, we founded our Empire in a fit of absence of mind. But for Mr. Rhodes the Cape to Cairo line would have got itself built in sections, and it would never have been discovered that it was a Cape to Cairo line until the last gap had been bridged and the trains were actually running.

The Next Step in Process.

But the notion is still in nubibus:—

No practical proposal, it need hardly be said, has ever been made as yet to construct the Cape to Cairo line. All that is at present in negotiation is the construction of the northward extension of the Bechuana-land railway to the gold and coal regions of Rhodesia, which it is necessary to tap in the interests of the Colonists themselves. . . . When the Mafungabusi

area is tapped, where seventy miles of coal-beds lie waiting the pick of the miner, not only will the railway find fuel, but it will also find mineral to fill the cars at present returned empty. The hundred miles from Buluwayo to Gwelo are all surveyed and pegged out ready for the constructor. From Gwelo to Mafungabusi, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, another section is surveyed, and will be taken in hand at once. Beyond Mafungabusi there are only one hundred and fifty miles to cross before the line will reach the Zambesi. This river it is proposed to bridge just outside the Portuguese frontier, above five hundred miles east of the Victoria Falls, where a short bridge of a quarter of a mile will carry the line across the one great river it will meet on its northward way. Mr. Rhodes hopes to cross the Zambesi in five years' time. Up to this point the Cape to Cairo line may be said to have materialised, or to be in a fair way to materialise. North of the Zambesi the line exists only on paper and in the imagination of Mr. Rhodes.

The right of way through German territory is a point which remains as yet unsettled.

"The New Reformation."

AS MRS. HUMPHRY WARD UNDERSTANDS IT.

Only the rough constraint of popular controversy can, one supposes, account for a writer of Mrs. Ward's eminence stooping to a phrase so hackneyed, and so beloved of the theological upstart, as "The New Reformation," in order to describe her view of current religious changes. She gives this title to her plea for "a conscience clause for the laity" in the "Nineteenth Century" for October. The paper is a reply to criticisms of her proposal in the "Times" to relax the standards of the Church of England so as to admit within its fellowship those who could not, for example, credit the Virgin Birth, the Ascension, and the Descent into Hell. To Lord Halifax's assertion that "German criticism" has become more conservative, Mrs. Ward concedes that the dates of the books of the New Testament are allowed to be much earlier than the Tubingen critics and others had imagined, but she rejoins that many of the ideas once thought most distinctively Christian have been traced by modern scholarship to the times before Christ.

Christianity Half Born Before Christ.

She even says:—

We now know that Christianity as a system of ideas was more than half in existence before the Lord lived and taught—that its distinctive doctrines of the Kingdom, the Son of man, heaven and hell, angels and devils, resurrection, soul and spirit, were the familiar furniture of the minds amid which it arose. . . . The doctrine of a pre-existent Messiah, the elements for the doctrine of a suffering Messiah, the "heavenly man" of St. Paul, the whole rich and varied conception of the afterlife and its conditions, with its attendant ideas of angels and devils—to say nothing of that whole "theosophy trembling on the verge of becoming a religion," as it has been called, which the thought of Philo produced on Hellenistic ground—all these were already in existence either long before the Galilean ministry or before the First Epistle to the Thessalonians. What is popular speculation, the adaptation of Babylonian and Persian ideas, or theosophic philosophising, from a Greek or Palestinian basis, in the generations preceding

Christianity, "cannot immediately become inspiration in the Apostles"—as Dr. Hausrath says.

This is, of course, only Mrs. Ward's way of putting into modern dialect, by aid of modern research, though with a touch of exaggeration all her own, the ancient belief in an Old Dispensation leading up to and preparing for the New. The decisive question remains, How far was the Old accepted, or rejected, or modified by the Authority whom Mrs. Ward speaks of as "the Lord"? In shifting the sources of "more than half" of Christian beliefs from the two centuries after to the two centuries before the crucifixion—according to Mrs. Ward's own showing—modern criticism has brought a much larger area of belief under the historical jurisdiction—so to speak—of that Authority, and has in this way rendered undeniable service to the traditional faith.

"We Are Not Unitarians."

To the charge that she is wishing to bring Unitarism into the Church, she answers, "But we are not Unitarians and . . . we have no wish to be Unitarians":—

To us the Church forms are natural and dear. If we are driven out, because the personal relief we claim is denied us, we go with a sense of wrong and exile, protesting in our Lord's name against a separation which is a denial of His spirit and an infringement of His command.

The Layman's "Conscience Clause."

The relief she asks for is in regard to the personal assent to the Creeds required in Confirmation. She says:—

Why should it be impossible that in the Church Confirmation service, the bishop should address an alternative question to those candidates who might have claimed it in writing? The question might be of the simplest and least contentious character—for instance, "Do you here, in the presence of God and of this congregation, renew the solemn promise and vow that was made in your name at your baptism; desiring to take upon yourselves the service of God and the following of Christ?"

With Whom Lies the "Absurdity"?

Mrs. Ward closes this paper with the words:—

Let there be no strangling of the free life of knowledge and thought within the Church; no laying of other burdens on the brethren than those laid by the Lord Himself; no final division and mistrust between those who trust in the same God, who are called by the same beloved name, who hope together the same unconquerable hope.

Surely anyone not initiated into the niceties of ecclesiastical distinction would be ready to say that a "Church" which refused admission to applicants who thus voice their faith has ceased to be a Church, and has become a sect. Yet "Looker-on" in "Blackwood" can say that but for her ethical and philosophical aims it might be supposed that in pressing her claim for admission to the Church, Mrs. Ward meant to bring the argument for Anglican "inclusiveness" to "reductio ad absurdum"!

A more practical criticism is that of the Rev. Dr. Cobb, assistant secretary to the English Church Union, who in his "Nineteenth Century" article on the Church crisis says:—

This ideal of Mrs. Humphry Ward's is magnificent, but it is not war. If the National Church could be so enlarged as to find place for everybody, the first result would be that High Churchmen, Evangelicals, and the orthodox Free Churches would remain outside her borders. This would give us the curious result of a National Church embracing everybody except those who hold to the historical presentment of Christianity.

How Tall Chimneys are Felled.

The doom of the tall chimney has, technical writers assure us, been sealed by the introduction of the forced draught, and the prospect of the disappearance of these giant stalks makes us hail the exploits of the chimney feller. Mr. Robert Mulready has a most instructive paper in "Harmsworth's" for September on "Felling Chimneys." He sketches the work of Mr. J. Smith, of Rochdale, "the Lancashire steeplejack," who has felled over seventy chimneys, and all without any mishap. The writer says:—

The *modus operandi* employed by Mr. Smith is delightfully simple. He cuts away a portion of the base of the chimney and substitutes thick wooden props. These are afterwards set on fire, and directly they are consumed, the chimney, deprived of its foundations, comes down with a run.

A chimney at Preston, over 250 feet high and weighing 3,500 tons, was underpinned in this way. Over 6½ tons of coal, with a great mass of other combustibles, were laid about the props. The closing scene in the doomed chimney's career is thus described:—

The fire laid, Mr. Smith ordered everyone to stand beyond the space indicated for the reception of the falling chimney. The pyre was fired by a lady, and instantly there was a roar, and cracking and leaping of flames, as the inflammable substances caught alight, and dense, copious clouds of black smoke poured from the mouth of the shaft. Probably no chimney ever smokes so freely as it does during the few minutes before its coup de grace. But although the bonfire was blazing away merrily, Mr. Smith's task was by no means ended. . . . Still, it is most essential that the fire should burn evenly, so that the props all collapse simultaneously. Mr. Smith stood before the burning mass, and with his practised eye immediately realised whether his happy requirement was being fulfilled. Painful after painful of liquid he dashed upon the fire, here or there, as necessity demanded. Presently there was a loud groan from the dying chimney, and Mr. Smith ran to a place of safety. The groaning and cracking increased in volume, the chimney gradually canted a little, the crowd cried, "There she goes," and forthwith the stack fell right over as the consumed props collapsed, and crashed down with a rumbling noise like thunder, buckling up in its aerial flight into several pieces like cardboard.

The description is made more vivid by the reproduction of instantaneous photographs of the chimneys in the act of falling.

What Was Done at the Hague.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

In the September "Forum" I give a summary retrospect of the distinctive achievements of the Conference at the Hague. I begin by quoting Mr. Seth Low's remark that the Conference formed the nearest approach yet known to the Parliament of Man, and I go on to point out that the Congress represented more of the world and its inhabitants than any similar assembly that has ever been gathered together for the work of international legislation. I add:—

That circumstance in itself is sufficient to give distinction to the Conference at the Hague, which, it is expected, will be the forerunner of a series of conferences, each of which will aim at being more and more universally representative. On the eve of the twentieth century the human race has begun to federate itself. That is the supreme significance of the assembly.

Only Three World-units.

The second feature of it to which I call attention is a bit of a paradox:—

The constitution of the Congress attested in the most forcible fashion the equality of all independent sovereign states. The net result of its work has been to demonstrate more forcibly than ever the fact, that in the affairs of this world it is only the great Powers which count, and that among the great Powers only the greatest speak with decisive voice.

We find, at last, that there are practically only three units in this Parliament of the World. There is the Franco-Russian Alliance, with its appurtenances, including Montenegro, Bulgaria, and Persia. There is the Triple Alliance, with its appurtenances in Serbia, Roumania, Turkey, and Greece; and third, there is the Anglo-American group, which, although not united in formal alliance, nevertheless constitutes an integer more homogeneous in race, religion, language, laws, and constitution than either of the other governing groups. Round the English-speaking group the free Western states are grouped; that is to say, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Portugal.

The destinies of the world are now controlled by three groups of Powers. . . . The only capitals of this planet are London, Washington, St. Petersburg, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Rome. What these capitals decide will be done. It is a great triad, but it has never before been so conspicuously revealed before the eyes of the race, whose policy it controls.

The New Factor.

The third feature on which I lay stress is the advent of the United States as a leading factor in international affairs. I remark upon the distinguished personnel of the American delegation, and particularly upon the fact that Mr. White and Mr. Holls were *personae gratae* at Berlin. It was, I recall, Mr. Holls who won from Germany a reluctant consent to the establishment of an International Tribunal of Arbitration. He also had the credit of introducing into international law the principle of special mediation, or the selection of "seconds" by Powers in danger of resorting to an international duel. He secured sanction for what may be regarded as an alliance for peace.

Russia's Strength and Weakness.

The fourth feature of the Conference which I mention was its demonstration of the impossibility of agreement among the three groups as to the standstill or "stabilisation" of existing armaments. That Russia should have faced this rebuff is a wonder to many, but I observe she has already garnered good results from this action:—

She stands before the world, and especially before the hungry millions of the European democracy, as the only great Power which is in revolt against the unending sacrifices which militarism exacts from its votaries.

I feel bound to add:—

Russia did not conduct her case at the Hague with much skill. There was a woful lack of solid preparation on the part of the Russian delegation, which, however, may be excused on the ground that its members, unused to parliamentary methods, were little qualified to hold their own in debate. But, although the Russians did not impress anybody with their smartness or debating power, they succeeded in producing a very general impression as to their sincerity and honesty. There was indeed something almost heroic in the attitude of the Russian delegates. They were sent to defend a cause in which they personally had but little belief; and they had to do so in an arena with the laws and usages of which they were totally unacquainted. They did their duty loyally and to the best of their ability. It was done by order of the Emperor. . . . There was something very fine in the childlike obedience that never allowed them to think of their ineptitude and inexperience as affording any reason why they should not do their best.

Parliamentarism may have many weak points, and it has certainly many disadvantages; but it carries with it one great benefit. It sharpens the wits of men; it accustoms them to express articulately and lucidly the ideas which they entertain; and it enables them to reply with rapidity and good temper to the onslaughts of their opponents. The Russians at the Conference were like fish out of water.

I further point out that the Conference has done the work of three Conferences rolled into one. And it has prepared work for three distinct Conferences in the future; for the Revision of the Geneva Convention; for reconsideration of the declaration of Paris in respect of the capture of private property at sea, and as to the rights and privileges of neutrals in time of war.

The Supreme Achievement.

I then say:—

The chief task accomplished by the Conference, however, and that by which it will live in history, has been the establishment of a system of international arbitration. The fact that there is no statutory obligation or treaty undertaking to resort to this tribunal on all occasions matters but little. When railways were invented many old fogies objected to travel by the cars. No laws were made compelling them to travel by rail; but the convenience of the system proved more potent than any statutory enactment. To-day everyone uses the cars. So, in time to come, all nations will resort to the international tribunal, which it has been the glory of the Conference at the Hague to set up.

Of the international Commissions d'Enquete, I remark:—

It is possible we may find in these international Commissions d'Enquete rough and ready informal courts of arbitration, in constituting which we may use the Permanent Bureau at the Hague, and which can be brought

into operation without any stipulation that we must accept their judgment as final. For the old formula, "Always arbitrate before you fight" is now substituted the new formula, "Always investigate before you fight;" and in nine cases out of ten you will never fight at all.

I conclude with the anticipation that—

the historian of the future will probably take the meeting of the Conference at the Hague as marking the beginning of a new era of international union, and the visible beginning of the great work of the federation of mankind.

Humour. Its Place and Function.

AN AMERICAN'S VIEW.

It is a very pleasant and genial paper on "The Mission of Humour" which Mr. Samuel M. Crothers sends to the September "Atlantic Monthly." He points out how we try to deal with the immense variety of fact presented by experience—how we group them as the province or art or science or philosophy. He goes on—

But when art and science and philosophy have done their best, there is a great deal of valuable material left over. There are facts that will not fit into any theory, but which keep popping up at us from the most unexpected places. Nobody can tell where they come from or why they are here; but here they are. Try as hard as we may for perfection, the net result of our labours is an amazing variety of imperfections. We are surprised at our own versatility in being able to fail in so many different ways. Everything is under the reign of strict law; but many queer things happen, nevertheless. What are we to do with all the wails and strays? What are we to do with all the sudden incongruities which mock at our wisdom and destroy the symmetry of our ideas? The solemnly logical intelligence ignores their existence. . . . More sensitive natures allow themselves to be worried by these incongruities which they cannot ignore. . . . Just here comes in the beneficent mission of humour. It takes these unassorted realities that are the despair of the sober intelligence, and it extracts from them pure joy. One may have learned to enjoy the sublime, the beautiful, the useful, the orderly, but he misses something if he has not also learned to enjoy the incongruous, the illusive, the unexpected. Artistic sensibility finds its satisfaction only in the perfect. Humour is the frank enjoyment of the imperfect. Its objects are not so high—but there are more of them.

How to Enjoy Humour.

Like everything else, humour begins low down, in coarse and cruel fun; as the writer remarks with a dash of satire:—

The coarseman, with an undeveloped sense of humour, laughs at others; it is a far finer thing for a person to be able to laugh at himself. When a man comes to appreciate his own blunders he has found an inexhaustible supply of innocent enjoyment. The pleasure of humour is of a complex kind. "There are some works of art that can be enjoyed by the man of one idea. To enjoy humour one must have at least two ideas. There must be two trains of thought going at full speed in opposite directions, so that there may be a collision. Such an accident does not happen in minds under economical management, that run only one train of thought a day.

Mr. Crothers finds it noteworthy that humour is one of the few mental processes that we can carry on only when we are awake: a "fact" which "noble creatures" who "laugh out in their sleep," like Browning's undeveloped Man, may be disposed to

question. That humour involves a certain detachment of mind is a statement less open to cavil.

John Bunyan as a Humourist.

Mr. Crothers finds one of the best examples of humour pervading a serious work in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." Greatheart's eulogy on the bravery of Mr. Fearing leads to the remark:—

It is the mission of a kindly humour to take a person full of foibles and weaknesses and suddenly to reveal his unsuspected nobleness. And there is considerable room for this kind of treatment; for there are a great many lovable people whose virtues are, not chronic, but sporadic. These virtues grow up, one knows not how, without visible means of support in the general character, and in defiance of moral science; and yet it is a real pleasure to see them.

The writer distinguishes the humour which is a flavour from that which is an atmosphere. "As we naturally speak of the flavour of Charles Lamb, so we speak of the atmosphere of Cervantes or of Fielding." He finds Luther's humour one of his most irresistible weapons:—

Luther's Table Talk penetrated circles which were well protected against his theological treatises. Men were conscious of a good humour even in his invective; for he usually gave them time to see the kindly twinkle in his eye before he knocked them down.

Akin to Luther's was Lincoln's humour. One good remark must not be forgotten: "Dean Swift's humour would have been irresistible if it had only been good humour."

"The Scot in Fiction."

This is the title of an entertaining study in the September number of the "Atlantic Monthly." The writer, Jane Helen Findlater, protests vigorously against the conventional Scot of modern romance as a travesty of the reality. She warmly objects to the popular fancy that the Scots are a nation of misers. Even Rudyard Kipling declares "The Scots are near." She says:—

For one miser in Scotland there are twenty men whose frugality is infinitely noble; and it is well to remember the historic pathos that underlies the racial frugality; poverty was our poor Scotland's burden for many a century, and if her men and women spend charily now, it is from an instinct inherited through generations of half-starved ancestors whose heroic struggles never kept the wolf at any great distance from the door.

The old jests about election and predestination are wearing thin: you may, says the writer, travel from one end of Scotland to another and never hear predestination or election mentioned.

But the writer's criticisms are not all on one side; she finds real vices overlooked as well as real virtues. She says:—

Not content with making us too bad, the novelists also make us not bad enough, and some of them even make us far too good. If some of the national failings have too great prominence, many of the national virtues are almost entirely ignored. There is little or nothing said of the drunkenness in Scotch villages and of the unchastity of our agricultural districts, or of the dirt that

disgusts every stranger who visits Scotland for the first time. These outstanding blemishes of our nation find small space among the newer story-tellers. The cottages are so trim and clean, the women wear such spotless mitches, the husbands sit in the ingle-neuk reading the Bible, the ploughmen chastely court the outfield workers with honourable marriage full in view.

She complains that modern writers impute a tenderness to the Scot which is not there. She unveils another overlooked defect:—

Again, independence, which is always supposed to be at the root of the Scotch incivility, is a good thing, but it may be, and is, bought too dearly at the expense of the ordinary courtesies of life. I think that Miss Ferrier is the only Scotch novelist who has at all shown the boorishness of our nation. . . . The modern writers are merciful in their depictions of Scotch manners among the working people.

The perennial interest which Scotsmen take all over the world in their national character, and which their intellectual influence forces on the attention of the general public, will doubtless invest this paper with even more than its intrinsic value.

Stories from the Magazines.

Mr. Michael MacDonagh supplies a fund of anecdotes under the heading "At the Reporters' Table" to the October "Cornhill." Some of them are rather hoary, it is true, but good stories have to wait long for superannuation. A few may be cited here:—

Not long ago a young reporter attended a Salvation Army meeting professionally. As he was walking up the hall a "lassie" stopped him and asked him the usual question, "Are you saved?" "Oh, no, I'm a reporter!" he replied in a spirit of intense self-abnegation. What right had he to any of the luxuriousness of religion?

The Nemesis of a Stolen Sermon.

Here is a warning to over-smart reporters from the miserable fate of one who was so sharp that he cut himself:—

The "Morning News" of Belfast had, some years ago, a slight difference with the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Armagh. His Grace was announced to preach one Sunday at the consecration of a new church in the county of Armagh, and, desirous of conciliating him, the "Morning News" sent a special reporter to "do" the ceremonies, including a full report of the Archbishop's sermon. The reporter was, unhappily, late for the sermon. However, he thought there would be no difficulty in obtaining the manuscript from the Archbishop. But his Grace was not going to help out of a difficulty the representative of a newspaper which had offended him. He refused to give the manuscript. The reporter's position was desperate; he knew he would be disgraced at the office if he failed to supply a report of the sermon. As he passed through the hall, on his way out of the presbytery—after his unsuccessful interview with his Grace—he espied under a table the purple bag of the Archbishop. Unobserved, he pounced upon it, and, to his exceeding joy, found the desired manuscript. Next morning the "Morning News" came out with a graphic description of the ceremonies, and, what it prized much more, a four-column report of the Archbishop's sermon. But its joy was short-lived. Next day it had to publish the

humiliating announcement that his Grace had delivered no such sermon! In fact, the published address was the amateurish effort of a young ecclesiastical student in the College of the Archdiocese, which the Archbishop had placed in his bag to read in connection with the awarding of some prizes!

A Grim Joke at the Scaffold.

In the following instance the joke becomes all too serious:—

In the days when executions were still public, a London reporter was commissioned to attend the hanging of a man in a provincial town. He had often seen an execution, and he thought he could describe this one very well without going to the trouble and expense of a journey to the provinces. All he required was the fact that the execution had actually come off, and he could easily manage to obtain that. Well, an immense crowd gathered in front of the gaol that morning to see the hanging. But after the unfortunate wretch had been pinioned, and the cap drawn over his face, a shout was raised on the outskirts of the throng: "A reprieve! a reprieve!" and, sure enough, a little telegraph boy waving a buff envelope was passed over the heads of the people to the prison door. The sheriff directed the hangman to suspend operations and to remove the cap from the man's face. Imagine the feelings of the unhappy wretch thus brought back from the very threshold of eternity! The sheriff opened the telegram, read it, and then with a gesture of indignation crumpled it up in his hand and bade the hangman proceed with his awful task. The telegram ran: "High Sheriff, Blanktown Prison.—Wire whether execution was carried out. Reply prepaid.—Johnson, — Office, London."

"Wha's That Sputtin'?"

Of an old Scotch reporter in attendance at one of Lord Rosebery's meetings, this incident is told:—

Lord Rosebery was very solemn as he approached his peroration; and the meeting, under the glamour of his eloquence, sat hushed in concentrated attention. All at once a drop of moisture detached itself from the glass roof and fell with a splash on the bald head of the old reporter. "Wha's that sputtin'?" he demanded in a loud and indignant Scottish accent. The audience burst into such a roar of laughter that it was some time before the noble lord could proceed. This story affords an illustration of the indifference to the most exalted flights of our political orators which familiarity often breeds in the old and seasoned reporter.

The Washtub—Fount of Fashion!

Lady Broome continues her entertaining "Colonial Memories" in "Cornhill" for September. She has much that is most interesting to tell of her story in Trinidad. She has a good word to say for the negroes' fondness for smart clothes—a word which the driest old Gradgrind of economics must appreciate. But for this passion for gorgeous apparel it would be extremely difficult for either negro or negress to work. Food and shelter, so to speak, "grow by the roadside," the climate makes bodily exertion most irksome. Why should he and she toil or spin except to get them clothes which would vie with Solomon's in all his glory? In the cathedral every negress had on a most expensive hat. Lady Broome goes on:—

I once asked a friend where and how these smart damsels obtained their patterns, for nothing could be more correct and up-to-date than their skirts and their sleeves. "Oh, the washewomen set the fashions here,

especially yours. It is very simple: when you send a blouse or a muslin or cotton dress to the wash—and these women wash beautifully—the laundress calls in her friends and neighbours, and they carefully study and copy that garment before you see it again; and the same things happens with the gentlemen's tennis flannels, and other garments."

Smart Sayings of Curran.

In "Cornhill" also—that periodical emporium of all manner of good stories—a number of anecdotes of Curran are given by Mr. R. Barry O'Brien. Three may be repeated here:—

As a cross-examiner, indeed, Curran's skill was unrivalled. He was ingenious, witty, trenchant, raking a witness by a fire of railleury or overwhelming him by a series of perplexing questions. "My lord," cried one of his victims, "I cannot answer Mr. Curran, he is putting me in such a doldrum." "A doldrum!" exclaimed the judge; "what is a doldrum, Mr. Curran?" "Oh, my lord," replied Curran, "it is a common complaint with persons like the witness. It is a confusion of the head, arising from a corruption of the heart."

A stinging barrister went abroad for a holiday. Somebody told Curran that he had taken with him only one sovereign and one shirt. "Well," said Curran, "he'll change neither till he comes back."

Curran and a friend were walking together one day at Cheltenham. An Irish acquaintance who aped English manners was seen coming along lolling his tongue out in a remarkable fashion. "What on earth does he mean by that?" said the friend. "He's trying to catch the English accent," said Curran.

A Presidential Surprise.

Mr. H. J. Holmes in the October "Royal" describes a few of the feats of facial mimicry performed by Mr. Amann, "a man of many faces." Photographs are shown of his successful impersonations of Mr. Gladstone, Napoleon, Mr. Rhodes, Bismarck, the Kaiser, and—crowning triumph—the Queen. While he was engaged at Hammerstein's Olympia, New York, Mr. McKinley was elected President. On the day when the result was known the following incident occurred at Hammerstein's:

A wild burst of cheering almost shattered the roof; men stood up on their seats and, almost mad with excitement, threw their hats in the air and yelled vociferously. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs, and clapped their hands with the utmost enthusiasm.

What caused all this commotion?

A well-known figure was seen making his way up one of the aisles of the stalls.

"McKinley! McKinley!" was the cry. Every possible means of expressing enthusiastic loyalty was indulged in. McKinley in Hammerstein's on the first day of his election as President of the United States of America! The audience was determined on expressing their approval of the kindly act.

Amidst the greatest demonstration ever witnessed within the walls of Hammerstein's the figure of the popular President marched up the house. Instead of sitting down, however, he proceeded towards the stage. The audience saw at once his intention. He wished to say a few words on the auspicious occasion. "Speech! Speech!" came in encouraging and vociferous accents from all parts of the house. The band played "Hail, Columbia!"

The new President smilingly faced the audience. Then something happened. The well-known features of Mr. McKinley melted before the eyes of his expectant but astonished supporters, until they saw that it was Mr. Amann, and not the President, who stood be-

fore them. A good-humoured roar of laughter, mingled with applause, concluded the incident.

The Case for Aguinaldo.

A Filipino singing himself "Semper Vigilans," and writing from Paris, puts "Aguinaldo's Case against the United States" in the September number of the "North American Review." The editor vouches that the writer is "an authorised personal representative" of the Filipino chief.

Perfidious Albion Once More.

The secret of the situation, as the writer describes it, will be news to most British readers:—

Perfidious Albion is the prime mover in this dastardly business—she at one side of the lever, America at the other, and the fulcrum in the Philippines. England has set her heart on the Anglo-American alliance. She is using America as a cat's paw. What she cannot obtain by force, she intends to secure by stratagem. Unknown to the great majority of the American people, she has taken the American Government into her confidence, and shown it "the glorious possibilities of the East." The temptation has proved too strong. Now, in this, England is playing a double game, on the principle of "heads I win, tails you lose." If America should win, all is well; England has her ally safely installed in the East, ready at her beck and call to oppose, hand in hand with her, the other Powers in the dismemberment of the Orient. If America loses, she will be all the more solicitous to join in the Anglo-American alliance.

The Japanese Precedent.

The writer will not deny that there are savages in the Philippines, but insists that the Filipinos are "not an uneducated people," or unfit for self-government, and thus reveals their national ambition:—

It is the fittest and the best of our race who have survived the vile oppression of the Spanish Government on the one hand, and of their priests on the other; and, had it not been for their tyrannous "sovereignty" and their execrable colonial methods we would have been, ere this time, a power in the East, as our neighbours, the Japanese, have become by their industry and their modern educational methods.

The Fatal American Mistake.

The writer reviews the war of liberation up to Admiral Dewey's victory. Then he says:—

We hailed you as the long-prayed-for Messiah. Joy abounded in every heart, and all went well, with Admiral George Dewey as our guide and friend, until the arrival of General Merritt. Either on his own responsibility, or by orders from the Government at Washington, this general substituted his policy for that of Admiral Dewey, commencing by ignoring all promises that had been made and ending by ignoring the Philippine people, their personality and rights, and treating them as a common enemy.

Never has a greater mistake been made in the entire history of the nations. Here you had a people who placed themselves at your feet, who welcomed you as their saviour, who wished you to govern them and protect them. In combination with the genius of our countrymen and their local knowledge, you would have transformed the Philippine Islands from a land of despotism, of vicious governmental methods and priestcraft, into an enlightened republic, with America as its guide—a happy and contented people—and that in the short space of a few months, without the sacrifice

of a single American life. The means were there, and it only required the magic of a master-hand to guide them, as your ships were guided into Manila Bay.

The practical application lies here:—

Therefore, we Filipinos say: "Recall General Otis, give the Peace Commission a free hand, try rather methods of fair dealing, make our countrymen believe that you are sincere, and be sincere and just in your dealings with them. Suspend the order for these rabble volunteers, the scum of your country."

The Finnish Coup d'Etat.

A HISTORICAL SKETCH.

In "Tilskueren" for September, Herr Ivar Berendsen, under the above heading, contributes some pages of Finnish history to make clear the grounds on which Finland bases the right of which she has recently been deprived by Russia. It is in the first place necessary, says Herr Berendsen, to satisfy ourselves that Finland is a State, before we talk of coups d'etat. Were she but a province of Russia the justice of this sudden deprivation of her liberties would be a mere matter of opinion and sentiment, and the nation most innocent of abuse of power might cast the first stone. But, to prove that Finland is no mere dependant—waking up suddenly from a long happy dream of tranquil ownership and proud independence to the grim and humiliating reality—but, in very truth, a free State, whose rights had been rudely wrested from her by a stronger hand, Herr Berendsen takes us back to the year 1780, when she was still a happy subject of the Swedish king, and the Finnish Separatists were a small handful whose disloyalty and discontent could only evoke disgust. The idea of Finnish independence was entirely new and unripe, and found favour only with the military nobility, and with but few even of this class.

The First Separatists.

But in those days was one Finnish-born Goran Magnus Sprengtporten, who at his own request had obtained his discharge from the Swedish army, in which he had served with much glory. He considered his valour ill-rewarded, and accused Gustav III. of ingratitude and of having forgotten his promises. Settling down on his property in Finland, he joined Major Johan Anders Jagerhorn's little political society, the "Valhalla Order," which included a small group of Separatists. In 1785 he went to Holland, and in 1786, through the Russian Ambassador at the Hague, he laid before Catherine II. a detailed plan for the separation of Finland from Sweden, the country to be known as the "Republic of the United Provinces of Finland." The separation was to be brought about by a Revolution, which, however, never took place. Across the envelope of this document Catherine wrote with her own hand. "It is easy to see that Fin-

land's independence is not antagonistic to the interests of Russia." The next time the Separation question was brought forward was in 1788 during Russia's war with Sweden, this time by Jagerhorn, supported by Sprengtporten. The Finns were promised that the Russian Government should guarantee that "they should themselves decide their destinies, independent of all save God." Nevertheless, they remained loyal to Sweden. The plan obtained few supporters among them, and none whatever outside the nobility. Clamours of disgust for the traitors reached the king's ears instead, and in the war of 1808-9 the Finns had an opportunity of proving their loyalty.

The Russian Plan of Campaign.

These Separatist proposals are, therefore, not to be taken as signs of Finland's later political trend and development. It was Sprengtporten's relations with Russia—into whose service he finally entered—which became of deep significance, and the happenings of 1808-9 are not to be understood without them. It was Sprengtporten who composed the first proclamation to Finland, three days before the beginning of the war. It was dated from Frederikshamn, and called upon the Diet to assemble at Abo to consider, in accordance with the customs of the Swedish Diet, all matters appertaining to the country's welfare. Sprengtporten formed the Russian plan of campaign and took part in the war. When, in March, he returned to St. Petersburg, the wind was blowing from another quarter.

The Tsar's Proclamation and Promise.

On the 16th all Europe was notified that Finland was now considered "a conquered province," and when on May 8 Sveaborg fell into the hands of the Russians, Finland was ordered to take the oath of allegiance. The war, however, was not the military walk-over the Russians had expected. With undaunted courage, no little strength and skill, great fanaticism and boldness, the small Finnish forces advanced against the enemy. With long odds against them, they yet succeeded in driving their conquerors from large portions of the country. For this reason the oath of allegiance was only taken in the besieged districts and with feelings of furious indignation, while many fled to escape it. Ministers protested against the disloyalty required of them; the Finnish officers refused to be sent home; rebellions began; and Sprengtporten—strongly supported from now by Speranski, who had the Tsar's ear at this period of his reign, unwearyingly protested that only the keeping and confirmation of the country's old constitution could possibly restore peace and make conquest certain. On June 5, accordingly, the Tsar issued the first signed proclamation: "Finland," he says, "cost what it will, shall belong to

Russia, but the country's old constitution and privileges shall faithfully be kept in power."

From this first proclamation, step by step, Herr Berendsen follows the history of Finland up to the present denouement. He endeavours only, he says, to make clear the fact that the Finnish question is an international question, and that the championship of Finland is not a mere unwarrantable interference in the inner affairs of Russia.

The American Language.

By WILLIAM ARCHER.

In the "Pall Mall Magazine" Mr. William Archer writes a very interesting and sensible article upon the American language. He says truly enough that not all the serious causes of dissension have begotten half the bad blood that has been engendered by trumpery questions of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. He therefore, greatly daring, ventures to discuss the burning question of the American language in the hope that he may be able to introduce an element of peace and mutual toleration. So far from objecting to bold innovation in language, he strongly approves of it. In the nature of things the Americans, being face to face with the newer conditions of life, must be more fertile in producing new words.

Fashions in Pronunciation.

Mr. Archer thinks that America has, as a matter of fact, enormously enriched the language, not only with new words, but since the American mind is, on the whole, quicker and wittier than the English, with apt and luminous colloquial metaphors. He protests rightly against the absurdity of expecting absolute uniformity in pronunciation. Such national habits in the pronunciation of given letters, or the accentuation of particular words, is purely a matter of habit, and to consider either habit wrong is merely to exhibit that childishness or provincialism of mind which is moved to laughter by whatever is unfamiliar. To our ears the American habit of pronouncing "u" as "oo" is old-fashioned; but it is neither vulgar nor provincial to pronounce Admiral Dewey's name as "Dooley," as all the Americans do, instead of "Dyoocy," as all the English do. Fashions in the pronunciation of words change, as other fashions; and it is quite possible, fifty years hence, the Americans and English may have exchanged their habit of pronouncing many such words. There is no consistent or rational principle in the pronunciation of the word "theatre," for instance, and to make a merit of one practice, and to find in the other a subject for contemptuous criticism, is simply childish.

What We Owe to America.

The following observations which he makes concerning the adoption of new words are very sensible and very much to the point:—

Passing now from questions of pronunciation and grammar to questions of vocabulary, I can only express my sense of the deep indebtedness of the English language, both literary and colloquial, to America, for the old words she has kept alive and the new words and phrases she has invented. It is a sheer pedantry—nay, a misconception of the laws which govern language as a living organism—to despise pity and apt colloquialisms, and even slang. In order to remain healthy and vigorous, a literary language must be rooted in the soil of a copious vernacular, from which it can extract and assimilate, by a chemistry peculiar to itself, whatever nourishment it requires. It must keep in touch with life in the broadest acceptance of the word; and life at certain levels, obeying a psychological law which must simply be accepted as one of the conditions of the problem, will always express itself in dialect, provincialism, slang.

America doubles and trebles the number of points at which the English language comes in touch with nature and life, and is therefore a great source of strength and vitality. The literary language, to be sure, rejects a great deal more than it absorbs; and even in the vernacular, words and expressions are always dying out and being replaced by others which are somehow better adapted to the changing conditions. But though an expression has not, in the long run, proved itself fitted to survive, it does not follow that it has not done good service in its time. Certain it is that the common speech of the Anglo-Saxon race throughout the world is exceedingly supple, well nourished, and rich in forcible and graphic idioms; and a great part of this wealth it owes to America. Let the purists who sneer at "Americanisms" think for one moment how much poorer the English language would be to-day if North America had become a French or Spanish instead of an English continent.

I am far from advocating a breaking down of the barrier between literary and vernacular speech. It should be a porous, a permeable bulwark, allowing of free filtration; but it should be none the less distinct and clearly recognised.

Words—Good and Bad.

He says three-quarters of the English language would crumble away before a purist analysis. The Americans invented "scientist," a good word which Mr. Archer thinks should live, while "transpire," in the sense of "happen," is a bad word which ought to perish. He does not admire the use of the word "bully;" but he mentions that the most popular slang expression of the day is to "rubber-neck," or more concisely to "rubber." Its primary meaning is to "crane the neck in curiosity, to pry round the corner," as it were. But it has numerous and surprising extensions of meaning. Mr. Archer's conclusion of the whole matter is very comforting:—

The idea that the English language is degenerating in America is an absolutely groundless illusion. Take them all round, the newspapers of the leading American cities in their editorial columns at any rate are at least as well written as the newspapers of London; and in magazines and books the average level of literary accomplishment is certainly very high. There are bad and vulgar writers on both sides of the Atlantic; but until the beams are removed from our own eyes, we may safely trust the Americans to attend to the moles in theirs.

The Tsaritsa.

Mr. Arthur Mee in the "Young Woman" writes an article entitled "Empress of a Hundred Millions: the Life Story of the Czarina." It is illustrated by photographs of the Tsar and Tsaritsa and the baby. None of the portraits do her justice. Some of the views of the Russian palaces and scenes are very good. The first nurse of the Empress was an English lady, Mrs. Orchard, and her first governess, Miss Jackson, was also English. She grew up to be the closest companion of her widowed father, but he also died while she was still young, and she left her home to live with her sister, the Grand Duchess Serge.

Mr. Mee gives a romantic account of the courtship of the Emperor, asserting that the Emperor's father opposed the union with all the emphasis he could command. Mr. Mee says the fact that Princess Alix was a Lutheran was almost a fatal objection to their marriage. Kaiser Wilhelm also opposed the match. Mr. Mee asserts that one reason why the present Emperor was sent on a tour round the world was in the hope that in the constant change of scene he would forget his love, and come back to do as he was told. Mr. Mee says, "So modestly has she lived amid the splendours of the Russian Court that the world knows little about her, save that she is a womanly woman who lives in a secluded mansion and nurses her own children. Her palaces and her jewels are nothing to the happy mother in Peterhof Park. Tall, slight, with hazel eyes and fair hair, she spends her day playing with her children and studying the condition of the Russian poor. The Empress is head of the body charged with the arrangements for poor-law relief, and has read all the best works on the English poor-law. Only three of the thousands of their wedding presents are in the Empress' private rooms: first, a gift of tapestry from the French people; secondly, a Japanese ivory sea-eagle; and a threefold Japanese screen of grey and greenish white silk, representing the sea in a storm and the foam of the breakers." The Tsaritsa's bedroom at Peterhof is hung with blue satin brocade. There is not a picture in it. She speaks five languages. Riding, painting, rowing, sketching, swimming, and tennis are her favourite recreations. The following story is new to me. Mr. Mee says:—

Freed from the fear of the censor, she indulges with her pen and pencil in a way which makes even Russian Ministers tremble, drawing them in caricature which would mean death or Siberia to any other artist. She has drawn the Tsar himself—a solemn, bearded, but bald infant in long clothes, tied in an armchair and surrounded by a host of Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses armed with feeding-bottles, all insisting on feeding him in a different way. No wonder the Tsar is screaming at the top of his voice!

The Government Waste-paper Basket.

The Waste-paper Basket is a theme that deserves a poem. What hopes of literary fame, what out-breathings of tender affection, lie buried within its wicker walls. It needed not the intricacies of the Dreyfus case to invest this indispensable receptacle with tragic pathos. It is the veritable Gehenna of disappointed, misjudged, superfluous literature. That is the editor's waste-paper basket. Less lurid associations gather round "Her Majesty's Waste-paper Basket" as Mr. Philip Astor portrays it in "Harmsworth's" for September. He tells us that up till 1852 the paper debris of the Government offices went as perquisites to office-keepers, with such strange results as the discovery of a confidential document in a child's drum, or of a document of intimate family importance wrapped round a pound of butter. Since 1852 special arrangements have been made for the disposal of office refuse under control of the Stationery Office. In 1885 premises were secured in Earl-street, Westminster, and a staff of sorters obtained, which together form the waste-paper department. The writer thus describes the material it has to deal with:—

Hither come 3,500 tons every year, the average day's receipts varying from ten to twenty tons. How vast is this amount will be realised from the fact that if a single week's waste paper from the Government offices was thrown into Trafalgar Square, it would almost bury the Nelson column. The contents of the waste-paper basket for one year would outweigh forty-three eighty-one ton guns. . . . Vast as the present quantity is, it is increasing at the rate of eighty tons a year.

The escapade of the charwoman with the bordereau gives additional interest to the following paragraph:—

Confidential documents receive careful and effectual treatment. They are taken by the officials to the cutting machine, where they are thoroughly sliced up. When papers of an especially secret character are dealt with, the middle section of each pile is taken out and placed in a separate receptacle from the rest. The cut fragments are then placed in sealed sacks, and are conveyed in charge of an officer to a paper-mill, the locality of which is kept secret, and are there reduced to pulp under his eye.

The used ribbon from Morse telegraphic instruments pours in at the rate of fifteen hundred-weight a week.

The Ocean Steamship of 1933.

It is a breath-taking forecast which Mr. Joseph R. Oldham contributes to "Cassier's" for September under the heading "Untrammelled Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering Development."

From the rate of progress which has marked the last third of a century, he calculates what the next third of a century will bring about. He says:—

In a third of a century after the New York was launched [in 1865], the tonnage of the largest screw

steamer,—omitting the Great Eastern,—had increased five-fold, the *Lucania* reaching 12,952 tons. If the capacity of the largest ocean steamers were to increase in like ratio during the next thirty-three years, the largest steamer would then be of 65,000 gross register tons. The corresponding dimensions,—if it be possible that my idea of length to breadth and breadth to depth will prevail in those days,—would be, length, 1,100 feet; breadth, extreme, at upper deck, 120 feet; depth, 75 feet.

Twenty-five years ago the "Engineer" of London published an article which declared an ocean speed of twenty-five miles an hour an impossibility. That impossibility is now an accomplished fact. So the writer goes on to say:—

Before a third of the next century expires, another increase of at least 50 per cent. in ocean speed may safely be prophesied. How this is to be accomplished it would be too hazardous to attempt to surmise; but I may point out how I think it will not be done, and that is by carrying and handling five thousand tons of bunker coals in a hull drawing nearly fifty feet of water. The model of the ocean mail steamer of the next century will probably be that of a very much enlarged destroyer of great breadth and length and small draught of water forward.

Lighter and stronger materials will compose the structure, which may be moved by multiple propellers, possibly working in a tunnel, so that a number of wheels could be worked by separate shafts, actuated by rotary motors, as the sizes of screw shafts and engines even now under construction are perilously large; or the motive power may be produced by compressed air or gas. Then, the form of least resistance probably being discovered, the hull, broad and light in comparison with the augmented dimensions, will rise on top of the waves rather than pass through them. The rolling and pitching may be more severe than at present, but with improved cabins and a shortened voyage, the difference may not be noticed. The construction of a steamer of sixty-five thousand tons will probably not trouble the constructors of the future nearly as much as did the building of the Great Eastern those of the past.

Edna Lyall at Home.

In the "Young Woman" for October, Leily Bin-gen describes Edna Lyall as she found her at her home in Eastbourne. She lives there with her married sister, who is the wife of the Rev. H. G. Jameson, vicar of St. Peter's. Her workroom is at the top of the house. Among the portraits in the room are those of Michael Davitt, Mr. Gladstone, and the Tsaritsa. She adopted her nom-de-plume "Edna Lyall" by making a name out of her real name, which is Ada Ellen Bayly. She is now suffering from the after-effects of an attack of malarial fever contracted in Italy. She is amusing herself with water-colour painting. She writes her novels with a typewriter, and teaches a class of shop-assistants every Sunday afternoon. She began novel-writing as a child, and devoted nearly all her spare time to it. Her father was a barrister of the Inner Temple. Of her novels she likes "Doreen" best, and then "Knight Errant."

Big Skulls and Weighty Brains.

Professor Arthur Thomson continues his instructive discourse on the Treatment and Utilisation of Anthropological Data in the October number of "Knowledge." Dealing with the form of skulls and brain capacity, he says:—

The average weight of man's brain is about fifty ounces, that of woman about forty-five ounces. This difference between the sexes is less marked in savage than in civilised races, and is apparently explained by the fact that in the higher races more attention is paid to the education of the male than the female, and, consequently, the brain is stimulated to increased growth.

It is hardly necessary to point out that quantity is no criterion of quality, and though the brains of many distinguished men have weighed much above the average (that of Cuvier weighed sixty-four ounces), there are abundant examples of equally weighty brains, the possessors of which were not characterised by wits above the common herd.

But apart from the mere size of the cranium we have to consider its shape. If a number of skulls be taken and placed on the floor so that we can look down upon them, we will at once realise that they display a great diversity of form, provided always that we are dealing with mixed groups; some are long and narrow, whilst others are broad and rounded.

For scientific purposes these differences in shape are recorded by the use of what is termed the cephalic index. In practice the cephalic index is obtained by the following formula:—

$$\frac{\text{Breadth} \times 100}{\text{Length}} = \text{Cephalic Index}$$

The results are grouped as follows:—Skulls with a proportionate width of eighty or over are termed Brachycephalic. This group includes, among others, some Mongolians, Burmese, American Indians, and Andamanese. Skulls of which the index lies between seventy-five and eighty are Mesaticephalic, comprise Europeans, Ancient Egyptians, Chinese, Japanese, Polynesians, Bushmen, &c. Whilst skulls with a proportionate width below seventy-five are Dolichocephalic, and are more or less typical of Veddahs, Eskimo, Australians, African Negroes, Kaffirs, Zulus, &c.

Discovery of Captain Cook's First Log.

Professor Morris announces in "Cornhill" for October "a new discovery" which fills in part of a blank of four years in the life of Captain Cook. This discovery is none other than that of Cook's first log in the Royal Navy. Only lately, in the window of a curioshop in Bourke-street Melbourne, "side by side with a letter from Emma, Lady Hamilton, an autograph log by Captain Cook was set out for sale." The writer thus describes it:—

It is a relic unmistakably over a century old. The paper is white foolscap, not pressed, trimmed to a page of twelve-and-a-half inches by seven.

The two watermarks leave no doubt that the book was originally issued from official Government stores in the reign of one of the Georges. . . The book has been awash, and the stain of sea-water has outlined all the middle pages like a map, but the ink, though browned and sometimes very faint, remains everywhere legible and in places remarkably clear. The cover is of parchment boards, and the parchment has been worn into the familiar mellow brown which takes more than a century to acquire. There are 174 pages, and three

blank leaves have been cut out, so that the book was originally bound up in forty-five sheets.

On the title-page of the volume is written: "LOG BOOK On Board his Majesty's Ship Eagle, Kept by James Cook, Master's Mate, Commencing the 27th June 1755; And Ending the 31st of December, 1756." There is, however, a manifest erasure at the name and rank. "James Cook, Master's Mate," is written over something else that was written there before and has not been quite completely scratched out. . . . After the comparison of the handwriting we returned again to the title-page, and although not absolutely certain, we came to the conclusion that the erased words were "James Cook, able seaman." The conclusion was that Cook began to keep this Log as an able seaman, and when he put it away, holding the rank of master's mate, he added the date at which the Log ends, scratched out his original writing, and altered it himself.

Mr. Morris quotes Sir Walter Besant to the effect that between May, 1755, and May, 1759, there is a blank of four years which no one has attempted to fill up. Eighteen months of this period are now brought to light. They were spent chiefly in the Channel, the Eagle generally lying in some part of Plymouth ready to slip out and capture French merchantmen. They saw Cook's promotion from able seaman to boatswain and on to master's mate. Mr. Morris concludes:—

We may fairly claim that the discovery of this Log has diminished the gap in Cook's life, and has shown a glowing picture, laid in, perhaps, with sketchy hand, but with sure touch and living colour, of the daily life on board those British ships of war that broke their foes and "drove them on the seas" at the very opening of the Seven Years' War.

Statues, Modern and "Ancient."

HOW THEY ARE MADE TO-DAY.

The modern statue is often made, it appears, not by the artist who is credited with its creation. He only designs the clay or plaster model. The real work of sculpture is performed by other hands. Such is the testimony of Helen Zimmern in her instructive sketch of "The Genesis of a Statue" in the October "Leisure Hour." She says:—

So mechanical is the making of a statue, that many a modern sculptor never puts hand to his marble himself, or only bestows upon it the very last touches. And on account of the skill of the Carrarese, the saving in the cost of transport, eminent sculptors of all lands send their clay or plaster models to Carrara to have them there vivified into marble. . . . I saw such a sculptor's sketch, but seven inches high, being turned into a statue three feet in height.

Some of the "workmen" are better artists than those whose works they copy; their pay runs from four to twenty francs a day, according to merit.

The Manufacture of the Antique.

The most curious, if not the most edifying, part of Miss Zimmern's paper is her account of the output of artificial antiquities. She says:—

The dealers are, of course, well versed in the tastes of their customers, and it is amusing to hear them sum up the different nations. Thus they tell me that English and Americans prefer to buy imitations of the antique, which means that the marble is polished and coloured so as to represent the antique marble of any age. Quite a large section of the works is devoted to the manufacture of antiquities. First the statue is made complete, then broken, sometimes buried for a while, and finally coloured. The workman mixes a soft sandstone with water, and with this he smooths the statue. Afterwards he rubs it down with pumice-stone, and then with a substance called English stone, a very hard material that does not scratch the marble, but closes its pores. The treatment gives that polish to the marble which imparts to it the look that comes from age. This done, the whole is coloured to suit the length of time which it is supposed to have existed. The colouring process was not fully revealed to me, as it is a trade secret.

The "Aging" Process.

I know that the substance consists of tobacco, coffee and two or three other ingredients, which are all boiled together. With a brush this liquid is painted over the whole surface. After it has been on some ten or fifteen minutes, the statue is washed, and it has the appearance of being some thousands of years old. If a greater age be desired, the colouring substance is left on longer. I believe every minute is calculated to represent a century of life. This colour does not wear away with time, but sinks into the stone—indeed, time only renders it more mellow. Statues thus "doctored" are shipped to every part of the globe. A foreman told me that many English purchasers prefer this tint for the reason that London is always full of fog and smoke, and white marble gets speedily dirty and smoke-choked in its atmosphere. On this antique imitation dirt has no effect, for it can be washed off with a sponge, when it is as good as new. True, white marble can also be cleaned, but it requires a practised hand to do the work, and the right materials, which the ordinary household would not have to hand. Further, if the marble is stained, nothing can be done for it, and we all know that London fog contains greasy ingredients, so that, marble being porous, a few moments suffice to make a stain which will never go away.

The "Revue Encyclopedique" of September 2 is devoted to physical education. The subject is treated from many points of view, and the various articles are profusely illustrated.

The Gouin method of learning French was described in the "Review of Reviews" for May, 1892. Mr. Howard Swan has been appointed to teach French on this method to the Evening Continuation Classes of the London School Board, for students and pupil teachers.

The great-grand-daughters of the Queen, according to the beautifully illustrated paper by "Ignota," which opens the "Girl's Realm" for October, now number thirty-two, of whom thirteen are princesses. Her eldest great-grand-daughter, Princess Feodora of Saxe-Meiningen, was also the first great-grand-daughter of the late Emperor William I., and her birth twenty years ago was an event in the royal annals both of England and Germany.

THE REVIEWS REVIEWED

The Contemporary Review.

Three articles of high importance distinguish the October number, which bear, respectively, on Foreign Policy, Temperance Reform, and Theology. Mr. Garrett's on "The Inevitable in South Africa," and Lady Henry Somerset's manifesto on practical Temperance Legislation, have received separate notice.

The New Evangelicalism.

The theological paper is by Dr. P. T. Forsyth, and treats of the Cross as the final seat of authority. It is too purely theological to admit of full notice here, but all who wish to know whither the New Evangelicalism is tending would do well to read and study it. He presses for the conversion of the word and perhaps the idea of "Evangelical," and insists that not the Bible, but the Gospel, and the Gospel alone, is the religion of Protestants. He lays stress on two points:—

I. Grace to-day must be a gospel not so much of the supernatural as of the superhuman; it needs to be preached as transcending human love even more than natural law.

II. And as it is thus much more than sympathy, so it must be a gospel not in the first place of freedom, but of authority.

He leads up to this conclusion:—

There is but one authority which corresponds to all the conditions I have named, that is ethical, social, historic, personal, living and present. It is revealed, absolutely given, and for ever miraculous to human thought as the divine forgiveness always must be. It is the grace of God to us sinners, in the Cross of Christ that is the final moral authority, as being the supreme nature and act of the supreme moral Being. And it is for ever a wonder to human thought except in so far as it has made in man its own thought. It is not irrational, it is rational; but it is not in reason to realise its own deep nature and content till it is redeemed. It provides a new standard and ideal which it guarantees as the final reality, and, therefore, the final authority. . . . It is only a deep and expiatory view of the Atonement that invests Christ with this final moral claim, or the Cross with its ultimate authority.

An Imperial Volunteer Force?

"Miles," writing on Military Volunteers and Regulars, passes in review a great number of topics bearing on our land-forces. He urges that the Militia Bill when reintroduced should prescribe compulsory ballot for the unit-area which did not supply its proportion of voluntary enlistment, and not on the larger area of the county. The offer of the London Scottish leads to the remark that while regulars would be most valuable at the front,

"we should like to see legislation which would provide for the occasional volunteering for active service for the term of a campaign." The writer makes a somewhat vague suggestion which seems to point to the Empire, and not the kingdom, being the area within which volunteers should undertake to serve. He says:—

If we are right as to the particular tendency of Englishmen to wish, when the time comes, to be actually at the front, a great statesman ought to be able to utilise this desire in creating a vast possible reserve for real emergency not for service at home only, but for Imperial needs. The possibility of such employment would give an immense stimulus not only to volunteer recruiting, but to the zeal with which the volunteers would prepare themselves to be fit for it.

The Progress of Plant-doctoring.

Mr. J. B. Carruthers heads his paper, "Wanted, plant-doctors." He claims that no branch of science has advanced more in recent times than plant pathology and therapeutics. He gives these samples of the value of the practice of plant medicine:—

The prevention and cure of the Phylloxera on the vines of the Continent by means of spraying with the Bordeaux mixture rescued a whole industry in France from destruction. The surgical treatment of canker in trees has saved countless numbers of valuable trees; and various diseases of field crops, from dodder in clover to finger and toe in turnips, have been to a large extent stamped out. In a recent report of the United States Department of Agriculture the loss by plant diseases in that country is estimated at £40,000,000 annually, and in the same report it is stated that the curative means employed in the case of a disease of peach-trees—"peach-leaf curl"—have secured a gain to peach-growers, in California only, of £100,000. In America they recognise the need and advantages of such work, and every state has its workers in plant diseases paid out of public funds, the whole being directed and controlled by a National Department of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology. Germany has its scientific labourers in this field by the score.

Two Humane Appeals.

Miss Edith M. Shaw describes "The Workhouse from the Inside" from the standpoint of a workhouse officer. She makes more intelligible the hardening effect on character which workhouse employment is said to entail. And she urges, "Look to the comfort of your officers," and preserve them from being degraded either in themselves or in the eyes of the inmates. Mr. Thomas Holmes recites from his experience in connection with the police court mission certain instances of "Obscure Cases of Crime." It is a beautiful paper, teaching charity in the best sense, not merely by the pathetic personal examples adduced, but by the loving spirit in which the whole is written.

Windsor.

There is a great deal of matter in the October "Windsor." Natural science is well represented. Mr. W. G. Bell contributes sketches of meteor showers, with special bearing on the shower expected in November. A New Zealand Vesuvius is the title of Mr. G. R. Falconer's story of the geological spasms which have recently affected that colony. Mr. Alex. Meek sketches his experiences off the North-East coast "trawling for scientific purposes," under the Northumberland Sea Fisheries Committee. Statistics and specimens are collected to show how our local waters are faring from year to year. Other interests are appealed to in Mr. E. T. Slater's account of Dollis Hill—London's new pleasure-ground—and its memories of Mr. Gladstone; as also in Mr. Flinton's attractive sketch of camping out in British Columbia, and Mr. Lorimer's origin and history of the America Cup. I have referred elsewhere to my paper on the Cape to Cairo Railway.

The Nineteenth Century.

The October number is dignified by Mr. Swinburne's sonnet "After the Verdict" at Rennes, and by Mrs. Humphry Ward's confession of faith, both of which are noticed elsewhere. There are two other papers of an ecclesiastical turn, which with Mr. Usher Wilson's "Voice from Cape Colony," and Miss O'Connor-Eccles' unmasking of Vienna hospital scandals, claim separate notice.

What Payment of Members Might Lead to.

Sir Algernon West enumerates the varied services of the Great Unpaid—commissioners of taxes, justices of the peace, visiting justices; trustees of the British Museum, National and Portrait Galleries; Royal commissioners; parish, urban district, and county councillors; members of educational boards; city councillors; and the Volunteers, numbering with the Yeomanry nearly 300,000 men. The writer eulogises at length the labours of the London County Council, and hopes for the perpetuation in this country of government of the people by the people for the people; but he goes on:—

The consideration of such a vast volume of work, involving considerable expenditure on the workers, should, when the question of payment of Members of Parliament next comes up for discussion, not be lost sight of; for if members are to be paid no logical reason could be adduced for not equally paying those who certainly are in many cases drawn from a poorer class of the community. Even in these days, when the very word Economy stinks in the nostrils of our legislators, we should pause before we entered into a course of general payment to Members of Parliament out of the consolidated fund, which in itself would entail a large expenditure and be so destructive of what is best in the history of our country.

"Liberal Imperialism."

Dr. Guinness Rogers chats on the political situation generally under the head of Liberalism and its cross-currents. He laments that the Party has since 1886 "made too much of programme." He thinks Lord Rosebery's cry at the City Liberal Club "As in 1886," a "recall from a dreary ploughing of the sands" in obedience to a programme, to a broader Liberalism of guiding principles and loftier ideals." He defines Liberal Imperialism thus:—

It is as careful not to infringe the rights of other nations as it is jealous to safeguard those of its native land, and respects their national honour because it is sensitive as to its own. It abhors the spirit of the bully and the arts of the intriguer. It regards the tricks of diplomacy as below the dignity of a great nation, and treats land-grabbing as a form of national sin. Its motto for the nation, as for the individual, is, "Do justly, love mercy, walk humbly with God."

What Hodge Wants.

Mrs. Stephen Batson, discussing Dr. Jessop's plea for a diversion of charitable surplus from town to country, argues that it is not charity that the country-folk want: they have plenty of it, plus the irritating supervision of squire and parson:—

We are ready to acknowledge that something must be done to keep the labourer at home; why not give him the thing that he wants, and the thing which we could so easily give him if we chose? . . . Let him have his playground, his free library, including books other than didactic, and his club-room. Let him have a large increase of educational privileges, not provided as now in the form of elementary night-schools, established and presided over by the parson and terminable at his will, but permanent institutions on a county basis, which he will recognise and profit by as soon as they are permanent. Let him have all these, and let him know that he is the actual owner of them, though they may be vested in his parish council as the acting trustees. And, above all, let him have the power both of renting and of buying land in his own parish, and, if possible, near his own door. The land hunger cannot be stayed by any cheaper food.

Tibetan Mysticism.

Rev. Graham Sandberg, who confesses to being enamoured of Tibetan studies, gives many extracts from the memoirs and poems of a Tibetan mystic, the most Reverend Milaraspa. Of his philosophy the writer says:—

Were we to quote here these enunciations, they would be found to contain no real recondite wisdom, nor even any scheme of metaphysics and morality which could be dignified with the title of an ethical system. They are mostly mere pretentious phrases which have little consistency, and the profundity is only apparent, and will not bear analysis. There is nothing ennobling to the individual, or calculated to make the world the better; or, even in the Buddhist sense, less steeped in misery, in the doctrines of sublime vacuity and indifference to all earthly claims, with which Buddhism, whether Indian or Tibetan, occupies itself. It is essentially the religion of phraseological forms and onomatopoeical positions. Even the universal philanthropy preached becomes degenerate when it would condescend to practical individual exercise.

Other Articles.

Mr. Alexander Sutherland seeks to dissipate the fear of over education, the one remedy for which is

more education. Major C. C. Townsend foretells a great demand for electricity in India. Power in the form of coal is scarce, except in North Bengal; but just where power is most needed—in Southern and Central India—Nature has provided some of the grandest waterfalls which can be utilised for electrical development. Mr. J. A. Gibson repeats his "cry of the consumptives"—for compulsory notification of phthisis, special doctors, and special sanatoria.

The National Review.

The Dreyfus case claims a great share of the October number. It seems to have infected certain of the writers with something of the Gallic virulence of invective. Thus the editor in his chronicle elects to call the most objectionable of Dreyfus' foes "cannibals," and declares that "France evidently teems with cannibals of all kinds." M. Judet is "the patriotic cannibal." "The Catholic cannibal" is represented by "La Croix;" "military cannibalism" by the "Petit Caporal;" M. Rochefort is "a splendid specimen of Parisian cannibalism." Mr. Conybeare's and Sir Godfrey Lushington's contributions are noticed elsewhere, as also Mr. Arnold White's "Cult of Infamy."

The Shilling Duty on Corn.

Mr. Ernest Williams, author of "Made in Germany," records his "pleasure at the serenity with which Mr. Chaplin's kite—or proposal to reimpose the shilling duty on corn—has sailed through the air of public life. He regards it as an augury of public acquiescence. The suggested duty would not make England less of a Free Trade country than she was before 1869, when the tax was abolished. He is confident that the duty on wheat and flour would not fall on the consumer of bread. He considers it much more likely that the foreigner would pay it. He would, however, exempt colonial corn from the tax, and so go without about a quarter of a million sterling. But levied on imports from the rest of the world, it would bring in over 2½ millions sterling. He argues the necessity of the duty in view of the increasing demand for expenditure on social reforms, such as old-age pensions. Direct taxation, he urges, must be diminished, not increased. Here is a way of getting money which will cost the British citizen nothing!

The Anglo-American Opportunity.

Mr. Maurice Low, reviewing the month in America, declares:—

England to-day has the best opportunity she has ever had of arriving at such a cordial understanding with the United States that from this time on the two countries will act in unison in whatever is of material in-

terest to both, and will practically be allies where an alliance would be valuable. . . . It is simply a question whether it will "pay" England to make some concession to the United States, so as to feel sure that in the United States England has a warm and strong friend. . . . If the United States is not an ally of England, then most assuredly she will be of Russia. It is a very simple proposition.

At the same time he warns us that if the "charge" of a British alliance were found to be imperilling Mr. McKinley's re-election, he would probably emit a message to Congress far less friendly than Mr. Cleveland's famous threat of war about Venezuela.

"The Only Vital School in Europe."

This, Mr. W. A. S. Benson says, is the creation of William Morris in Arts and Crafts:—

That he found the arts of decoration practically dead in England, that he left them the one vital style of modern days, recognised through Europe as the only school of design which was not an empty echo of passed systems; his own work constituting the central current of the nascent style; this is one aspect of his work. . . . His unique achievement, for which, indeed, there is no parallel in the history of the graphic arts, consists of the great series of designs for surface decoration, painted, woven or printed.

Of later development the writer says:—

English designers are doing their part; they are recognised in Europe as the exponents of the only vital modern style, a style still immature, and in the nature of things not reaching immediate perfection all round; but in the main logical, consistent, and progressive.

Reform Wanted in Cricket.

The Hon. Alf. Lyttleton, M.P., sees a danger of cricket becoming dull and inconclusive unless there be reform. This is his problem:—

The institution of boundaries, the great increase in the number of matches, and, above all, the perfection of the pitches, have together operated in favour of the batsman, while the bowler has received not one compensating advantage.

It has been proposed to increase the wickets in breadth or in height. But, in the opinion of the writer, "by far the best way of meeting the present discontent is to reduce the size of the bat." An inch or inch and a half might be sufficient. He points out further that "with a narrower, you might have a deeper bat, for the weight of wood taken from the side might be transferred to the back. But he would welcome any change which would diminish "the curse of undue scoring."

Anglo-Russian Goodwill.

In his chronicle the editor records with satisfaction the interchange of cordiality between Russian and English naval officers at Odessa. He notes "a better outlook in Anglo-Russian relations than at any time since the formation of the Dual Alliance," and adds:—

If that unholy combination collapsed, as it may do under stress of circumstances, there would be nothing to prevent a rapprochement between Russia and Great Britain. . . . Private letters from St. Petersburg re-

port an excellent disposition on the part of the Government. If the Peace Conference cranks in this country would only hold their tongues, Lord Salisbury might be able to do business with Russia.

The Century Magazine.

The "Century" for October is a good number, and contains, in addition to the character sketch of Mr. John Morley, which I notice elsewhere, several articles of considerable interest.

Rear-Admiral Sampson, who had been asked to give a few words on Admiral Dewey, lays on the paint with generous thickness, as the following paragraph shows:—

The names of three great admirals will stand out conspicuously in modern history, each of whom rendered transcendent service to his country: Nelson, the real victor of Napoleon and establisher of European peace; Farragut, the far-reaching effect of whose services in the Civil War has yet to be recognised by the general public; and Dewey, whose attack was as bold as that of Farragut at Mobile Bay (and I can use no higher praise), as successful as Washington's Trenton victory, and whose diplomacy and tact, after his destruction of the Spanish squadron, make a shining page which will not be the least in his glorious record.

Perfectly courageous, of thoroughly balanced judgment, and quick of decision, he [Dewey] has the qualities which carry one to fame if opportunity be given. The man and the hour fortunately came together, and the country is richer in another brilliant page of history and another heroic figure.

Not content with this, Admiral Sampson compares his brother officer to Washington! It is to be hoped that Admiral Dewey has more sense of humour than his generous colleague.

Lieutenant E. W. Eberle, United States of America, writes on a kindred subject, the famous voyage of the Oregon, on which he was at that time stationed. The article is excellently illustrated. Mr. F. C. Penfield, late United States Consul-General in Egypt, writes on "Fascinating Cairo" attractively and at considerable length. Mr. P. L. Ford has an article on "Franklin as Politician and Diplomatist," and throws much interesting light on Franklin's attitude before and during the war.

The Fortnightly Review.

The "Fortnightly" for October is hardly up to average interest, and, except "Diplomaticus" raid on Mr. Chamberlain, contains no article of striking topical interest.

The English Dreyfus Case.

This was the Popish Plot of 1678, and Mr. H. C. Foxcraft justifies the parallel by declaring that, in political and judicial development, France belongs, if not to the seventeenth, at least to the eighteenth century. The value of the parallel, he says, is not merely an academic one, for it shows that such episodes are not, as is assumed in

the French case, indicative of national demoralisation:—

It would ill become an Englishman, with the experience of two centuries at his back, to forget in the just resentment of a disinterested indignation the lesson of English vicissitudes, or to deny that an act of national "possession," an interval of craven acquiescence in diabolical suggestions, may be followed by a recrudescence of national vigour, an outburst of patriotic energy, a revolution beneficent in its tendency, and an era of national triumph.

History in Advertisements.

Mr. Andrew Reid, writing under the above title, declares that a very tolerable English history might be compiled out of the advertisement columns of newspapers alone. A history of manners and morals certainly might, whatever we may say about a political history. Here is an advertisement from the "Daily Post" of 1728:—

AT Mr. Stokes Amphitheatre in Islington Road, this present Monday, being the 7 of October, will be a complete Boxing Match by the two following Champions: Whereas I, Ann Field, of Stoke Newington, ass driver, well known for my abilities in boxing in my own defence wherever it happened in my way, having been affronted by Mrs. Stokes, styled the European Championess, do fairly invite her to a trial of her best skill in Boxing for 10 pounds, fair rise and fall; and question not but to give her such proofs of my judgment that shall oblige her to acknowledge me Championess of the Stage, to the entire satisfaction of all my friends.

I, Elizabeth Stokes, of the City of London, have not fought in this way since I fought the famous boxing-woman of Billingsgate 29 minutes, and gained a complete victory, (which is six years ago); but as the famous Stoke Newington ass-woman dares me to fight her for the 10 pounds, I do assure her I will not fail meeting her for the said sum, and doubt not that the blows which I shall present her with will be more difficult for her to digest than any she ever gave her ass.

The Ritualist Squabble.

Canon MacColl, writing on "The Lambeth Decision," declares that the Archbishops have chosen the one course which will make submission unnecessarily hard. If they had appealed to expediency or to conscience it is probable that their judgment would have commanded universal submission. Instead of this they involved themselves in an argument which is entirely historical and legal, and therefore worth nothing more than its intrinsic value. This intrinsic value Canon MacColl proceeds to depreciate in the light of history and logic. In regard to the use of incense, Canon MacColl says:—

The liturgical use of incense is a matter which every national church has a right to decide and regulate for itself without any peril to its catholicity; and the question before us is whether the Church of England has, in matter of fact, forbidden the liturgical use of incense. But equally untenable is the argument from the opposite side, that incense may be given up without compunction because it is not essential to the validity of the sacrament. The Puritans urged the disuse of the surplice on the same ground, and with just as good reason. All that is essential to the validity of the sacrament is bread and wine duly consecrated—a ceremony which could be discharged in three minutes.

A Factitious Crisis.

"An Oxford Tutor," writing on "The True Meaning of the Crisis in the Church," questions the existence of the crisis at all:—

To me the whole discussion seems to a great extent factitious, the creation of the newspapers, themselves roused by the sudden sally of Sir William Harcourt into the field of ecclesiastical controversy, a sally in which he displayed his great polemical gifts, but no real comprehension of the state of religion and theology in England.

Municipal Trading.

Mr. Walter Bond writes against the craze for municipalisation, which he thinks is in general both unprofitable and unjust. He says:—

The operations of a municipality should properly be restricted to such work as cannot by any reasonable use of language be said to benefit any one section of a community more than any other; in other words, a municipality should only perform works of general public necessity. This formula would bring within the sphere of municipal operations all that directly relates to public buildings, public health (drainage, water, sanitary and building regulations), public security (police, streetlighting, and fire protection), public amenities (roads, pavements, parks, and open spaces). Every municipal undertaking should be essential to the general welfare.

The Aged Poor Problem.

Mr. Geoffrey Drage, M.P., writes on the above topic, and does not seem to see much hope in Old Age Pensions, which he considers have failed signally both in Germany and Denmark. The effect in England would be disastrous:—

It has never yet been admitted in England that all persons over a certain age have a right to relief; the State has so far undertaken only to relieve destitution. Financially, it would involve an enormous burden of at least between seventeen and twenty millions sterling a year for England and Wales. It is hard to say where the funds would be found, but it is obvious that there would be no finality about the scheme. It would be the beginning of a system of political corruption, "panem et circenses," such as contributed largely to the downfall of the Roman Empire. From a Poor Law point of view there is nothing to show that the Poor Law expenses would be diminished.

Tinkering at the present Poor Law seems to be Mr. Drage's only remedy.

Other Articles.

Messrs. Louis Beck and Walter Jeffery, writing on "The Sea Story of Australia," point out that the first half century of Australian history was primarily a story of the sea. In the value of its trade Sydney exceeds that of any British port, London, Liverpool, and Hull excepted. Mr. H. G. Parsons contributes an article on "Australian Federation from the Inside," which is mainly interesting as showing the entire predominance of material and commercial interests in the politics of the Australian colonies. Miss Frances H. Low writes on "Mrs. Gaskell's Short Stories," Mr. Joseph Jacobs relates an interesting "Romance of Scholarship," and there is an article by the late Charles Yriarte

on Eugene Piot, the famous French connoisseur and collector.

The Forum.

The September bill of fare offers plenty of strong meat, with scant regard for the taste of the frivolous reader. Separate notice is required for Dr. Wilson's account of the Trade Intelligence Department at the Philadelphia Museum, for Mr. Denby's reassuring words on cotton-spinning at Shanghai, for Mr. Keiper's report on voting-machines versus the paper ballot, for Mr. Lala's picture of the people of the Philippines, and for what I have to report of the Conference at the Hague.

Washington's Farewell up to Date.

President R. E. Jones, of Hobart College, examines Washington's Farewell Address in the light of its original occasion and of its modern applications. It is a clever argument against the use made of the Address by anti-Imperialists. He lays stress on Washington's allowing the need of "temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies," and on his declaring the United States "an infant Empire." He grants that Washington's principles rule out a fixed alliance with England, which kinship makes superfluous. But Washington's chief dread was of his country being involved in the European Balance of Power. This balance of power is still maintained; and would inveigle the United States if the Europeanisation of South America or of the Philippines were permitted. Therefore, argues the writer,—

If Europe really covets South America (her own testimony must be admitted); if our occupation of the Philippines would halt the system of European equivalence (the witness of Europe's fears and Germany's deeds applies); then there can be little doubt that Washington's Farewell Address indirectly favours our retention of the Philippines.

No Danger of a Wheat Famine Yet.

Mr. B. W. Snow discusses the wheat-scare set agoing by Sir William Crookes a year back, under the title "Agricultural Progress and the Wheat Problem." He finds that most writers on the subject tacitly assume that the average rate of acre yield of wheat is nearly stationary. They base their estimates on acreage. They entirely overlook the possibility of increasing the returns from a given acreage by scientific methods. He quotes statistics to show that the producing capacity of United States wheat-land increased .5 bushel per acre in 1885-9 upon the rate for 1880-4, 1.3 bushels in the next five years, and 1.4 in 1895-8. He concludes:—

The increase in acre yields, in this country, has only begun. Practically, all that has been accomplished during the period under review may be attributed to improvements in implements for preparing the soil and planting the seed. Wheat is grown, year after year, without rotation—except in a few cases—on a

third or more of our wheat acreage; not one acre in fifty is directly fertilised for the crop; and only a minimum amount of attention is given to seed-wheat and to betterment of seed-stock. If, in the face of what cannot be considered less than careless and inefficient agricultural practice, we have increased the wheat capacity of our land by 3.2 bushels per acre in so short a time, what may we not expect, in the way of enlarged acre yields, before we experience the hardships of a true wheat famine?

Present-day Russian Story-tellers.

"The Younger Russian Writers" are passed agreeably under review by M. A. Cahan. Their speciality is the short story. He pronounces them all realists. "Life-likeness clothed in the simplest forms of expression, and artistic sincerity reflecting the self-criticisms and the melancholy moods of the Russian people . . . are still the *sine qua non*." He offers an explanation of this realism. "Silenced by the censor, the reformer is forced to call upon the novel to convey his message. . . . Sermonising is just what the censor will not allow; so the novelist must try to make his pictures talk, to let life expose its own wounds." For Russian criticism demands that "a work of art must also be a work of education." Hence "Korolenko is popular for his views on the social question; Chekhov, in spite of his having none." The latter is "universally recognised as the greatest master of the Russian short story, and the most powerful living writer in his country after Tolstoi." M. Cahan reports that the four or five Russian magazines give much space to this artistic study of character and human motive. The best established of them—"The Messenger of Europe"—has, he says, only a circulation according to its own figures of from 7,000 to 8,000.

Nineteenth Century Philosophy.

Professor Eucken, of Jena, gives a characteristically German account of the progress of philosophy in the nineteenth century. He divides its course into three periods—the first of high idealism, the second of positivism, and the third a counter movement, a return to the problems of idealism; philosophy made lucid and put in touch with fact by the scientific development of the mid-century; the sciences unified by constructive thought:—

The element of realism is embraced within the new idealism; and it appears as if the century, at its close, were concerned in harmonising the divergent views evolved during its earlier decades. Thesis and antithesis are to be followed by synthesis: idealism and realism are to be reconciled.

Sociology and economics have claimed their philosophic due; but nineteenth century philosophy has done scant justice to the soul and the personality of man:—

The eighteenth century secured the emancipation of the individual; the nineteenth has insured the rights of society at large; and it devolves upon the twentieth

to harmonise these differences. To this end, however, there must be effected a radical change in our ideas of life.

Other Papers.

A thoughtful paper by Max P. E. Groszmann on the teacher and his duties urges as its chief point that it is "through the conception of human progress as an educational process that a new unification of spiritual efforts can be effected," and that the teacher must bring about the new community of spiritual interests, foreshadowed in the old time when priests were philosophers, poets, scientists, physicians, and teachers. "Teaching is essentially a spiritual thing." Mr. Thomas R. Dodd, secretary of the South African League, puts forward afresh the claims of the Outlanders. Sir Wm. W. Bates gives a graphic summary of the heroic struggle of the British Government with Indian famines. He especially eulogises Lord Elgin's victory over the quadruple alliance of famine, plague, war, and earthquake. "A friend of General Henderson" delivers "a word" to that gentleman, whom he regards as certain to be "the next Speaker of the House of Representatives."

The North American Review.

The September number supplies plenty of excellent reading, but scarcely reaches the highwater mark left by previous issues. Separate mention is required for the statement of Aguinaldo's case, for Dr. Field's sketch of Ingersoll, and for a marquis' account of automobilism in France, as well as for Mr. Little's reply to Russian versions of the Chinese situation.

How the "Shamrock" Grew.

The Hon. Charles Russell, writing on the "America" Cup race, recounts the genesis of the idea of the "Shamrock":—

To win back the Cup and to win it for Ireland has been, indeed, a dream of Sir Thomas Lipton's for many years. Belonging to one of the multitude of Ulster families who have emigrated, not to America like President McKinley's, but to Scotland, he found himself, in early manhood, a dweller on the banks of the Clyde. . . . Yachting was, as a matter of course, in the air; and the fact that "The Cup" had gone to America from Cowes in 1851, and had stayed there, somehow impressed itself upon his imagination, even as a boy, and suggested vaguely the idea that he himself might, perhaps, one day try to bring it back.

The idea was mooted ten years ago, when Sir Thomas was crossing the Atlantic with Mr. Fife, the designer of the "Shamrock," and subsequently revived and decided upon in a railway ride to Rome.

French View of American Universities.

Mr. Edouard Rod gives his impressions, mostly very favourable, of American universities. He

was greatly taken with the combination of practical and theoretical departments. He says:—

This teaching of students to use their ten fingers, to handle tools and to make for themselves what cultivated men are always inclined to ask others to make for them, is judicious and up-to-date. It gives the death blow to the prejudice which despises manual labour and exalts beyond all reason the work of the brain. . . Human effort, whatever it may be, is equally noble. . . Ridiculous pride alone measures out differences between occupation and classes.

But he is painfully surprised by the teetotal exclusion of stimulants from university clubs.

Other Papers.

Mr. Francis B. Loomis, U.S. Minister to Venezuela, puts in a good word for the foreign service of the United States; claims that their Consuls have been unduly depreciated; and urges in favour of short terms of office that in long residence abroad Consuls cease to be American in spirit. Mr. J. S. Auerbach discusses the legal aspect of trusts, and rejoices that the Supreme Court of the United States in limiting State laws on the subject is "the refuge for persecuted capital and persecuted ability."

The Engineering Magazine.

GERMANY A PUPIL OF ENGLAND.

Herr Rudolph Haack, continuing his sketch of German shipbuilding, offers as the principal explanation of its extremely rapid development, (1) British example, and (2) Technical instruction at home. He says:—

First of all, it must be cordially admitted that the British shipbuilding has served from first to last as a splendid model, which the Germans have not hesitated to use on the greatest scale. Many German naval and mechanical engineers held positions in the largest British yards, thus adding to their knowledge; others made frequent trips across the Channel to study the equipment and organisation of British workshops. Much of the heavy handling-machinery and many of the machine tools were bought in Britain. It is a pleasant duty to admit that, without Britain as a teacher, no such rapid success could have been attained.

Glasgow and Other Cities' Water Supply.

Giving to the thirsty to drink, one of the most elementary of human duties, has in these latter days become one of the most splendid privileges of civic enterprise, as is made evident in Mr Benjamin Taylor's account of the water supply of the City of Glasgow. The far-famed tapping of Loch Katrine in 1859 only supplies some 49,000,000 gallons per day, whereas the present needs of Glasgow amount to 53,000,000 gallons per day. Mr. Taylor describes the extensive extension works which will bring the daily supply up to 110,000,000 gallons. The original works with city piping cost £2,500,000. The extension works will cost £1,500,000. The following figures are of peculiar interest to everyone:—

According to figures compiled by the city chamberlain, Dublin has the cheapest water in the United Kingdom, the cost working out at 0.857 of a penny per gallon per annum. Glasgow comes next, however, at 0.963d. Then comes Dundee, 1.077d.; Edinburgh, 1.340d.; Newcastle, 1.860d.; Leeds, 1.875d.; Birmingham, 2.453d.; Manchester, 2.476d.; Bradford, 2.770d.; Liverpool, 3.062d. . . In Glasgow a £15 householder obtains for 71d. per annum a continuous, never-failing, unrestricted stream of the purest water in the world delivered right into his kitchen, wash-house, and bathroom. It is calculated that 380 gallons of pure water are delivered to the citizens of Glasgow for every penny paid.

An Electric Mine.

Mr. Thomas Tonge describes electricity in the mines at Cripple Creek, Colorado, and remarks:—

Cripple Creek is perhaps the only gold-mining district in the world where a miner can go to his work in an electric street-car, descend the mine in an electric hoist, keep his mine dry by an electric pump, do his work by an electric light, run drills operated by electric air-compressors (possibly, in time, to be superseded by direct electric drills), and fire his shots by electricity from a switchboard remote from the point of explosion.

Other Articles.

Metallography will be a new word to most readers. M. Albert Sauvert describes it as the science of metals with special reference to their structure. Chemical analysis reveals the composition of metals; but their structure as well as their chemical composition affects their physical properties. The microscope must come into play to reveal the structure, and has a great role to support in metallurgy. The microphotographs showing the structures of alloys as compared with the pure metal, and with greater or less degrees of alloy, are very striking. Mr. P. J. Darlington criticises adversely Mr. Halsey's premium system of remunerating labour, and declares he can find no feature in it in which it is better than piece-pay. The Hon. John Barrett advocates a unity of policy for England, America, Germany, and possibly Japan, as allies for the "open door" in China.

The London Quarterly.

The "London Quarterly Review" has become much more interesting since its articles are signed. The current number has quite a store of good things. Mr. Henry J. Piggott, writing on the present Pope and the future conclave, holds that the policy of Leo XIII. will be maintained, no matter who his successor may be. That policy is described as one of conciliation towards existing governments, of arbiter on all the questions that distract public opinion, and recovery of the temporal power. His successor is, the writer says, generally expected to be either Cardinal Girolamo Maria Gotti, General of the Carmelite Order, or Cardinal Domenico Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna. The President of the French Wesleyan Conference, M. Prunier, vigorously disputes the

assumption that Protestantism is something alien to the French genius. John Calvin, Theodore Beza, William Farel, the founders of the reformation in French Switzerland, were all Frenchmen. In 1561 there were no fewer than 2,150 Protestant churches. Mr. C. S. Horne, writing on the Cromwell tercentenary, holds that hostile criticism has retreated from Oliver's dealings with the King and Parliament, and now takes its stand on his treatment of Ireland. Mr. Horne anticipates its rout from this last position, and boldly seeks to vindicate the wisdom, justice, and saintliness of Cromwell at Drogheda. It is a romance of philanthropy which Mr. Hugh Strong narrates in his sketch of Richard Cadbury, Christian capitalist and Socialist. Miss Anne E. Keeling supplies an entertaining and sympathetic paper on American humour, the range of which is given in her concise remark, "Artemus Ward is dead and Mark Twain reigns in his stead." Mr. J. A. Barnes sketches the Evolution of a reference Bible with special allusion to the late Dr. Moulton's labours on the references in the Revised New Testament.

Fellden's Magazine.

The second number of "Fellden's Magazine" reports the unqualified success of the first. The editor explains in answer to numerous criticisms that by his motto "militantly British," he indicates his intention not to disparage the achievements of other nations, but to hurry up the backward British to the pace and place of their foremost rivals. In the order for tramway engines given by the Glasgow corporation to an American firm, the editor sees abundant reason for this policy of whip and spur. To send engines to Glasgow is as bad as sending coals to Newcastle or cutlery to Sheffield. Among other suggestions, he urges the formation of a translation department under the control of the Board of Trade to guarantee to British manufacturers correct translations of their trade catalogues. At present charges are high, and the result uncertain. He also commends for British imitation the trade index of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, which enables the foreign buyer of almost any kind of goods to get into direct communication with the American maker. The first contributed article is by Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen, President of the Iron and Steel Institute, of whom an admirable portrait is given. His subject is the highly technical one of "the nature of the fracture of armour plates." Most of the papers are of similar technical interest. Mr. Ludwig Grote, President of the German Trades Club in London, describes "a revolutionising innovation in the glass industry," which is none other than the

substitution of a certain kind of bellows or bottle-glass blowing machine for the lungs and mouth of the old human bottle-blower. It more than doubles working capacity and reduces labour, and so saves more than fifty per cent. of cost of production. Tom Mann contributes his experience as a working engineer of English and American methods. He reports that he found a large proportion of the most responsible positions in American engine and machine tool-shops held by Englishmen or Scotsmen. He confirms what Mr. Orcutt has said in another trade journal of the greater exchange of ideas between employers and employed in America than in England. Mr. Mann says he saw more friendly consultation between master and man during sixteen weeks in American workshops than he had seen during sixteen years in British workshops. American employers greatly gain by accepting suggestions from intelligent workmen. The story of the building of the Great Central Railway has also a wider than professional interest. The general get-up is excellent.

The Revue des Deux Mondes.

In view of the recent events of historical interest, both in France and abroad, many of which will undoubtedly occupy the pens of the staff of the leading French review in say the year 1950, it is somewhat surprising to find how cautious M. Brunetiere is in his two September numbers, most of which is made up of the regular type of very excellent but rather humdrum articles.

The Anti-Dreyfus View.

To the above verdict, however, there is one conspicuous exception in the shape of a thoughtful presentation of the views entertained by those still convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus. But even that is discreetly stowed away in M. Charmes' admirable fortnightly summary in the second September number. The anti-Dreyfus point of view has now for some time practically failed to obtain a hearing in England, and it may therefore be worth while to follow M. Charmes in his singularly dispassionate analysis of the famous affaire.

In the first place, M. Charmes admits that the court-martial of 1894 was entirely illegal, and that revision was fully justified, but he claims that the Reunes trial was not only fairly conducted, but that every possible opportunity was given to Dreyfus and his friends to make good their contentions. Two secret dossiers—one diplomatic and the other military—were produced, and were fully communicated to the defence. M. Charmes evidently attaches paramount importance to these dossiers, the authenticity of which was never for a moment questioned by the able advocates who had charge

of the defence. He urges that only those who have thoroughly examined these dossiers have any right to form an opinion as to the correctness of the Rennes verdict. As to the finding of extenuating circumstances, M. Charnes explains that it is a very common accompaniment of verdicts in France, and, though perfectly well known to be illogical, is yet found in practice to give a useful flexibility to the administration of the rigid French code. Finally, M. Charnes assures us that France has no cause for uneasiness in the violent animosity of which she has recently been the object. In France alone, he says, would Dreyfus have been given the justice of a second trial. In every other country the difficulty would have been disposed of summarily and without publicity.

The Parliament of Peace.

M. Arthur Desjardins, the well-known authority on international law, gives a lucid and well-written account of the proceedings of the Peace Conference; and in conclusion he resolutely maintains the view that the Conference was very far from being a failure, though, of course, it did not bring about an immediate and ready-made Utopia.

Chinese Railways.

France is waking up to the importance of the Chinese Question from the commercial point of view, and M. Leroy-Beaulieu contributes a fairly well-informed article on the crucial subject of railways in the Middle Kingdom. In 1905 or 1906, if there has been no internal convulsion, the greater number of lines for which concessions have been obtained will have been built, and China will have been thrown open to the full impact of Western civilisation. Will she, he asks, be thereby saved from dismemberment? He is inclined to think that for some time at least China will remain a sort of Tom Tiddler's ground, where the various European Powers will pursue commercial objects rather than annexation. M. Leroy-Beaulieu gives an interesting comparison of the relative miles of railroad allotted to each great Power. Great Britain comes first with about 3,000 miles, Russia next with rather over 2,000, then Germany with 1,200, while France and Belgium have 1,000 and 400 respectively. More portentous in its way is the appearance of the United States as a factor in Far Eastern politics, though our cousins have as yet only got quite a short line to build.

Cuba's Future.

In an article entitled "Cuba's Future," M. Benoist gives some curious figures as to the staple trade of the Pearl of the Antilles. In good years the island produces 28,000 tons of tobacco. In 1889, 300,000,000 cigars, worth £2,680,000, were made in Cuba, and it is rather significant that no fewer

than 50,000,000 of these fragrant weeds were evidently too good to part with, for they were consumed in the island. The fall in consequence of the rebellion and the American war was extraordinary. In 1889 the export of cigars to America numbered 250,000,000, whereas in 1897 it had fallen to 34,000,000. The effect of the American conquest has been to destroy the cigar factories on the island, and already a gigantic Tobacco Trust is mooted. The raw material is now exported to America and manufactured there.

The Royal.

The "Royal" for October improves on its previous record, offering more of serious value and less of merely sensational interest. Mr. Harold J. Shepstone describes the prize mushroom of all mushroom-towns, Skaguay, "the gateway to Klondike." He recounts this "record in town building" and has the good fortune—rare in such narratives—to present photographs of the various stages of rapid growth. From one wooden store and a few tents on July 26, 1897, Skaguay leaped into being a large town, well laid out with municipal institutions—in six weeks' time! "Women Tillers of the Deep" is the title given to Mr. B. C. de Wolf's sketch of the Dutch oyster-women at Goes. Their work of gathering oysters, when they perforce wear dual garments, is declared to contribute to a splendid physical development, combining strength and beauty. A commendable and successful endeavour to make natural history of the commonest domestic sort popular and entertaining is supplied by Mr. James Scott, who writes with much-magnified pictures on "Some Interesting Insects." He treats in this way cockroach, blackbeetle, spider, house-fly, earwig, and clothes-moth. "Novel Harvest Thanksgivings," sketched by Mr. G. A. Wade, reveal some strange developments of ecclesiastical ingenuity. Mr. H. J. Holmes' sketch of "Ludwig Amann"—the 'man with many faces'—yields an extract for a previous page.

Cornhill.

The October number is eminently readable. Most of its contents, indeed, belong to the category of "light literature." Mr. Barry O'Brien's paper on Curran, Lady Broome's "Colonial Memories," and Michael MacDonagh's "Reporter's Table," are full of amusing stories, and are freely quoted elsewhere. But an interesting addition is made to our naval history by Professor Morris' discovery of Captain Cook's first Log in the Royal Navy—which also claims separate notice,—and naturalists will be drawn with zest to C. Parkinson's observa-

tions "amid the islets of the Sargasso Sea,"—the region of the Atlantic between Bermuda and the Azores. In his conferences on books and men Urbanus Sylvan avows himself impressed by seaside camps for London street-arabs, and remarks: "To see an officer walking across-country surrounded by some half-dozen boys with proud and interested faces gives one an idea of the right sort of education for these lads. It must be education by men, and not by books, and the men should be soldiers, not scholars. . . . But how excellent a thing it would be if our unemployed Guardsmen had half a dozen Hooligan youths told off to each of them, with whom they might walk in St. James' Park and talk of many things!"

The Nouvelle Revue.

The September numbers of the "Nouvelle Revue" contain an exceptional amount of interesting matter.

The French Literary Man.

M. Maclair draws a melancholy picture of the material and moral conditions of the modern French literary man. Unless he has genius which lifts him into the position of a Zola or a Daudet, it is with difficulty that he will draw a bare subsistence from the writing of books, and M. Maclair evidently considers journalism out of the question for an honourable man. The only really profitable branch of literary work in Paris is writing for the stage; and here M. Maclair laments that it is the worst work which is generally the best paid, a lively and immoral farce bringing more grist to the mill than half a dozen witty and sparkling comedies.

A Marvel for the Paris Exhibition.

M. Meunier describes at some length a marvel which will no doubt attract the keenest interest at the Exhibition next year. This is nothing less than an astronomical lens of absolutely astounding dimensions and magnifying power, which is expected to increase largely our knowledge of the mysteries of the firmament. It weighs 20,000 kilogrammes, and it is a yard and a half in diameter, and hundreds of people will be able to see what it reveals simultaneously, the picture being thrown on a screen.

The Revue de Paris.

The two political articles, if indeed they can be called so, in the first number of the "Revue de Paris" are a diary kept in Dahomey by a French Officer named Daniel Mosse, who formed part of General Dodds' expedition, and a really interesting account by M. Rabout of the way in which Russia

has colonised and fertilised that portion of her territory which is to be found between the North Cape and the White Sea—in other words, Russian Lapland.

French Dahomey.

The interesting point about the Dahomey expedition is that it shows how General Dodds organised and carried through a really difficult task. He may be styled the Kitchener of France, and at one time there seemed a chance that he would succeed General Boulanger as a national hero. This aroused so much alarm in official circles that everything was done to minimise his work.

A French View of English Finance.

M. Viallate, in criticising the tendencies of British finance during the present century, is most impressed by the great fluctuations in our military and naval expenditure. He points out that, although in 1814 Great Britain had an army of 345,000 men and 145,000 sailors, in 1828, after twelve years of peace, the army had been reduced to 116,000 men. After the Crimean War, and after the Franco-German War, were the two great periods when our warlike expenditure rose by leaps and bounds. Strange to say, M. Viallate is also struck by the amount which we spend on education, or rather by the rapid increase in the amount since 1870.

Parliamentarism in Japan.

The astonishing spectacle presented by a country like Japan, which has gaily run through, in a few years, a series of political reforms which took centuries to accomplish in the staid old countries of Europe, lends special interest to a paper by a writer, who signs himself "Far East," on the working of Parliamentary institutions in the land of the chrysanthemum. The Japanese constitutional politician is an entirely new creation; indeed, an exotic in a country which for twenty centuries had been satisfied with an absolute monarchy. This French writer shows what a mockery Parliamentarism may be in a country which is not ready for it. He declares that if one penetrates below the shell of Parliamentary institutions, it soon becomes evident that Japan is really ruled by the Daimyo or clans, of which there are or were 250. They are organisations somewhat on a feudal model, possessing enormous domains, and having armies in their service. Although this system has been technically abolished, the power of the clans survives, thanks to the fact that the civil and military hierarchy still rests on the qualification of birth.

Glasgow is the subject of Mr. W. J. Gordon's local sketch in the October "Leisure Hour."

THE BOOK OF THE MONTH.

TWELVE YEARS IN CHAINS IN THE SOUDAN.*

Last month has not been favourable for the publisher, and the next promises to be even worse. "Inter arma silent leges," and it is not only the laws that are silent, but books cease to be bought or read. The shadow of the threatened war lies heavy over the publishers of London. There will be a run upon books and maps relating to South Africa, but, as Baroness von Suttner pointed out in "Lay Down Your Arms," one of the first consequences of an outbreak of war is to paralyse the book trade.

On looking over the books that have been published last month, there are some, notably those relating to the position of women in evolution and their economic position, which demand much more careful and serious thought than anyone is likely to bestow upon the question of women when the streets are reverberating with the savage clamour of the sons of Bellial who, swollen with insolence and gin, are howling in favour of war. Among the publications of the month, however, there is one book which possesses a certain topical interest, inasmuch as it brings forcibly to mind one of the painful pages in our history, and it brings clearly into relief what may be regarded as the fundamental aboriginal devilry of human nature. I refer to Mr. Charles Neufeldt's book, "A Prisoner of the Khalifa," in which the writer describes his experience of fourteen years as a captive in the Soudan.

The Khalifa Redivivus.

There is another reason for referring to this book, if only because the Khalifa, instead of having been disposed of by the merciless slaughter after Omdurman, once more looms menacing upon the horizon of the Soudan. It is with a certain grim sardonic scorn that we read the telegrams from Cairo this last month. Only twelve months ago our populace, Lord Rosebery and Sir William Harcourt leading them on, roared themselves hoarse in praise of Lord Kitchener. The resources of welcome which are at the command of a nation for the rewarding of its greatest conquerors were strained

to the utmost in order to reward the soldier who had smashed the Khalifa. In the intoxication of that one military triumph nothing was too extravagant or too exaggerated to do or say. When moderate and sober-minded persons protested against the fool frenzy of the hour, they were told that Lord Kitchener had achieved an immense service for civilisation in blotting out for ever the hideous rule of the Khalifa. This was the reply that was constantly made to the mild protests that were urged against the extraordinary and brutal concomitants of our Soudanese warfare. The massacre of the wounded, the desecration of the grave, the ghoul-like mutilation and plunder of the decaying remains of the dead Mahdi, were all justified on the ground that only by recourse to the methods of savages could savages be conquered, and, however objectionable such horrors might be, the end justified the means. In reply to all expostulations we were triumphantly pointed to the *fait accompli*. Mahdist risings could not be crushed with rose-water, and thanks to the ruthless and resolute severity of Lord Kitchener we were told that the Khalifa—that nightmare of the Soudan—had been for ever banished from the world.

A New Soudan Expedition.

And now we find that this is all a delusion and a snare. Despite all the ghoul-like atrocities justified on the ground of expediency in order to destroy the hold of the Khalifa upon his followers in the Soudan, we are told that he has once more become a menace to the security of Egypt. Our lately triumphant general is reported to be busily engaged in considering the question of another campaign against the foe whom we were led to believe had fallen never to rise again. So far from this being the case, the Khalifa is said to be rallying his forces with astonishing success, and there is no knowing how soon we may hear of another Soudan expedition, in which the intrinsic value of the glories of Omdurman may be subjected to a very severe test. It is a sorry and ominous fact that at the very moment when we are preparing an army to crush the independence of the South African Republic at one end of Africa, our defeated but undismayed enemy the Khalifa should be compelling our military authorities

* "A Prisoner of the Khaleefa. Twelve Years' Captivity at Omdurman." By Charles Neufeldt. (Chapman and Hall.) 12s. 6d.

at the other end of Africa to prepare measures which may even involve us in a long, exhausting and inglorious campaign.

The Khalifa, therefore, it is evident, is once more to the front, and hence Mr. Neufeldt's book about him may be regarded as in some sort a book of the month. It is not, however, a volume which calls for a long notice. Its author makes no pretension to literary skill. He has a plain, horrible story to tell, and he tells it in a straight-forward fashion, only halting by the way in order to rebut the accusations which have been so freely brought against him during his long incarceration in the heart of the Soudan.

Charles Neufeldt, to judge from his portrait, is a very distinguished-looking, vigorous man. His native vitality must be immense, otherwise he never would have survived the hardships through which he has passed. Indeed it is probable that the permanent value of his book chiefly lies in the evidence which it supplies as to the capacity of the human being to survive torture and disease and every conceivable hardship to which he can be exposed.

Why He Went Into the Soudan.

On April 1, 1889, Charles Neufeldt, then a German merchant in Upper Egypt, who had accompanied the relief column that arrived too late to rescue General Gordon, heard that there were large quantities of gum accumulated at Kordofan which, if transported to the Egyptian frontier, might be sold at a great profit. The brother of a former governor of Kordofan, who was the owner of about fifty tons of this gum, entered into a contract with Neufeldt to send a caravan into Kordofan to see that the gum was brought down to Wady Halfa. It was a risky operation, for the road to Kordofan was threatened by the Dervishes, although a loyal sheikh, Sheikh Saleh, who was of the Kabbabish tribe and holding his own against the Mahdists, was keeping open the caravan routes in the Western Soudan. A large caravan was going to Sheikh Saleh with arms and other valuables.

How He Was Captured.

Neufeldt proposed to travel independently with a small caravan of his own, but the guide whom he had engaged being a double-dyed traitor, who was in the pay of both sides, insisted upon his joining the larger caravan, which was carrying rifles to Sheikh Saleh. The guide then misled them in the desert, and conducted them into the hands of the Dervishes, by whom they were seized. The contents of the caravan were looted, and all its members executed with the exception of Charles Neufeldt, who was reported to be a great Pasha

and was therefore preserved alive in order to be sent to the Khalifa at Khartoum. Neufeldt is much exercised concerning the treason by which he and the caravan intended for Sheikh Saleh were sacrificed, especially as the story was widely current that he had been the traitor himself. This charge he rebuts with vehemence, and, so far as the reader can see, with success.

Thirst in the Desert.

The only interesting thing that he records in describing the fate of that unfortunate caravan was his description of the effect of thirst upon himself and his companions. The treacherous guide who led them into the hands of their enemies had undertaken that they should be handed over thirsty, and thirsty they were. For three days they toiled through the desert under the African sun, without a drop of water to cool their parched lips. Neufeldt says:—

It can be better imagined than described what Gabou's (the traitor's) promise to hand us over "thirsty" meant; it meant precisely what actually did occur—the madness of thirst approaching, the lips glued together, the tongue swollen and sore in vain attempts to excite the salivary glands, the muscles of the throat contracted, and the palate feeling like a piece of sandstone, the nostrils choked with fine sand, and the eyes reddening and starting, with the eyelids seeming to crack at every movement.

When the caravan, suffering thus horribly from want of water, fell into the ambush, the Dervishes retired, leaving two camels loaded with filled waterskins. Instantly the thirsty travellers made a mad rush for the water. In the struggle that raged round the waterskins there was no thought beyond that of the imperious necessity of gaining a mouthful of the coveted liquid. While they were struggling frantically for the water, the Dervishes returned, surrounded the mad-dened crowd, and captured the whole of them, without almost any resistance. Neufeldt was first taken to Dongola, to Wadi Nejumi, who afterwards sent him on to Omdurman, where he remained a prisoner until the arrival of General Kitcheners with the avenging force. The rest of the book is taken up with an account of his experiences in captivity. Incidentally he tells us something about the Khalifa and the people among whom we are establishing the Gordon College. Neufeldt thinks that the Khalifa has enormous quantities of treasure buried in secure hiding-places in the Soudan. He thinks that the Khalifa's hoards amount to millions. "All good gold and silver, jewellery and coins have disappeared from the Soudan during the last fifteen years." That may be true, but it does not follow that they have all found their way into the Khalifa's hoards. Neufeldt is not in the position nor has he the gift to give us anything like the

same account of the Khalifa and of the state of things in the Soudan that was supplied by Slatin Pasha, whom he met once or twice during his captivity.

The Pleasure of Witnessing Pain.

The interest of the book does not lie so much in its account of the Soudan as in its description of the hideous and horrible sufferings inflicted upon the unfortunate prisoners in the Soudan. There is a certain gruesome interest in the spectacle of suffering. It is this which leads crowds to see the bull-fights which are at present disgracing Boulogne. It is this which constitutes no small portion of the horrible fascination of war, and it was undoubtedly the element which contributed most to the popularity of the gladiatorial games and martyrdoms of the Coliseum. All philosophical observers have noted the intense craving of the human creature for strong excitements and fierce stimulants. The same instinct which leads many to tone up their nervous system by perpetual whets of alcohol leads the more or less jaded reader to seek stimulation in the story of horrible atrocities and blood-curdling stories of man's inhumanity to man. Mr. Neufeldt's book will probably be more popular upon that ground than upon any other. It is a melancholy picture which he gives, and one which tends to humiliate and abase the pride of man. There is much more justification for the old doctrine of original sin and total depravity in Mr. Neufeldt's book than in the high-flying claims of the worshippers of humanity. It is true that no story of brutality and cruelty to be found in Mr. Neufeldt's pages can increase the humiliation and abasement which we are justified in feeling at the spectacle presented by many of our nominally Christian and apparently civilised barbarians in broadcloth who have been shrieking for war with the Boers; but although the lesson is the same, Mr. Neufeldt deals with a different phase of the same sad problem.

The Joy of Torture.

The fiendish delight which man takes in torturing his fellow-man when he has him at his mercy and can amuse himself by inflicting pain, is brought out in very clear relief in Mr. Neufeldt's book. This delight in inflicting torture is by no means confined to one sex. The women in the Soudan took the same savage joy in inflicting pain as characterised the men. When Mr. Neufeldt reached Omdurman he had a rough experience of the tender mercies of the Dervishes. His feet were fettered and a ring with a long heavy chain attached fastened round his neck. All through the night he was left chained, to be inspected by the curious crowds which swarmed

from all parts of the city. The war-trumpets brayed loud and long the whole night through, and a woman danced up and down in front of him singing. In rude rhyme she was summoning the faithful to attend to witness his execution. She sang of the agonies which he would suffer in death, and then let her Oriental imagination loose in gloating over his torments in hell. The first thing next morning his hands were crossed at the wrist, palms downward, and bound together with a rope made of palm fibre. When the rope had, with a bit of wood used as a tourniquet, been drawn well into the flesh, water was poured over them. The agony as the ropes swelled was excruciating. They bit into the flesh, and the agony he endured caused the perspiration to pour from his body. After some time the swollen skin gave way, and the horrible tension was relieved as the ropes sank into the flesh. He was then led forth to be the sport of the rabble. He was brought into the open square, bare-headed, as he believed, to be decapitated. He knelt down and bent his head in the midst of curious thousands who had attended to see him die.

The Cat and the Mouse.

As a cat plays with a mouse, so the crowd played with him. "Dervishes rushed at me prodding with spears and swords, and while this was going on, two men, one on each side of me, with the mouths of their war-trumpet placed against my ears, blew their loudest blasts." The pain produced by the bellowing of the war-trumpet in the drum of the ear was intense. Neufeldt tried to fling himself upon the spears of the Dervishes in order to escape from his pain, but one of the men guarding him, holding the chain attached to the ring round his neck, pulled him back each time, much to the delight of the people. All this went on for a long time; until at last, his head almost splitting with the result of the bellowing of the trumpet in his ears, the agony caused by the ropes binding his wrists, the torture of scores of small, irritating stinging flies attacking the raw flesh of his hands, and the sun beating down on his bare head, he was about to faint. A message came from the Khalifa to the effect that he was to be beheaded. He returned a defiant answer, and then the Khalifa sent word that he had changed his mind, and he must be crucified. An hour later he was carried on an ass, heavily chained, to the place of crucifixion. Instead of a cross, he found a gallows. He was then placed under the noose, and waited wearily for death, the sun burning his brains the while. He was still defiant as ever when to his immense astonishment a horseman rode through the crowd and declared

that the Khalifa in his great mercy had pardoned him.

Twelve Years in Chains.

At first he did not believe it; but it was true. As for the mercy of the pardon, Neufeldt's views differed somewhat from those of the Khalifa, for from the place of execution he was flung into a prison, in which for four years he suffered horrors some of which he cannot even describe in English print. He remained four years in prison, and was twelve years in chains. The chains were riveted to his ankles, and he still wore the ringed chain around his neck. The weight of the chains, which he wore night and day, was twenty to thirty pounds. At first their heavy weight and the way in which they were riveted round his legs caused the skin to chafe, and large ulcers formed in which the anklets buried themselves, rendering it almost impossible for his gaoler to cut them off. After nine months the rings and chains were removed from his neck, but the chains on his legs he wore continuously, with the exception of thirteen days of the whole twelve years.

The Prison in Omdurman.

His introduction to the prison was sufficiently grim. He was assigned a place at the wall furthest from the door between two men in chains who were dying of smallpox. There were about thirty other prisoners in the cell, which was only thirty feet each way, with very few apertures for ventilation. He swooned in the overpowering stench, and lay senseless without anyone taking any notice of him, until the prisoners came in for the night. He says there—

appeared to be an endless stream of prisoners coming through the door, and no sooner was the door closed, when a terrific din and uproar ensued. Mingled with the clanking of chains, the groans of the sick, the moans of the dying, and their half-uttered prayers to Allah to relieve them of their sufferings, were the most fearful imprecations and curses as the prisoners fought and struggled for a place near the walls or a pillar against which they could rest their backs. No sleep was to be had; this had to be snatched during the day.

Many of the prisoners were the old soldiers of the Egyptian army, who had been taken prisoners on the fall of Khartoum, and were left to rot in prison till they died one by one. There were no sanitary arrangements whatever, nor were any rations supplied to the prisoners, who had to be fed entirely by their friends and relatives. If they could get one meal a day, they considered themselves lucky. Thirty guardians, each with a rhinoceros hide whip, kept order in this modern Inferno.

A Soudanese Inferno.

It has been found impossible, even in the most guarded and disguised language, to insert here a real word-picture of a night in the Saier. The scenes of bestiality and filthiness, the means employed for bringing the most powerful man to his knees with a single

blow, the nameless crimes committed night after night, and year after year, may not be recorded in print. At times, and sometimes for weeks in succession, from 250 to 280 prisoners were driven into that small room: we were packed in; there was scarcely room to move our arms; "jibbehs" swarmed with insects and parasites which in themselves made sleep an impossibility and life a misery. As the heat grew more oppressive, and the atmosphere—always vile with the ever-present stench of the place—grew closer with the perspiring bodies, and with other causes, all semblance of human beings was lost. Filth was thrown from one side of the room to the other by anyone who could move his hand for the purpose of doing so, and as soon as this disgusting element was introduced, the mass, in its efforts to avoid being struck with it, swayed from side to side, fought, bit, and struggled as far as their packed in condition would allow of, and kicked with their bars and chains the shins of those next them, until the scene became one that only a Dante might describe. Any prisoner who went down on such a night never got up again alive; his cries would not be heard above the pandemonium of clanking chains and bars, imprecations and cursings; and for anyone to attempt to bend down to assist, if he did hear, only meant his going under also. In the morning, when we were allowed to stream out, five or six bodies would be found on the ground with the life crushed and trampled out of them.

Occasionally, when the uproar was greater than usual, the guards would open the door, and standing in the doorway, lash at the heads of the prisoners with their hide whips. Always when this occurred death claimed its five or six victims, crushed and trampled to death. I wish I might say that I had drawn upon my imagination for what is given above; I can but assure you that it gives but the very faintest idea of what really occurred.

The Haunting Horror of Insanity.

It is amazing that Neufeldt survived. But in addition to this, sometimes fifty or sixty men would be all chained together, and occasionally the weight of his chains was increased to 40 lbs. His great dread was insanity. The intense mental strain caused him violent headaches, and periods of forgetfulness and a loss of memory. "But," he says, "during the worst nights in prison, when hell itself might be defied to match such a scene, when madness and death stalked hand in hand among the struggling mass, and when, jammed in tight with a number of the more fanatical prisoners, I fought and struggled, bit and kicked, as they did, for bare life, the thought of having friends in adversity, suffering almost as much as I did, kept that slender thread from snapping."

The scenes which took place when thirty or forty living skeletons, all chained together, would scramble and fight for a fragment of food must have been ghastly in the extreme. Those who fell in the struggle were flogged to make them stand up, and Neufeldt says those who got the food seemed almost glad of the open wounds caused by the blows of the whip, so that they might "caress the wounds with their hands, and lick the blood from their fingers." The flogging was very severe. Neufeldt himself was condemned on one occasion to receive 500 lashes. Only sixty or seventy were inflicted, as he became unconscious, and lay for dead. Sometimes 1,000

lashes were inflicted, and after the first hundred the clothes of the victim were cut to shreds and saturated with blood. On one occasion a prisoner who was flogged was sent to Neufeldt to be looked after. The fleshy part of his back was cut into ribbons, and the hip-bones were exposed. For six or eight weeks he was constantly employed bathing the man's wounds with a diluted solution of carbolic acid.

A Grim Incident.

The sufferings of the captives in the prisons at Khartoum, horrible as they were in their normal state, were horribly aggravated to an almost incredible extent. Mr. Neufeldt describes one ghastly scene in which he was instrumental in saving the life of Fauzi, one of Gordon's favourite officers, who was flung into prison. When the chains were riveted to his ankles he swooned and was taken into the prison and left sitting with his back in the angle of the wall to come round. The floor of the prison was reeking with sewage, but even this pestilent spongy mass was too great a luxury to be enjoyed for more than a hour or two by the first mass of prisoners who were turned in. When the second batch entered there was not lying room, and four big Soudanese sat themselves down on the prostrate body of Fauzi. When in an hour or two the third batch was driven in there was only standing room, and Gordon's unfortunate friend was in imminent danger of being trampled to death. He was heavily chained, and although he had by this time recovered from his swoon he was utterly unable to rise. Neufeldt fought his way through the crowd in the darkness until he reached the side of Fauzi. But before he did so a general free fight was raging everywhere, and the keepers, attracted by the clamour, laid about the heads of the crowd with their rhinoceros whips. Even this was not enough, but about midnight the doors of the cell were flung open, and thirty additional captives were thrown into the place. There was not even standing room for them, and in order to compel the reeking mass of captives to make room for the newcomers, the gaolers lit bundles of straw and dried grass, and flung them in blazing handfuls on to the heads of their prisoners. At the same time they laid about them vigorously with their whips. Neufeldt says that Fauzi, seeing the fire falling on the heads of the prisoners, thought that he had really gone to hell, and came to the conclusion that this place was worse than any hell he had ever thought of, and so there must be some mistake. Similar scenes, it is to be feared, are more or less common in these regions. Man's inhumanity to man is nowhere more callously illustrated than when one man whom we term a gaoler has absolute power over the life and liberty of

another man whom we call a prisoner. It is doubtful whether at Morocco at the present day scenes of equal horror to those of Omdurman are not of frequent occurrence.

Liberty Limited.

It is not to be wondered at that Neufeldt fell ill with fever, but his vitality seemed proof against maladies and all hardships, and after a time the severity of his imprisonment was relaxed in order to enable him to decorate the Mahdi's tomb, which was constructed from a model that he had made in prison from his recollection of the tombs of the Khalifas at Cairo. He also had a certain measure of liberty when he was employed in manufacturing saltpetre, with which to replenish the powder-magazine of the Khalifa.

A Currency Trouble in the Soudan.

One of the most interesting things that befell Neufeldt in his captivity was when he was consulted as to the great currency question, which seems to have plagued the Khalifa almost as much as the politicians of the United States. The Khalifa, with a shrewd eye to the main chance, appears to have hoarded every piece of the valuable metal that he could lay his hands upon, and his example was followed by others, who consigned all their specie to secret hoards under the earth and elsewhere, with the result that the country soon ran short of circulating medium. The Khalifa had a mint from which he turned out a constant supply of dollars, but he soon ran short of silver. He then appears to have adopted the ideas of Mr. Bryan and other silver men in the United States, although with a difference. The Bryanites are all for coining dollars and giving them a fictitious value by the authority of the Government. They imagine that although the natural trade ratio between silver and gold is about twenty-five or thirty to one, the Government only needs to take the silver and pass it through the mint in order to make silver valuable as currency at the rate of sixteen to one. The Khalifa did not deal with gold and silver, but, being short of silver, he substituted copper. He began by adulterating his silver with a small quantity of copper, and finding that the debased coins circulated fairly well he kept on increasing the quantity of copper until at last the Khalifa's dollar was almost entirely copper, with a slight silvering on the surface which rubbed off in a few days. Finally he came to token dollars without any silver in them at all, maintaining that as long as his name and superscription was stamped upon the coin it was good enough and ought to content his loyal subjects. If anyone refused to take his token currency at its face value he was punished by the lopping off of a hand and a foot, a drastic method of keeping

up the value of a token currency which is happily beyond the reach of the silver men of the United States. Nevertheless, not even this method of forcing the circulation prevented the laws of trade asserting themselves. His depreciated dollars sank in value until you could buy sixty or seventy of them for a genuine silver dollar. The Khalifa then used to buy up his currency at the rate of sixty to one, recoin them, and issue the new coins through the mint at the par value, forcing them into circulation by the usual method of hand-logging. It is also interesting to note that the depreciation of gold was achieved much more successfully than the appreciation of copper as a circulating medium. In the Soudan you could not get more than a dollar for a sovereign, the reason being that the possession of gold of any kind was in itself a kind of confession of treason or of communication with the outside world, hence the depreciation of gold until its face value actually sank below that of silver. Neufeldt's achievements as coiner were restricted to the smashing of the Khalifa's best machine, a labour in which he always seems to have taken delight.

The Character of the Khalifa.

Neufeldt does not in the least conceal his intense animosity to the Khalifa, refusing to tell even interesting anecdotes about him because they tend to his credit; but he frankly admits that, notwithstanding all the outpourings of indignation over the atrocities of the Khalifa's Government, it was probably neither better nor worse than the Egyptian Government which preceded it. He says: "Opinions may be said to be equally divided as to whether oppression was any greater in the worst days of the reign of Abdullahi than it had been under the old Government." Of the character of the Khalifa, Neufeldt gives us various hints, which on the whole do not produce an altogether unfavourable impression. That he was a despot goes without saying, but no one could have been other than a despot in his position. He seems to have been a man of considerable shrewdness and indubitable courage. Neufeldt says that when he succeeded the Mahdi he found himself in a position which nothing but a powerful military despotism could enable him to maintain. Threatened with attack from all points of the compass, he had also internal dissensions to combat, and met them unflinchingly. Perhaps if his atrocities were placed side by side with those committed in the revolutions of other countries, his list would not be found to be the longest. One of the stories Neufeldt tells of him affords a slight insight into the man's complex character:—

On my arrival at Omdurman, I was taken to the gallows in chains to be hanged. I turned to the Emirs and shouted, "Has your Mahdi no other way of ex-

hibiting his power but by hanging a bound man before all his soldiers? Take off my chains, and I will fight you, or else get on with your work!" Abdullahi was told this while I was being played with, and said, "A man who will talk like that when he is going to be hanged is a man! He is a big man; I will not hang him. A man who is not afraid of me is not to be hanged; I will keep him." This was said to the Musimanieh and others. Abdullahi had not made up his mind whether I was a merchant, spy, medicine man, or general. Then again, he kept me alive in order to prove that he was more powerful than my Malek (the Emperor of Germany). I am told that he very often said to people, "You have heard of Abdalla Nefel. He is not afraid of me. His Malek has millions of soldiers like him, but he dare not bring his armies to release him; he is afraid to meet my ansar."

The Khalifa was punctilious in observing at least the form of the law, and never executed anyone without a trial. His dealings with Neufeldt were, on the whole, characterised by a certain measure of intelligence and, occasionally, humanity.

The Khalifa as Matchmaker.

When Neufeldt divorced his Abyssinian slave wife the Khalifa insisted upon his marrying again, for, as a matchmaker, the Khalifa appears to have been without an equal. As soon as he succeeded the Mahdi he compelled every woman without a husband, and every girl of marriageable age, to be married at once. He appears to have compelled all the Catholic nuns and monks to marry, and some of them to more than one partner. His zeal for matrimony knew no bounds. When the Khalifa assented to Neufeldt divorcing his Abyssinian wife he told him that he would select another wife for him, which he did, although Neufeldt managed to avoid the bride destined for him by the Khalifa. He appealed to be allowed to remain in single blessedness, but the Khalifa replied that his heart was heavy at the loss of his child, and no man might be happy without children, and he wished him to be happy, and he also wished him to have all the comforts of life, which did not exist where woman was not.

His Hold upon the People.

When the final battle was fought the Khalifa appears to have been confident of victory, for everything that Neufeldt says seems to show that from the Khalifa downwards there was a very sincere belief in the reality of divine protection. The Khalifa was a man given to visions, to frequent prayer, and also to continual consultations with fortune-tellers, and those diviners and soothsayers who flourished in Khartoum as they flourished at the court of King Pharaoh. He seems to have honestly believed that his men were destined to defeat the Sirdar, and afterwards begin the conquest of the world, and bitter must have been his feelings when he fled from the stricken field mounted on an ass and heard his flying followers yelling, "Where, oh Abdullahi, where is the vic-

tory you promised?" He very narrowly escaped capture by the Sirdar and his officers, who were at one time within twelve hundred yards of the defeated sovereign. He, however, contrived to escape, and Neufeldt maintains that in all probability he will give a good deal more trouble. Large numbers of the natives, he says, are loyal to the Khalifa, and it will require but a little mistake to make the inhabitants flock to his banner. It is evident that the destruction of the Mahdi's tomb and the slaughter of the Dervishes have produced no permanent effect upon the minds of the Sudanese.

A Plea for Massacre.

Neufeldt maintains that the Sirdar is much to be blamed for pandering to an ignorant public opinion at home by refraining from massacring every Dervish that fell into his hands. Neufeldt maintains that not only was it a grave error to give quarter, but that it was a positive injustice to the black troops. "Every man in the black battalions was entitled to a life in retaliation for the murder of a father, the rape of a mother or sister, the mutilation of a brother or son, and his own bondage. To prevent these soldiers from exercising their rights was doing injustice and running a risk, when it is remembered how they had slaved for this day of retaliation. Every one of them had more right to take a life than any judge in a civilised country has to sentence to death a man who has personally done him no wrong. The result of extending to a horde of murderers the advantages of civilised warfare will cost England the loss of many a gallant life yet." As for the killing of the wounded, Neufeldt maintains that it should be undertaken systematically and on principle. The Dervishes, he says, are tough. No Dervishes that are not fatally wounded remain upon the field. As their wounds are mortal it is the kindest thing to put them out of pain at once. Besides, they do not wish to be cured. Their one longing is to have an opportunity of knifing the doctors or those who go to help them. From this it is evident that Neufeldt spoke truly when speaking of another phase of his experiences. He says, "Where all led for years a life of falsehood, in which deception of self had a no less part than that of others, suspicious of everyone around us, trusting no one, what wonder that deceit became second nature, and that truth, honour, and morality—that is to say, morality as preached in Europe—should have retired to vanishing point." Vanishing point, indeed, will be the comment of most readers of Mr. Neufeldt's book.

How Gordon Died.

One of the most interesting parts of Neufeldt's narrative is that in which he puts together what

he has been able to learn concerning Gordon and his tragic end. He gives an altogether different account of Gordon's death from that of any previous chronicler. The officially accepted story is that Gordon was speared on the stairs, practically without making any resistance. According to Neufeldt's story the very reverse is the truth. Gordon fell fighting with a sword in one hand and a revolver in the other, and he was not overpowered until seventeen or eighteen of his assailants had gone down before him. The following is Neufeldt's story of the last scene:—

Each day at dawn, when he retired to rest, he bolted his door from the inside, and placed his faithful body-servant, Khaleel Agha Orphali, on guard outside it. On the fatal night, Gordon had as usual kept his vigil on the roof of the palace, sending and receiving telegraphic messages from the lines every few minutes, and as dawn crept into the skies, thinking that the long-threatened attack was not yet to be delivered, he lay down wearied out. The little firing heard a few minutes later attracted no more attention than the usual firing which had been going on continuously night and day for months, but when the palace guards were heard firing it was known that something serious was happening. By the time Gordon had slipped into his old serge of dark tweed suit and taken his sword and revolver, the advanced Dervishes were already surrounding the palace. Overcoming the guards, a rush was made up the stairs, and Gordon was met leaving his room. A small spear was thrown which wounded him, but very slightly, on the left shoulder. Almost before the dervishes knew what was happening, three of them lay dead and one wounded at Gordon's feet—the remainder fled. Quickly reloading his revolver, Gordon made for the head of the stairs, and again drove the reassembling Dervishes off. Darting back to reload, he received a stab in his left shoulder-blade from a Dervish concealed behind the corridor door, and on reaching the steps a third time he received a pistol shot and spear wound in his right breast, and then, great soldier as he was, he rose almost above himself. With his life blood pouring from his breast—not his back remember—he fought his way step by step, kicking from his path the wounded and dead Dervishes, for Orphali too had not been idle, and as he was passing through the doorway leading into the courtyard another concealed Dervish almost severed his right leg with a single blow. Then Gordon fell. The steps he had fought his way—not been dragged—down were encumbered with the bodies of dead and dying Dervishes. No Dervish spear pierced the live and quivering flesh of a prostrate but still conscious Gordon, for he breathed his last as he turned to face his last assailant, half raised his sword to strike, and fell dead with his face to heaven.

The Reverence Inspired by Gordon.

He confirms this narrative by the story of Gordon's cavass, who, on the day in question, fought side by side with Gordon, at whose door he always slept at night. He said, "We fought the dervishes down the stairs till we reached the last one, when a native of Katimeh speared the pasha in the right hip; but I shot him, and the pasha fell down on the mat at the door, and he was dead." Neufeldt maintains that the killing of Gordon was not done by the Mahdi's orders, but against his will. All that Neufeldt says on this subject increases the regret which we feel that Lord Cromer and Lord Granville should have vetoed Gordon's project of riding on his camel alone

into the Mahdi's camp. The Mahdi is said to have had the highest opinion of Gordon, and is the author of a saying which is current in the Soudan till to-day: "Gordon was not a Christian. He was a true Moslem. No Christian could have been so good and just as he was." The opinion appears to have been universal among the people of the Soudan. "For," says Neufeldt, "during my twelve years of intercourse with all shades of people I never heard a single word against Gordon." Of the devotion which Gordon inspired, Neufeldt gives a very interesting illustration in an account of the action of his friend Nahoum Abbajee. Nahoum went to Cairo to petition the Queen to ask the Government to restore part of the fortune accumulated by him in the Soudan, which he had invested in Gordon bonds, which were sent down with the steamer with Stewart and Power, which fell into the hands of the Der-vishes.

"On being asked what his personal impression of Gordon was, he said that his thoughtfulness for everyone, his goodness, justice, and innumerable virtues, would take years to relate; and then when he was told that his claim could only be sustained on his proving that Gordon was to blame for the loss of Stewart's party, ill as he was he rose from his couch, tore up the petition, and with his hand raised, prayed Heaven that if the bit of bread to save him from starvation should be purchased with money obtained by laying a fault on Gordon, it might choke him. One had to witness the scene really to appreciate it. Ruined, broken down in health, too old to make a new start in life, his eyes lost their dulness and glistened as he breathed his prayer, and fell back on his couch exhausted with the effort. Nahoum, I am afraid, will have joined Gordon by the time this appears in print."

The Character of the Mahdi.

It was a thousand pities that Gordon never had an opportunity of meeting the Mahdi personally, for his favourite officer Fauzi knew the Mahdi in the days before the insurrection began. Years afterwards, when Fauzi was captured and taken before the Mahdi, he was asked:—

"Why is it that you, a good Muslim, have never written to me when everyone else has done so, expressing their loyalty? Have you forgotten the days at Abba and the instruction I gave you? If you have, I have not;" and kissing him, the Mahdi told him to "go in peace." The Mahdi was very wroth at the death of Gordon, for he really admired and respected him, and he had given strict orders that he was not to be harmed in any way.

Neufeldt had a very good opinion of the Mahdi, and a very poor opinion of the Catholic missionaries. He comments constantly upon their apostasy. Their conversion to Islam may have been compulsory, but they would have gained more converts to their creed had they preferred death to circumcision. Neufeldt is very strong on the point that no missionary should be admitted to the Soudan for some time to come.

The Character of Mr. Neufeldt.

From which it will be seen that Mr. Neufeldt has opinions of his own upon most questions, and is not afraid to express them. The book is illustrated with a carefully drawn plan of the scene of Gordon's death, and with many persons who are mentioned in the book. Neufeldt seems to have been much abused for having assisted the Khalifa by manufacturing gunpowder. His answer is that the Khalifa made him work in extracting saltpetre, but he took care to make it of such poor quality as to be useless for the manufacture of gunpowder, and that the only effect of his labours was not to add to the store of explosives in the possession of the Khalifa, but to spoil a large quantity of the powder with which his bad saltpetre had to be mixed. He also takes great credit to himself for having spoiled a great quantity of valuable machinery with which he was entrusted. In fact, when he was in a position of trust, he did everything he could in order to injure his captors. Altogether it is not a very pleasant story. No one could be in the position in which Neufeldt was, deprived of all human civil rights, at the absolute mercy of his gaolers, without living in a world of inverted morality which, although it cannot be helped, produces the same bad effect upon the moral nature that the privations and hardships of the dungeon produce upon the physical man.

SOME NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

Mr. Anthony Hope's King.

Mr. Anthony Hope is still faithful to the minor German States for the scene of his stories. The King of "The King's Mirror" (Methuen, 6s.) is a German prince who is, unfortunately for himself, possessed of the paralysing gift of keen self-analysis. In many respects King Augustin clings to the mediaeval conception of a monarch and his duties, but the critical spirit of the nineteenth century has also taken a strong hold of his mind. The two tendencies are constantly at war with each other. Hence this autobiography, in which is recorded the opinions of Augustin the Man on Augustin the King. His private inclinations and his public duties are continually clashing, with results which are not conducive to the happy life. It is with a regretful sense of resignation that he recognises the iron hand of tradition which compels him to subordinate his private desires to what are considered the interests of the kingdom. All his friends and relations see in him a man to be shaped and used, from old Hammerfeldt, the Chancellor, to Wetter, the Library deputy. "It is not much fun being King," was his childish conclusion, and it was also his opinion when he had grown up to man's estate.

This was the way in which he framed his indictment against the life which destiny had bestowed upon him:—

A feeling came over me that it was a fair, fine world, where life need not be a struggle, where a man need not live alone, where he would not be striving always after what he could never achieve, waging always a war in which he should never conquer, staking all his joys against most uncertain shadowy prizes, which to him would bring no satisfaction. I cried out suddenly as I walked by myself through the night, "There's no pleasure in my life." That protest summed up my wrongs. There was no pleasure in my life. There was everything else, but not that, not pure unmixt, simple pleasure. Had I no right to some? I was very tired of trying to fill my place, of subordinating myself to my position, of being always Augustin the King. I was weary of my own ideal. I felt I ought to be allowed to escape from it sometimes, to be, as it were, incognito in soul as well as in body, so that what I thought and did should not be reckoned as the work of the King's mind or act of the King's hand.

This idea was only too grim a reality. It compelled him to crush his boy's love for the Countess von Sempach who, although his senior by ten years, understood the man behind the King. It also compelled him to marry his cousin whom he could not love. She was a beautiful young girl, but the marriage had been arranged when she was a girl, and this fact banished all

thoughts of love from the mind of a man of Augustin's temperament. He must marry, just as occasionally he was compelled to review his troops.

The King was obliged to sacrifice all companionship to this determination to be independent and under the power of nobody in any respect. He was utterly alone, alone to be weak, alone to be strong, alone to determine to do his work with his own life, and alone to hope that he would not make too wretched the life of another. "The King's Mirror" is an exceedingly clever character study and shows a deeper insight into human nature than any of Mr. Hope's previous works. There is also sufficient by-play in the story to relieve the pervading sense of self-analysis, but Mr. Hope can hardly think that his latest work will be as popular as, say, "The Prisoner of Zenda." It appeals to an entirely different class of readers. As the story closes when King Augustin is but twenty-five, he has as yet only committed a small portion of his autobiography to paper. We wonder whether Mr. Hope will induce his Majesty to continue his self-imposed task?

A Picture of East End Life.

"To London Town" (Methuen, 6s.) is the third novel Mr. Arthur Morrison has devoted to the description of East End life. Nor is it probable that this will complete the series, for in a prefatory note he intimates that he does not pretend that his three books taken together give "a complete picture of life in the eastern parts of London." As a work of fiction, "To London Town" has very small claim to consideration. What attention it deserves is not on account of the creative gifts of the author, but is due to the accuracy of his record of the incidents of life in the East End of London. It is not the characters, but the stage on which they play that is of interest.

The tale is of the simplest. Mrs. May and her son and daughter, a cripple, set up a small shop in Harbour Lane near the docks. They had previously lived in Epping Forest, on the edge of the great sea of houses which year by year advanced towards the outskirts of the forest. Johnny, a boy in his teens, finds employment as apprentice in the works of Mailment and Hurst, engineers. The little shop flourishes, business

is good, and all goes well until the appearance on the scene of a Mr. Butson, an idler and a loafer, who boasts of his great relations, who, however, are a fiction of his imagination. He appeals to the sympathies of Mrs. May, whose husband had been killed in an accident ten years before. Mr. Butson, seeing the possibility of securing an easy and comfortable life, induces the widow to marry him. He does not allow his wife to cherish any delusion as to his real nature and disposition after the marriage day. Her punishment comes swift footed. Butson drinks and abuses his wife and stepdaughter till Johnny knocks him down and threatens to brain him with a poker. The improvement is not of long continuance, and Johnny, who is a strong young fellow with a supreme contempt for his stepfather, again interferes, fights a pitched battle with the drunken Butson, and carries him home in an unrecognisable state, so disfigured is he by cuts and bruises. Johnny solaces himself with taunting the wretched creature, when he is recovering from his wounds. The manner of his conversation may be judged by the following specimen:—

"When are you going to clear out?" he would say. "You'd rather be kept than work, but you don't like being thrashed, do you? Thrashed by a boy, eh? You'll enjoy work a great deal better than the life I'll lead you here, I can tell you. I'll make you glad to drown yourself, mean funk as you are, before I've done with you! Don't be too careful with that eye; the sooner it's well, the sooner I'll bring it up again!"

This does not rid the family of the presence of the man. The Gordian knot, however, is suddenly unravelled by the appearance on the scene of Mr. Butson's first wife, who is still alive, and the precipitate disappearance of Mr. Butson over the wall of the backyard. This is Mr. Morrison's tale. There are minor episodes, of course, but of these he is somewhat sparing. Mr. Morrison has, no doubt, an eye for externals, but he does not see much beyond.

London a Hundred Years Ago.

Sir Walter Besant's "Orange Girl" (Chatto and Windus, 6s.) is not merely a charmingly told story, it is a leaf torn from the book of the life of a great metropolis. Sir George Trevelyan has described the corruption of the upper and ruling classes one hundred years ago. Sir Walter Besant completes the picture. He shows us the everyday life of the middle and lower classes. The two pictures do not clash, they blend in a harmony of excess and crime. If the dice-box and the wine-cup are prominent in the biography of the one, the debtor's prison and the thieves' kitchen are equally conspicuous in Sir Walter's sketch of

London life. In fact, Sir Walter Besant conducts us through most of the prisons of the metropolis, and the scenes he points out to us are not such as to make us look back with pride upon the good old days of our forefathers.

The Thief-taker and Thief-maker.

Life in those days was regarded very lightly. Offences punished with death were so numerous that few persons outside the law knew when they might incur the capital penalty. Informers were rewarded, and in consequence not only tracked down criminals, but manufactured them for gain. The thief-maker was not only the terror of criminals, he was the abettor and instigator of crime. One of Sir Walter's villains is Merridew, the thief-catcher. His methods are thus described:—

He instructed the young in the various branches of the criminal's horrid trade; he led them on from pocket-picking to stealing from stalls and bulkheads: to shop-lifting; to burglary; to robbery in the street; to forgery; to coining and issuing false coin; to highway robbery, and at times to murder. No one dared to cross him or to refuse his orders. If anyone should be so presumptuous, he speedily repented in Newgate under a capital charge followed by a capital sentence. There are so many ways of getting hanged, and so few outside the law know what offences may be capital and what are not, that there was never any certainty in the mind of the smallest rogue that he was safe from such a charge. Children of fourteen on his information were hung as well as grown men: little girls of fourteen were hung on his information as well as grown women: for shoplifting, for lifting linen from the hedge—why, this devil incarnate would instigate a child to commit a capital offence and then give him in charge for the reward, careless whether the child was hung or not.

Popular Justice.

Sir Walter Besant does not introduce Tyburn gallows into his story, except as the inevitable fate which destiny had in store as the final scene in the life of the majority of his characters. He describes, however, with a horrible vividness the terrible scenes which were enacted in the pillory when the law handed the offender over to be dealt with by the populace. How cruel a punishment it frequently proved to be is well described in the following passage:—

With a roar as of a hungry wild beast the mob began. There was no formal or courteous commencement with rotten eggs and dead cats. These things, it is true, were flung, and with effect. But from the very beginning they were accompanied by sharp flints, stones, and brickbats. The mob broke through the line of constables and filled up the open space; they pushed the women to the front; I think they were mad: they shrieked and yelled execrations: the air was thick with missiles; where did they come from? There was neither pause nor cessation. For the whole time the storm went on: the under-sheriff wanted, I have heard, to take down the men; but no one would venture on the stage to release them. Meanwhile with both of them the yellow streams of broken eggs had given way to blood. Their faces and heads were covered every inch—every half-inch—with open bleeding wounds: their eyes were closed, their heads held down as much as they could; if they groaned; if they shrieked; if they prayed for mercy; if they prayed for the mercy of Heaven since from man there was none; no one could hear in the Babel of voices from the mob.

The Thieves' Kitchen.

Another realistic picture of life in criminal London is the scene in the parlour of the "Black Jack," a thieves' kitchen where the rogues of the metropolis congregated till their time was up:

There were boys among them: boys, who had none of the innocence of childhood; their faces betrayed a life of hunting and being hunted: they were always on the prowl for prey or were running away and hiding. They had all been whipped, held under the pump, thrown into ponds, clapped in prison. They were all doomed to be hanged. In their habits of drink as in their crimes, they were grown up. In truth there were no faces in the whole room which looked more hopeless than those of the boys. The women, of whom there were nearly as many as there were men, were either bedizened in tawdry finery or in rags: some wearing no more than a frock stiffened by the accumulations of years, black leather stays, and a kerchief for the neck with another for the head: their hair hung about their shoulders loose; and undressed: it was not unbecoming in the young, but in the older women it became what is called rat's tails. With most of the men, their dress was simple and scanty. Shirts were scarce: stockings without holes in them were rare: buttons had mostly vanished.

Newgate Prison.

From the "Black Jack" to Newgate was an easy step, but one difficult to retrace. The Common Side was little better than an Inferno established in the centre of London. Will Halliday, the person whose adventures form the connecting

links between these varied scenes, was a prisoner in this portion of the prison for two hours, but that short period sufficed for a lifetime. Describing his experiences, he says:—

The yard was filled to overflowing with a company of the vilest, the filthiest, and the most shameless that it is possible to imagine. There were pickpockets, foot-pads, shoplifters, robbers of every kind; they were in rags; they were unwashed and unshaven; some of them were drunk; some of them were emaciated by insufficient food—a penny loaf a day was doled out to those who had no money and no friends: that was actually all that the poor wretches had to keep body and soul together: the place was crowded not only with the prisoners, but with their friends and relations of both sexes: the noise, the cursings, the ribald laugh; the drunken song; the fighting and quarrelling can never be imagined. And in the narrow space of the yard, which is like the bottom of a deep well, there is no air moving, so that the stench is enough, at first, to make a horse sick. I can liken it to nothing but a sty too narrow for the swine that crowded it; so full of unclean beasts was it, so full of noise and pushing and quarrelling: so full of passions, jealousies, and suspicions ungoverned, was it.

I have confined myself to a few glimpses of London life at the end of last century as depicted by Sir Walter Besant. The story adds to their human interest and picturesqueness, and few will read the "Orange Girl" without carrying away with them a very vivid and realistic idea of life in the good old days when law and equity were anything but synonymous terms.

The Penny Tennyson.—"IN MEMORIAM,"

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Seven years ago, on October 6, 1892, Tennyson died. His earlier poems are now, therefore, for the first time out of copyright, and accessible to the million. In fulfilment of a promise made two or three years ago, Mr. Stead has issued a reprint in full of the first edition of "In Memoriam," which appeared in 1850.

"In Memoriam" before this year could only be obtained by those who could afford 4s. 6d. To-day it is made accessible to the million at a penny.

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The poem, as a whole, will find fit readers among the masses as among the classes. The multitude will probably only prize it for some of its more familiar stanzas. But all who mourn their dead—and death with equal foot knocks at

the doors of the poor as well as of the rich—will find in Tennyson's meditation over the death of Arthur Hallam many noble thoughts fitly married to immortal verse, which, if they do not assuage the grief of bereavement, nevertheless will long murmur in the ear of memory the sweet melody of hope—the song of love triumphant over death.

The poem, as printed, does not contain the fifty verbal changes made by Tennyson in his verses after the publication of the first edition. These changes are mostly copyright—for forty-two years have not elapsed since they were made. But all of them together do not amount to anything. The poem stands, after fifty years' repolishing, substantially as it appeared when it was first published.

Of the other poems added to "In Memoriam" in this first Tennyson number of the Penny Poets it is unnecessary to speak.

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BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

THE FINANCIAL HISTORY OF THE MONTH.

I.—FINANCE AND TRADE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

By V. C. NASH.

The Rainfall in N. S. W.

Far and away the best feature of the month has been the widespread rainfall over the colony. It has not been confined to New South Wales; but at any rate it is a blessing which we are very glad to share with our neighbours. In some few localities it has come too late to save the wheat, though it must be admitted that in New South Wales grass is a more important crop than wheat, and grass will be benefited everywhere. But at the same time grain has also derived much advantage from the seasonable soaking, and as a good deal of the wheat here is grown on high land, that is, from 2,000 up to even as high as 3,500 feet, these later crops may be regarded as practically safe. It is also a great advantage that the Riverina—south of the Lachlan River—has received so general and abundant a supply. For years past this naturally rich area has specially suffered from successive droughts, and it is therefore good news, not only in New South Wales, but in Victoria, that the Riverina has at length fared well, and that there is reasonable hope of past losses being to some extent made good. Some parts

of the Western Plains still show a deficiency of moisture; but then we never get a rainfall which satisfies the entire colony, and the Western Plains, as a whole, do not carry half the sheep they did a few years back.

The Coming Wheat Harvest.

There is a great diversity of opinion as to what the wheat harvest, now commencing, is likely to produce. Some people have expressed the opinion that it will not be much better than last year—the yield then being under 10,000,000 bushels; others that it will show more than 50 per cent. increase, or 15,000,000 bushels. My own view is that if we split the difference, it would be a conservative estimate, and likely to be improved upon when the final returns come to be issued. The facts, as far as they are known, are these:—A larger area has been sown than last year, more especially on the higher lands where the crop, as a rule, averages well. A liberal allowance has to be made for the wheat cut for hay, which will probably not be less than last year. This has partly resulted from early drought, partly from grass-hoppers and other pests, and partly owing to late frosts which injured the crop at blooming time. But for all that, the outlook is that somewhere about 1,400,000 acres are being saved for grain, and there can be no question that the season, taken as a whole, will be decidedly better than last year. Then, continued drought, interspersed with excessive heat, gave the colony about the lowest yield per acre on record. If, in the present season, we could count on an average yield—which is about ten bushels to the acre—it would give New South Wales a crop of something like 14,000,000 bushels; but as the area sown extends, averages, as a rule, tend to diminish, and it is therefore better not to foreshadow quite so large a return. One thing, however, appears quite certain, that as the requirements of the colony for food and seed may be set down at about ten and a half million bushels, the surplus in New South Wales over internal requirements is likely to be considerable. It is stated that rust has appeared in some northern districts, but they are not amongst our large wheat-growing areas. On the southern highlands it is anticipated that the crop will be the best on record, and the large extent of wheatlands around Bathurst and the central western slope are also likely to fare well.

It is, of course, too early yet to speak of the prospects of the maize crop, which, in importance, ranks second here to wheat; but take it all in all, the season bids fair to be a prosperous one, and there is a considerable amount of congratulation in consequence.

Evidence of a Good Season.

The evidences that the season is better are already appearing. During the early part of this year butter exports practically ceased. In September, however, they re-commenced, and in October Sydney exported over 22,000 boxes, and this rainfall is sufficient to insure a large and increasing export for some months to come. I see that in Victoria Mr. Taverner is recommending that the trade in butter and other perishable produce

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should be centralised in England at a Government depot to be erected on the lower reaches of the Thames. But I hardly think that this proposal will meet with much support in New South Wales. We are here unaccustomed to Government assistance, and the merchants who hold the trade resent any suggestions in that direction. We believe in competition, and in the man who conducts his trade with the greatest care and forethought winning the race, and not in the Government trying to interfere with and monopolise trade.

The Exceptional Position of Wool.

Had it not been for the remarkable advance which has come at the very opening of the season, the position of our pastoralists would this year have been most disheartening. There are five or six million fewer sheep to be shorn, and out in the West the clip per sheep has been light. In the official organ of the Sydney Wool Brokers' Association an estimate of the clip puts it as much as 160,000 bales less than last year—a reduction of about 22½ per cent. in the total output of the colony. I believe this to be an exaggeration, because it is based upon the yield of earlier clips coming mainly from the Western Plains, where the loss has been most severe. In the later districts the expectation is rather that the clip will be equal to last year, and in a minority of districts even superior. Still, making every allowance, it is reasonable to suppose that the reduction must exceed 100,000 bales, and may a good deal exceed it. Thus, had the rise in prices not occurred the probability is that the wool clip would have realised something like 20 per cent. less than it did during the 1898-9 season, which, coming upon the actual loss of sheep and extra cost of feed, would have proved most disastrous to the run-holders. As it is, with an advance of quite 50 per cent. in prices, the reduction in the clip fades, if not to insignificance, still into a matter of comparatively minor moment. The prospect is, therefore, that instead of realising 20 per cent. less for their wool than last year, they will realise a good 20 per cent. more, and that to the New South Wales pastoralist means a gain of something approaching a couple of millions sterling. The rise appears to have come to stay, at any rate, during the active Australian selling season; but nevertheless there can be small doubt that pastoralists are anxious to see the money made available. Although the season opened late, efforts are being made to hurry the clips to market, and to realise on the spot. A larger proportion of the wool therefore bids fair to be sold in Australian markets than on any former occasion, and the great bulk of it will be dealt with before Christmas. It will then be for the buyers who have come out from Europe and happily, to some extent, from America, to see that prices are maintained in the Old World, so that they can realise at a profit. They did remarkably well out of Australia last year, because they bought cheap in Australia, and were able to sell dear on the other side. This year, however, Australia will participate to a much larger extent in the advance, and while, doubtless, the buyers, after obtaining a very full command of the supply, will aim at selling to their own advantage, the advance has been so great that the opinion appears to be generally entertained that pastoralists are right in accepting it, leaving to European purchasers later on to see that values are adequately supported.

During the first four months of the current wool year the exports from New South Wales have reached 209,460 bales, showing a shortage, as compared with the corresponding four months, of 30,304 bales. Nevertheless, the Sydney sales, up to the time of writing, have indicated an increase of 11,700 bales, and that in spite of a larger quantity of southern wool having gone to Melbourne this year, owing to the rivers being navigable. This of itself is an indication of the growing importance of the sales on this side. Possibly a good deal of wool has been purchased for re-sale in London, as is the case every year, but that would point to increasing speculation in our staple, and on this occasion tends to

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[As there appears to be a prospect of a revival of business on the Stock Exchange, owing to the improved outlook, some remarks to guide operators may be serviceable. How to invest money with a fair prospect of it yielding a profit instead of a loss is a problem that a very large section of the community have been striving to solve for a number of years. An investor or a speculator without some acquaintance with financial or money matters, who operates on his own judgment, is most likely to lose his money. The business is one which requires to be dealt with by an expert, and hence the prudent man seeks the assistance of some one who gives all his time and attention to the business, and has experience in watching the market, is acquainted with the position of the companies in which it is proposed to operate, and is reliable. These are qualifications of the good broker, and it is rather on his judgment than on their own ideas that investors or operators should be guided. Of course the best judgment errs at times, but, taking experience as a whole, it will be found that the broker knows more of the business than his client.]

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foreshadow a strong market for a considerable period ahead. It has been customary, week by week, at the Sydney auctions, to find all previous records being broken, and 1s. 6d. for greasy wool and 2s. 5d. for scoured are prices of which Sydney has certainly never previously had experience in public auction. The advance is perhaps more pronounced in the higher qualities than in medium to inferior wools, but it is great throughout the entire range, with the one exception of coarse crossbreds, and of that description New South Wales happily produces very little.

Trade and Finance.

Until the past few weeks, the evidences that this colony was taking advantage of the rise in prices had been very meagre. The imports had steadily increased, while the staple exports showed a comparatively minor expansion in values, and practically nothing in quantities. Practically, too, the only increase in quantities consisted of re-exports of goods brought to Sydney, as an intercolonial market. Now, however, with the wool season and butter season in full swing, the values of the various descriptions of merchandise exported are beginning to rapidly increase, and the last two months of the year bid fair to alter the complexion of the year's trade of the colony very considerably indeed.

At the same time, the volume of exchange business and other financial operations in Sydney have grown rapidly, and the Bank clearings now indicate an expansion over the previous year to the corresponding date of 11½ per cent., an increase which bids fair to be distinctly larger before the year closes. It is noteworthy that although the value of money is comparatively so high in London, the gold shipments from Sydney have recently been light, and the last San Francisco mail steamer actually sailed without taking any gold for America. This was the first break in the shipments for over two years.

Banking.

The September banking averages have been published, but they cover a period before the expansion in business had set in, and it is likely that more distinct evidence of an expansion in business will appear in the current quarter's figures to be published in January next. The current accounts in the September quarter averaged £10,878,000, an increase over the corresponding quarter in 1898 of £94,000. At the same time, the deposits at interest were £19,593,000, showing a much more marked increase of £743,000; the total deposits, therefore, amounted to £30,471,000, showing a growth on the year of £834,000, in spite of the depleted condition of the Government balances. This is satisfactory, and it is significant that the deposits at interest have increased in spite of the long continuance of the low rate of interest allowed upon such moneys. It is a question for consideration whether Victorian money is not being deposited here in preference to Melbourne, because the rates allowed by some of the banks in Melbourne are even lower than is the case in Sydney, while the income tax there is upon a higher scale. The note circulation last quarter averaged £1,240,000, the increase being £42,000.

Turning to the assets, it is found that the coin and bullion held by our banks of issue during the year was £5,331,000, showing practically no alteration on the twelve months, but the advances exhibited a decrease of £604,000, reaching a total of only £33,685,000. The item still in part is affected by the writing down of values. That process, happily, has very nearly come to an end, and the rise in the value of real estate, coupled with increasing profits, owing to the higher prices at which produce can be sold, will, it is to be hoped, have the effect of increasing in the future the cash value of banking assets. There are, of course, properties to be disposed of, but, on the other hand, the time is approaching when advances may be more safely made than during the past few years. It has been disheartening, year after year, to note the steady con-

traction in the all-important item of banking advances. It may be said that it was an inevitable and salutary process, and that the banks are really in a sounder condition in consequence. For all that, it meant diminished profits and business stagnation, and the time has come when it may be hoped that the movement will cease, and probably be followed by an increase in the volume of legitimate banking operations.

The Sydney Stock Exchange.

We have had, altogether, a quiet month upon the Sydney Stock Exchange, which was not to be wondered at, considering that so many of our most speculative investments are held conjointly with London, and London is affected by the condition of affairs in South Africa, by a very large expenditure of Government money, and by the continuance of a high bank rate. Still, it must not be supposed that because business is quiet prices have fallen. On the contrary, all things considered, they have stood their ground fairly well. Holders have not been inclined to part with their securities, and buyers have been comparatively few, while speculation has been brought down to a comparatively low point. Doubtless this is a pause only, and activity will break out again as soon as external affairs shape themselves more definitely. Amongst our investment list, a substantial rise has to be recorded in the shares of the Bank of Australasia and the Union Bank of Australia, but the Bank of New South Wales shares are fractionally weaker. The negotiable deposits of the Australian Joint Stock Bank have risen, the "B" deposits marking an advance of 1s. in the £. Otherwise, the movements are small, with the one exception of an advance of 9s. per share in the North Shore Ferry Company. This prosperous undertaking is to be re-constructed with enlarged powers and enlarged capital, and it is understood that the new order of things will date from the commencement of the new year. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company has declared its usual 10 per cent. dividend; Tooth and Co. its usual 7 per cent., with £7,500 appropriations to reserve and depreciation; Castleman and Wood Bros. Brewery, its now usual 4 per cent.; and Permanent Trustee Co. 5 per cent., while setting aside £2,500 to reserve. The dividend of the United Insurance Co. is 10 per cent.—all these dividends being per cent. per annum.

Mining shares have had a quiet time of it, but without much serious depreciation. The best feature of the month has been the fairly general rise in Broken Hill Companies' shares, which appears warranted from the character of their operations, the steadiness in silver, and the advance in lead. West Australian mines, in spite of the contraction in speculative business, have as a whole fairly stood their ground, with improvements of a satisfactory nature in Great Boulder, Perseverance, Hannan's, Oroya, and one or two others. Copper companies are mostly rather weaker; and the same may be said of local dredging and sluicing companies. Other local gold mines are steady, with a rise in Mount Drysdale shares. There was at one time a sharp and sudden rise in the shares of the Woodlark Island Company, but the relapse was also rapid, and the net movement on the month is only about 4s. per share in favour of holders. The capital of the company is to be increased.

Other Items.

Politically, there is not much to say. The New South Wales Parliament has had comparatively little to do,

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although it has taken a considerable time to do it in. The revenue is coming in moderately well, though it is nothing as yet to boast about. It is a point worth noting that the gold production of New South Wales is increasing this year substantially, and I shall have more to say upon the subject upon another occasion. The Sydney Chamber of Commerce has appointed a committee of thirty members to consider the position and outlook for the coming Federal tariff. As this is an overwhelming free-trade body, it is probable that their efforts will hardly meet with any very great measure of success. The import markets here are decidedly active, and the tone, owing to the rise in prices, and a not inconsiderable accession of speculation, is better and brighter than it has been for a good many years past. Country traders' bills, too, are being met with ease and regularity. Altogether, trade appears to be in a sound condition.

II.—FINANCE AND TRADE IN VICTORIA.

By "A. J. WILSON," JUNR.

The closing year of this century will ever stand out prominently in the memory of all interested in the welfare of the colonies. First, the practical consummation of Australian Federation has been arrived at, which, in itself, is sufficient to mark the year for generations to come. To this great advancement has to be added the gradual and steady improvement in the financial and commercial standing of the colony, especially during the past few months. Coming simultaneously with the passing of Federation, it augurs well for the future, and when each of the colonies is freed from the irksome bonds of parochialism and harassing border duties, the trade and finance of Australia will receive such an uplifting as has never before been experienced. It is similar to the transplanting of a plant from the pot used in its infancy to the open bed in which it is to attain its full strength. Bound up in the earthenware jar there is no possible outlet for expansion—just the same as Victoria's expansion has been prevented by what was once a State to its then few inhabitants, becoming a too limited area for its now large population. The State Government has dropped back to parochial form, and the colony's limited territorial boundaries, and the forces which held us apart from our neighbours and kindred, have all worked to cut off the natural expansion of, without doubt, a progressive people. The change is at hand, and its coming will be hailed on all sides with heartfelt relief.

A Hopeful Outlook.

That the position of Victoria is a sound one at the moment can scarcely be gainsaid. Our wool is now selling at prices 60 to 75 per cent. over the values ruling at the same date last year; while the clip from this colony is estimated to show an increase of about 3,600 bales. Our wheat crops have turned out to be slightly better than last year, and reliable authorities favour a 22,500,000 bushels yield, as against 21,000,000 bushels in 1898-99. Then there is the enormous increase in the output of dairy produce; the receipts of butter alone from the country districts being 80 per cent. greater than to the same date in 1898. Exports of butter for 1899 are expected to total over 30,000,000 lbs. weight, with a value of about £1,225,000, or more than £1 per head of the population from this article alone. Gold production is steadily expanding here, and rapidly in the other colonies, where a goodly portion of our capital is still invested; and, taking the extractive industries together, there is little doubt that their position has never been so sound in the history of the colony.

With the production of the colony expanding so rapidly, and the purchasing power of the country com-

munity increased, it is only natural that the towns should benefit materially. And such is the case. Many of the industries, at their inception promising to be more shortly-lived luxuriant plants reared in the hot-house of Protection, have gained strength sufficient to give them a hold in the colony such as is not likely to be shaken by future depressions, if such we are unfortunate enough to experience. All established manufactures, especially those directly connected with the extractive industries, are steadily advancing and fulfilling even the optimistic predictions of their pioneering founders. The ports are active, and likely to be more so in another month, with the shifting of the wheat surplus; and on all sides there are indications of a steady and gradual improvement, which, in all instances, is well maintained.

Such being the position of our extractive and manufacturing industries, in dealing with the finance and trade of the colony it is only natural to give the opinion that under both these headings has there been marked improvement. Our export trade is flourishing, and our imports are consequently increased. Profitable exchange business is more plentiful; the circulation of money is freer; there has been a better inquiry for money for development purposes, probably the forerunner of a good demand, and, on the whole, the banks and financial institutions must be doing well. Their next balance-sheets are certain to show a vast change. Some we know have not yet cleared up the relics of the boom, and may still, for a few years, be compelled to swell their inner reserves to meet contingencies as they arise, but certainly, on the face of the improved position of the colony, Bank shares, even allowing for their late depression, are still good forms of investment. The late depression has been too lasting and too severe to ever be forgotten, and though, like individuals, a country is liable to ups and downs, there is not now the fear of the exploitations of reckless boomsters receiving the support of the later eighties and early nineties. Once bitten, twice shy, and though the people are progressive as well as speculative, for many years, at least, they will be more content to live on the borders of fortune with ease than attempt to enter its realms, if speculation be the only entrance.

The Rise in Wool.

Above we have referred to the extraordinary rise in wool. At the first sales, experts, although not voicing any opinion contrary to the actions of buyers, were inclined to shake their heads in a manner far more eloquent than words. But since October 11, the rise has been more than maintained—it has actually been increased by half as much again, and, turning back to the earliest annals of the colonial trade, we fail to find prices, taking into consideration the circumstances of the case, up to those paid during the last week or two. The Australian flocks have been reduced by 30 per cent. by the drought in the last seven years; but prices have expanded by 65 to 75 per cent., and the loss is more than made up, though, of course, the gain is not distributed equally among all engaged in the industry, else the millions of sheep lost would not be felt so acutely. Several clips touched 18d. per pound, principally for super. combing, greasy, comeback and merino wools, and in special instances to 19½d., similar qualities for which, two years ago, 7d. to 7½d. was gladly accepted. Scoured merino sold at 28½d., and greasy lambs' wool to 22½d. Crossbreds have not been influenced to such an extent, but still the rise is fairly good, and a considerable portion of the late seeping away in price during the previous twelve months has been made up. On the whole the pastoral industry may be said to have received a most welcome and somewhat unexpected lift just when its future appeared darkest, and being dependent, to a great degree, on kindred industries, the position of the colonies must also be benefited.

Government Finance.

Parliament has given its consent to the issue of another half-a-million of 3 per cent. stock. The move

HOLMES & McCRINDLE,

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Albert Street, Creswick.

ROLLASON, BRANDON & Co.,

THOMAS ROLLASON, A.C.A., Eng. JOHN BRANDON
LEGAL MANAGERS AND ACCOUNTANTS,
39 QUEEN STREET.

FRED TRICKS. A. H. TRICKS.

TRICKS BROS.,

Accountants and Legal Managers,
31 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE.

F. G. HUGHES,

MANAGER OF COMPANIES.

NATIONAL MUTUAL BUILDINGS,
395 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE.

M. G. B. JEFFERSON,

ACCOUNTANT, SWORN VALUATOR, AND
LEGAL MANAGER,
CORNER COLLINS AND QUEEN STREETS,
MELBOURNE.

ALFRED MELLOR & CO.,

SECRETARIES TO PUBLIC COMPANIES,
AND AUDITORS.
39 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE.

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H. D. MCKIE,

ACCOUNTANT, LEGAL MANAGER, AND
SECRETARY OF COMPANIES,
92 QUEEN STREET, MELBOURNE.

is about the most judicious, from a financial point of view, that the present Treasurer has made, for the money market does not appear likely to stay for long in its present somewhat dull state. Signs of the coming change are apparent, and when it does, Mr. Fitzgibbon will be glad to take 97½ for a 3½ per cent. Metropolitan Board of Works loan, and the Government the same price for 3 per cent. stock. Money awaiting investment is still fairly plentiful. The Trustees companies, after the Swan case, are not likely to go outside Government securities for some time to come, and consequently the response for the proposed half-million is sure to be good.

The days of the Turner Ministry appear to be numbered, and though, in the floating of loans, the best of means and the right time have not always been taken, still whatever its other faults, the Treasurer can meet his doom with the feeling that under his guidance the colony's finances have been knocked into something like shape. But the cautious cheese-parer is only the man for periods of depression. We don't want his opposite in the extravagant *ne'er-do-well* when the colony is improving, but we must have a leader who, with the improved times, can regulate the public purse without either excessive extravagance, or, on the other hand, as is being done now—with too much caution.

It is stated that arrangements are being made to further amend the Savings Bank Act, with a view of doing away altogether with the ballot of Credit Foncier Bonds. Even without this amendment, the Commissioners have, according to the Crown law officers, power to drive a horse and cart through the act, for we find them dispensing with the ballot for a term of five years—which only indicates their power to do it for all time. It certainly looks as if one of the most popular measures in other countries was to be killed by the want of support of those who have it under control.

The Government Savings Bank.

The Commissioners of Savings Bank have issued their balance-sheet and report to June 30 last—a very satisfactory-looking document. The number of depositors is now 356,000, with a total of £7,316,040 at their credit. Working expenses during the year were reduced from 10s. 2.9d. per cent. to 9s. 8.7d. per cent., and the average cost of each transaction (deposit or payment) from 8d. to 7d. The gross profits for the year upon the whole of the funds of the Savings Bank department were £238,237 2s. 5d., or at an average of £2 16s. 9d. per cent., as compared with £2 18s. 6d. per cent. in the previous year. The margin of profit to cover contingencies was 5s. 0.3d. per cent. this year, compared with 5s. 10.5d. per cent. last year, interest to depositors absorbing £2 2s. 0.3d. per cent., and expenses of management 9s. 8.7d. per cent. The bank has funds to the amount of £8,599,153 invested, of which 16.8 per cent., or £1,466,085, is in cash and bank deposits, £1,701,109 in mortgage securities, bank premises and freeholds, or 19.8 per cent., and £5,451,958 in Government and other stock, including Savings Bank Mortgage Bonds, totalling 63.4 per cent. Looking at these percentages, it can scarcely be said that they are sufficiently sound for an institution of the standing of the Savings Bank, and it is worthy of commendation that the Commissioners propose to increase the minimum percentage of cash. True, it bears the Government guarantee, but it is to be hoped that it will never have occasion to rely on this. Taking the accounts, we find of the £1,446,085 in cash or bank deposits, there is £969,433 divided between the E.S. and A., Colonial, Victoria, Commercial, London, and National at periods not exceeding two years, and £330,555 divided between the E. S. and A., Commercial, and London at longer periods than two years; or a total of £1,299,988, leaving £146,097 held in cash. Another £478,107 is in the hands of the Treasurer, bearing interest at 3 per cent. Also during the year £217,610 was invested in Government stock, debentures, and Treasury bonds, and £222,900 in Savings Bank

mortgage bonds, a really unnegotiable security. The bank, on June 20, held £623,400 of these bonds, £192,916 Victorian Government 3 per cent. stock, £120,010 in 4 per cent. Government debentures, £251,000 4 per cent. Treasury bonds, £275,000 3½ per cent. do., and £90,000 3½ per cent. do.; also 3 per cent. Government debentures to the extent of £63,000, and £164,390 Metropolitan Board of Works issues. The report is a very full and satisfactory one, but there is little doubt that the same difficulty which is being experienced in Great Britain will soon be experienced here; that is, in the investment of the funds deposited with the Bank. And this difficulty is likely to be increased, especially should the local money market take a turn against low interest-bearing securities.

An Upward Move in Stocks.

Reports from Croydon, Queensland, state that it is likely that one or two of the leading deep level ventures will be floated on the Melbourne market. We look upon this field as one of the best, outside of Kalgoorlie, in the colonies. So far, the working of the mines has been confined to shallow levels, and without the trend of the reefs is all in favour of the proposal to take up the adjoining country, and intercept the lodes at greater depths. Three companies have lately been formed in Queensland.

The increase in the Australasian gold output is marked in a very decided manner by the returns to hand this month. Queensland and Victoria show very little movement for the first 10 months of the year, but in practically all the other colonies the advance has been very extensive. In this respect Western Australia is fulfilling even the most optimistic prophecies, and last month's yield from that colony, viz., over 205,000 oz., is nearly 70 per cent. greater than for the corresponding month in 1898, and nearly three times as great as in October, 1897. The total for the first ten months shows an advance of over 60 per cent. above the same period last year, and yet every report which comes to hand indicates that so far the gold producing era of the colony is only in its infancy, and the time does not seem to be far distant when even the extraordinary records of Victoria in the early fifties, or perhaps the late Rand production, will be equalled. In New South Wales the increase is also very great, and there can be little doubt that if local investment be stimulated to develop the immense areas of auriferous country in that colony, it will be still more prominent. As it is, last month's yield of over 80,000 oz. has only twice been beaten in the history of the industry in that colony, while it places New South Wales second on the list so far for October. Queensland also shows an increase and Tasmania is moving up. The figures so far to hand are as follow:—

	First 10 Months. 1899.	First 10 Months. 1898.	Increase. Oz.
Western Australia	1,365,384	843,070	522,314
New South Wales	408,573	252,438	156,135
Victoria	707,691	680,886	26,715
New Zealand	306,361	223,313	83,048
Queensland	768,760	741,932	26,828
Tasmania	46,996	40,993	6,003
Totals	3,603,675	2,782,632	821,043

On the Stock Exchange during the month quietness has reigned supreme. Operators have limited their business, and very little inclination to follow other than London leads has been shown. Many local investors are turning their attention solely to stocks not likely to be influenced by outside raptures, and this move, in view of the unsettled position politically among the great nations, may tend to improve the condition of the market for good local mining ventures. The dredging boom is still on, and with the erection of the machinery, is likely to be still further accentuated. Silver stocks are steady, and copper rather lower on the month. Bank shares are still very good pro-

BALANCE SHEET OF THE COLONIAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

Dr.

FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1899.

Cr.

To Proprietors' Paid up Capital, viz.:—

31,184 Preference Shares paid in cash to £9 15s.	£304,044	0	0
77,278 Ordinary Shares paid in cash	81,857	15	0
„ Reserve Fund	£385,901	15	0
„ Notes in Circulation	5,000	0	0
„ Bills in Circulation	99,839	0	0
„ Government Deposits—			
Not bearing interest, £35,014 6s. 4d.; bearing interest, £293,738 0s. 6d.	328,752	6	10
„ Other Deposits—			
Not bearing interest, £568,754 19s. 2d.; bearing interest (new deposits), £394,533 8s. 4d.	963,288	7	10
Bearing interest—deferred deposits	1,292,040	14	8
Interest accrued thereon and Rebate on Bills	1,037,149	11	10
„ Current	23,643	16	9
„ Profit and Loss	8,579	18	2
	£2,959,618	10	10

Contingent Liabilities, as per Contra £21,856 1 4

By Coined Gold and Silver and other Coined Metal	£477,646	19	0
„ Gold and Silver in Bullion or Bars	14,132	6	4
„ Cash at Bankers	13,914	1	8
„ Victoria Government 3 per cent. Inscribed Stock, at par	19,840	16	7
„ Balances due from other Banks	19,132	8	11
„ Notes of other Banks	506	0	0
„ Bills and Remittances in transit	116,696	5	8
„ Stamps	657	7	2
	£662,526	5	4
„ Real Estate, consisting of—			
Bank premises, at cost to New Bank	£189,507	10	1
Other Real Estate at valuation	75,093	19	4
Shares in other companies at valuation	19,724	13	5
„ Advances, exclusive of provision for Bad or Doubtful Debts	1,666,888	17	7
„ Bill of Exchange and Promissory Notes—Discounted, not included in above, exclusive of provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts	343,068	10	8
„ Chattel Property at valuation (written off, £650)	2,008	14	5
	£2,959,618	10	10

Liabilities of Customers and others in respect of Contingent Liabilities, as per Contra . . . £21,856 1 4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

To current expenses (including salaries, rents, repairs, stationery, &c.)	£21,268	4	0
„ Bank note tax	932	3	6
„ Transfer to Reserve Fund	1,940	4	9
„ Balance	8,579	18	2
	£33,020	10	5

By Balance brought forward	£1,040	1	6
„ Gross profits for the half-year, after allowing for interest accrued on deposits, rebate on bills current, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	£31,980	8	11
	£33,020	10	5

RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.

To Balance	£5,000	0	0
	£5,000	0	0

By amount received in respect of forfeited shares	£3,059	15	3
„ Transfer from profit and loss	1,940	4	9
	£5,000	0	0

The Reserve Fund amounts to £5,000, and the accumulated profits to £8,579 18s. 2d., and are used in the business. There are no debentures or stock of the Bank outstanding, nor debts of the Bank due on judgment nor otherwise secured. The names, addresses, and occupations of the persons who are Directors of the Company at the date hereof are:—Sir Rupert Turner, Harvey Clark, of William-street, Melbourne; Thomas Russell, of Malvern-road, Armada, gentleman; William Smith, of Alma-road, St. Bilda, gentleman; John Johnston Smart, of Orrong road, Torquay, gentleman; James Moloney, of Collins-street, Melbourne, esq., barrister and solicitor. The accompanying statement and balance-sheet of the Bank is, to the best of my belief and knowledge, true in every particular. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act of the Parliament of Victoria rendering it a crime to make a false declaration punishable for wilful and corrupt perjury. Declared at Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, this 19th day of October, one thousand eight hundred and a nety-nine.

Before me—M. L. Hutchinson, J.P.

SELBY PAXTON.
Melbourne, 19th October, 1899.

To the Shareholders of The Colonial Bank of Australasia Limited.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—We have to report that we have audited the accounts of the Colonial Bank of Australasia Limited for the half-year ended 30th September, 1899. The assets and liabilities at the branches being taken on the certificate of the managers and accountants, and that the accompanying balance-sheet is in our opinion correct. We have also to report that during such audit we have not observed or become acquainted with any breach of the "Companies Acts" committed by the company, or any director, manager, employee, or shareholder thereof, and that, so far as we are in a position to form an opinion, the balance-sheet and accounts have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the "Companies Acts," and present a correct view of the state of the company's affairs, and that all our requisitions in regard to the shareholders as well as the private balance-sheet have been duly complied with.

We are, Ladies and Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

FRED. H. WILSON, F.I.A.V., } Auditors.
J. C. DUIGAN, }

We, Thomas Russell and John Johnston Smart, of Melbourne, being Directors of The Colonial Bank of Australasia Limited, do hereby certify that in our opinion the above balance-sheet is correct, and is drawn up so as to exhibit a correct view of the state of the company's affairs.

Dated at Melbourne, this 19th day of October, 1899.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS RUSSELL, } Directors.
J. JOHNSTON SMART, }

Witness—R. S. Watson.

We, Thomas Russell and John Johnston Smart, of Melbourne, being two of the Directors of The Colonial Bank of Australasia Limited, do hereby certify that in our opinion the above statement is correct.

Dated at Melbourne, this 19th day of October, 1899.

THOMAS RUSSELL, } Directors.
J. JOHNSTON SMART, }

Witness—R. S. Watson.

erty; while it is noticeable that two of the inter-colonial reconstructed institutions, namely the A. J. S. Bank and the Queensland National deferred deposits and terminable stock are advancing. It is stated that in the next few weeks or so the National Bank of Australasia will notify the prepayment of its final instalment of deferred deposit receipts. The Bank of Victoria may do likewise.

The Colonial Bank of Australasia.

The Colonial Bank of Australasia Ltd. again puts forward an improved balance-sheet, showing steady progress throughout all departments. Compared with the previous half-year, the headings of the profit and loss account compare thus:—

	April.	October.
Current expenses	£ 20,767	£ 21,268
Bank note tax	896	932
Gross profits	30,249	31,980
Net profit	8,586	8,880

From the amount at credit of profit and loss account, viz., £10,820, the sum of £2,702 has been deducted to pay additional interest, at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, on the deferred deposit receipts, in accordance with the terms of the arrangement of 1895, which leaves a balance of £8,118 for distribution. From this amount, the same dividend as last half-year, viz., 3 per cent., on the preference shares, absorbs £4,561; while £1,940 is added to £3,000, which the directors have received in respect to forfeited shares, and taken as a reserve fund of £5,000. The balance of £1,617 will be carried forward. There has been a reduction of £85,000 in the Government account, principally in fixed deposits; but the public's deposits, under the heading of fixed, have increased by £84,000, due possibly to the placing of deferred deposit receipts with the new bank, for the reduction under that heading is £85,000. The capital of the bank figures in this balance-sheet for the first time at the reduced figure of £385,901. The liquid assets are maintained at the high figure all round, the result being in every way satisfactory, and indicative of rapid advancement.

The Bank of Australasia.

The report and balance-sheet of the Bank of Australasia show a decided improvement in the position of that institution as on April 10 last. After providing for rebate on bills current, for British and colonial rates and taxes, and for all bad and doubtful debts, the net profit for the half-year amounted to £56,312 3s. 11d. The addition of £9,970 1s. 8d., brought forward from the previous half-year, gives a disposable balance of £66,282 5s. 7d., of which the dividend declared will absorb £56,000, leaving £10,282 5s. 7d. to be carried forward to next account. The undivided profit stands at £57,970, against £58,275. The dividend paid in March was £48,000, against £40,000 at the corresponding period in the previous year. "The principal item of interest," said the chairman, Sir E. Montague Nelson, in his speech at the half-yearly meeting, "to you is, of course, the profit, and I am glad to tell you that the gross profit for the half-year to April 10, 1899, was £171,224, against £159,356 for the corresponding half. The expenses, I am happy to say, have not gone up in the same proportion. The charges of management, both in the colonies and in London, come this half-year to £105,290, against £101,089 in the corresponding half-year, and the total expenditure amounts to £114,912, leaving a balance of £56,312, against £48,546. The deposits this year are £13,270,000, against £12,601,000, and the totals of assets and liabilities amount this year to £18,345,000, against £17,850,000. Such alterations as there are in the figures point to the increased earning power of the bank, which is a satisfactory feature."

It is announced that the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank Limited will prepay the instalment of terminable deposit receipts falling due in 1902, in July

next. It will be remembered that, under the amended reconstruction scheme of 1896, the two instalments of terminable deposits due in 1900 and 1901, amounting to £344,000, were immediately released. The terminable deposits now amount to £469,500, which, under the reconstruction scheme, should be repaid in yearly instalments up to 1904, but which appear likely to be quickly wiped off. The terminable deposits represented one-fourth of the creditors' claims against the bank in 1893, the total being equal at that date to £950,000.

A Flourishing Company.

Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Company we have always given the palm to as the best all-round investment in the colonies. Their report just issued deals with the results of operations for the half-year ending September 30. The directors state that after deducting the Tasmanian dividend tax, £4,478; depreciation on plant, £16,593; mine exploration, not included in mine preparatory works overburden account, £4,686, the net profit for the six months has amounted to the extensive total of £182,596. These improved results are due to the increased output and the high price of copper. During the half-year two dividends of, respectively, 2s. 6d. and 3s. were paid, amounting to £75,625. The liquid assets on September 30, after making full provision for all outstanding liabilities, amounted to, in round figures, £194,088, including Bank balances, £116,261; blister copper on hand, in transit, and middle products on hand, £219,856; sundry debtors, £6,183; stores, coke, fuel, &c., £42,432—£384,733; less sundry creditors, £25,876; drafts in transit, £20,088; drafts against shipments, £144,700—£100,644; total, £194,088.

In the important point of cost of production, interesting figures are given. The cost of producing blister copper for the half-year per ton of ore was:—Mining operation, 2s. 5.31d.; removal of overburden, 2s.; smelting operation, 17s. 10.45d.; converting operation, 2s. 2.15d.; total, £1 4s. 5.91d., an increase over the cost for the preceding six months, owing to the use of higher priced fuel and dearer labour. In this connection it is interesting to note that the cost of producing blister copper for the six months ended March 31 was:—Mining operations, 2s. 3.56d.; removal of overburden, 2s.; smelting operations, 16s. 3.61d.; converting operations, 1s. 11.19d.; total, £1 2s. 6.36d.

The Six Months' Output.

The total quantities of ore created by the blast furnaces of the Mount Lyell Company during the half-year from its own mine, together with the respective average assays, were:—

Source.	Dry Weight.	Average Assay.			
		Copper.	Silver.	Gold.	
		Tons.	Per Cent.	Oz.	Oz.
Open cut	128,388	3.30	2.71	0.096	
Underground	9,026	4.54	7.62	0.053	
Total	137,414	3.38	3.03	0.093	

In addition 13,017 dry tons of various purchased ores have been treated, making the total amount of ore for the half-year under consideration, 150,431 tons dry.

Half-Year's Reduction Operations.

Metal Bearing Material Treated in Blast Furnaces.

Material.	Dry Weight.	Assay Value.			
		Copper.	Silver.	Gold.	
		Tons.	Per Cent.	Oz.	Oz.
Company's ore	137,414	3.38	3.03	0.093	
Purchased ore	13,017				
Flue dust	3,465	4.77	5.26	0.135	
First matte	25,678	21.12	16.65	0.541	
Converter slags	4,250	—	—	—	
Converter linings	425	—	—	—	
Total	184,189	—	—	—	

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835).

Paid-up Capital	£1,600,000
Reserve Fund (£500,000)	800,000
Unreserved Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	1,000,000
	<u>£4,000,000</u>

HALF-YEARLY REPORT of the DIRECTORS with the Accounts for the Half-Year to 10th April, 1899, presented to the Proprietors at the Half Yearly General Meeting, held on Thursday, 5th October, 1899.

The directors submit to the proprietors the balance sheet as at 10th April last, with the profit account for the half-year to that date. After providing for rebate on bills current for British and colonial rates and taxes, and for all bad and doubtful debts, the net profit for the half-year amounts to £56,312/3/11. The dividend of £9,970/1/8, brought forward from the previous half-year, gives a dividend balance of £66,282/5/7, of which the dividend declared will absorb £56,000, leaving £10,282/5/7 to be carried forward to next account.

The latest mail reports from the colonies do not even yet indicate a sufficient rainfall to justify an assurance that the unprecedented drought is at an end in all districts of Australia. On the other hand, the prices of most descriptions of wool and of other Australian produce have advanced.

Overall if the colonies have now given their full assent to federation, and there is reason to anticipate that others will follow, and that great advantages will result from a central government and a uniform tariff.

New Zealand is a prosperous condition, having enjoyed good crops as well as good prices for her produce, and the business of the bank continues to make satisfactory progress in that colony.

There has been a decided improvement in the frozen meat trade during the period under review.

The general improvement in the business of the other colonies, referred to in the last report to proprietors, continues, and the sales of properties recorded from time to time indicate a more sanguine view of the future on the part of investors.

The dividend declared is at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, or £1/8/- per share for the half-year, and will be payable, free of income tax in London and in the colonies, on the 6th October.

4 The Edinburgh-street, London 21st September, 1899.

E. MONTAGUE NELSON, Chairman.

PROFIT ACCOUNT from October 10, 1898, to April 10, 1899.

Undivided profit, October 10, 1898	£57,970	1	8
Less Dividend, March, 1899	48,000	0	0
	<u>£9,970</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>8</u>
Profit for the half-year to April 10, 1899, after deducting Rebate on Bills			
Current at Balance Date (£6,544/2/10), and making provision for all bad and doubtful debts	£171,224	12	4
LESS—			
I. Charges of Management—			
Colonial—			
Salaries and Allowances to the Colonial Staff, including the Superintendent's Department, and 147 Branches and Agencies	£74,264	17	3
General Expenses, including Rent, Repairs, Stationery, Travelling, &c.	20,334	6	1
LONDON—			
Salaries	7,827	10	3
General Expenses	2,864	2	6
	<u>£105,290</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1</u>
II. Rates and Taxes—			
Colonial	£6,915	11	6
London	2,706	0	10
	<u>9,621</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>4</u>
		<u>114,912</u>	<u>8</u> <u>5</u>
		<u>56,312</u>	<u>3</u> <u>11</u>
Leaving available for Dividend	£66,282	5	7

Dr.

BALANCE SHEET, April 10, 1899.

Cr.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£459,737 0 0	Specie, Bullion, and Cash Balances	£3,035,575 1 7
Deposits	13,276,304 19 6	Loans at Call and at Short Notice	1,405,000 0 0
Bills Payable and other Liabilities	2,143,59 14 0	British and Colonial Government Securities	641,570 10 7
	<u>£15,879,401 13 6</u>	Bills Receivable, Advances on Securities, and other Assets	12,796,682 8 8
Capital	£1,600,000 0 0	Bank Premises in Australia, New Zealand, and London	466,555 18 3
Reserve Fund (£500,000)	800,000 0 0		
(Of which £500,000 is invested in 2½ per cent Consols at 95, the remainder being used in the business)			
Profit account, undivided balance...	66,282 5 7		
	<u>2,466,282 5 7</u>		
	<u>£18,345,683 19 1</u>		<u>£18,345,683 19 1</u>

F. H. BLOGG, Accountant.

B. W. JEANS, Manager.

We have examined the Cash and Securities in London, and the London Books, and have verified the transfers from the several branches in the colonies, and we beg to report that, in our opinion, the foregoing is a full and fair Balance Sheet of the Bank, and that it exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs as shown by the Books.

London, 14th September, 1899.

WELTON, JONES & Co., AUDITORS.

THE

COLONIAL MUTUAL FIRE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

FIRE . . .
ACCIDENT . . .
EMPLOYER'S
LIABILITY . . .
FIDELITY
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PLATE-GLASS
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Insurance.

OFFICES.

MELBOURNE—60 Market Street.
SYDNEY—78 Pitt Street.
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PERTH—Barraek Street.
HOBART—Collins Street.
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WM. L. JACK,
MANAGER.

CITIZENS' LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—

COMPANY'S BUILDING, CASTLEREACH AND MOORE STS.
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

BRANCHES: Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth
(W.A.), Hobart, and Wellington (N.Z.)

With Superintendencies and Agencies in all the principal Cities and
Towns throughout the Colonies.

Annual Income:

Over a Quarter-of-a-Million Sterling.

Number of Policy Holders:

Upwards of 200,000.

Assurances in Force:

Nearly £7,000,000 Sterling.

New Ordinary Assurance written in 1898

(EXCLUSIVE OF A VAST INDUSTRIAL BUSINESS):

£1,210,500 Sterling.

All kinds of Industrial and Ordinary Assurance transacted and the
most approved forms of Policies issued on the lives of men, women
and children.

ANNUAL BONUSES.

Call or write to any of the Company's Chief Offices, as above, for
descriptive insurance literature.

Converter Results. Converter Matte Treated.

Tons.	Ass y Va e.		
	Copper.	Silver.	Gold.
9,19.	1 el Cent. 51.25	Oz. 43.53	Oz. 1.55

Blister Copper Produced.

Tons.	Containing		
	Copper.	Silver.	Gold.
4,542	Tons. 4,587	Oz. 388,165	Oz. 13,642

Increased dividends are expected.

III.—INSURANCE NEWS and NOTES

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States has just received, by cable, the approximate statement of the Society as at June 30, 1899. The figures are as follows:—Total amount of assurance in force, over £208,300,000, showing the enormous increase for the half-year of £2,650,000. The assets at the above date were £56,250,000, being an increase of £2,400,000 on its previous statement at December 31, 1898. The surplus now exceeds £12,500,000, an increase of £580,000 for the six months. It is difficult to contemplate to what mighty proportions these already immense American Life offices will grow during the coming century.

The Australian Mutual Provident Society is notifying its members that it is prepared to make advances of £500 and upwards upon mortgage of freehold, city, and suburban properties, and on freehold, pastoral, and farming lands at from 4 per cent. Advances will be made either by way of ordinary mortgage, or repayable by instalments of principal and interest. Borrowers will have the right to repay up to 20 per cent. of an original loan during one year on their quarter day without notice.

The Melbourne Fire Extinction Conference is slowly pursuing its labours. At the last meeting of the conference the three experts—Messrs. Stein, Mountain and Thwaites—were instructed to prepare a report upon floating fire engines, and the proposal to use Yarra water for fire extinction purposes. This report is supposed to be in preparation, though, as yet, no news is forthcoming as to a date for its publication. Should progress warrant the step, it is likely that the conference will be summoned within the next fortnight. It will be interesting to note, in connection with this matter, that in London a select committee of the House of Commons is at present taking evidence on the effectiveness of the fire brigades outside the metropolis. Warm approval has been accorded the suggestion of Commander Wells, Chief of the Metropolitan Brigade, who has put forward a scheme for the scientific training of firemen. He proposes to establish a training school, so that the men will not only learn what to do in all emergencies, but will also know why they do it. Something similar might be attempted by those in authority here, and the results would well repay the necessary outlay to be expended upon it.

The balance-sheet of the National Insurance Company of New Zealand shows a balance, including the amount brought forward from last year, of £28,792. The directors recommend a dividend of 9d. per share, and will carry forward £16,538 to next year.

The Victorian Insurance Managers' cricket match was held on October 20 at the usual rendezvous—Heidelberg. About thirty gentlemen drove out in drags to that pretty suburb, and after an hour's cricket, adjourned to the Old England Hotel for lunch. After-

wards the game was resumed, and the day ended in a very pleasurable outing.

The possibility of foreign intervention with England in her Transvaal mission, led to the discussion, on October 26, by Lloyd's and other underwriters in London, of charging a war risk premium. The desirability of doing so was affirmed, but no rates were fixed for the time being. A few days afterwards the matter was considered by the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria, but no decision was arrived at, pending further definite information from London. An extra premium of 5s. per cent. on sailing vessels was suggested, but as later events have shown that the foreign Powers are not likely to interfere in the dispute in South Africa, probably the war premium will not be further proceeded with.

The Royal Insurance Co. notify that their Sydney offices were on November 1 removed to 74 Pitt-street, Sydney.

London advices of September 23 show that the risk of damage to property in Johannesburg was being covered at Lloyd's for a premium of fifteen guineas per cent. for three months, the rate a week previously being ten guineas for six months. Gambling on the chance of war occurring was being done at the rate of forty guineas for one month, and sixty guineas for three months. Many leading operators in the South African mines took the precaution of protecting themselves against certain depreciation in stocks on the Rand, if war were declared.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York are now offering to investors guaranteed 4 per cent. bonds, which are being issued in sums of £2,000 and upwards, having a currency of thirty-five years from the death of the purchaser, with semi-annual interest coupons attached. They are to be paid for by continuous annual deposits of a fixed amount, until death, or by ten, fifteen, or twenty annual deposits. These bonds should be a safe investment, for on December 31, 1893, the company's reserve amounted to £47,855,984, while the contingent guarantee fund and divisible surplus was £9,129,093.

Mr. J. Thos. Woods, acting agent for the Union Insurance Society of Canton, has received advice from his head office that a dividend of eighteen dollars per share has been declared, equal to 36 per cent. 60,000 dollars were placed to reserve fund, which now stands at 1,360,000 dollars. The accumulated funds now reach 4,731,479 dollars, including £210,439 sterling invested in London and Melbourne. A bonus of 20 per cent. was paid to contributors of business during the year.

Some few months back we gave particulars of a few big life policies granted by the Mutual of New York and Equitable Life Assurance Societies to prominent men in the United States. In the "Review" (London), of September 13, a list is published of some huge policies held by American citizens, among the largest being:—John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, £300,000; George W. Vanderbilt, New York, £200,000; August Belmont, New York, £120,000; E. H. Abbott, Milwaukee, £100,000; Chauncey M. Depew, New York, £100,000; W. W. Gibbs, Philadelphia, £100,000; T. A. Havemayer, New York, £100,000; J. Reed Whipple, Boston, £100,000; and some forty-two others insured for amounts of £40,000 and over.

An announcement, which caused much surprise in Melbourne, was made recently, by which the committee of Lloyd's in London gave notice that on and after the first of this month, Messrs. Dalgety and Co. Ltd. would act as agents for Lloyd's, in succession to the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria, who have held the agency for the past thirty years. Lloyd's Underwriters must not be confused with the committee of Lloyd's, which is a corporation of shipping and com-

THE CITY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1879.

HEAD OFFICE: HUNTER, BLIGH AND CASTLEREACH STS.,
SYDNEY.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES EVERYWHERE.

The Most Liberal and Progressive
Life Office in Australia.

GEO. CROWLEY, Manager.

THE NON-FORFEITURE OFFICE.

THE

NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE

ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

MANAGING DIRECTOR, COLONEL J. M. TEMPLETON, C.M.G., F.I.A.

ACTUARY, E. J. STOCK, A.I.A.

INSPECTOR, J. B. GILLISON, F.I.A., F.F.A.

First Office in the World
TO APPLY SURRENDER VALUE
To prevent Policies lapsing.

Largest, Wealthiest, Most Progressive
Victorian Life Office.

All Profits divided amongst the Policy Holders.
LIBERAL CONDITIONS. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

MONEY TO LEND

On fixed Mortgage or on Credit Foncier Terms.

HEAD OFFICES—

CORNER OF COLLINS AND QUEEN STREETS, MELBOURNE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

Assets (December 31, 1898)	£56,985,077
Income	12,116,268
Contingent Guarantee Fund	8,673,241
Total paid to Policy-holders	100,373,116

AUSTRALASIAN DEPARTMENT:

Z. C. RENNIE, General Manager.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, MARTIN PLACE, SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Principal Plans of Insurance.

Ordinary Life, premiums payable for life, or limited to 10, 15, or 20 annual payments.
Endowments maturing at the end of 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, or 35 yrs.
Continuous Installments.
Four per cent. Debentures.
Guaranteed Income Policy.
Thirty-five year four per cent. Bonds.
Guaranteed Compound Interest Gold Bonds.
Continuous Income Debentures.
Expectation Term Policies.
Annuities.

BRANCH OFFICES:

NEW SOUTH WALES—Company's Building, Martin Place, Sydney
VICTORIA—289 Collins Street, Melbourne.
QUEENSLAND—210 Queen Street, Brisbane.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—73 King William Street, Adelaide.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—St. George's Terrace, Perth.
TASMANIA—93 Macquarie Street, Hobart.

The EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Established 1859.

FINANCIAL POSITION, JAN. 1, 1899.

Assurance in Force ...	£205,657,736
Assets	£53,826,937
Increase in Assets during	
1898	£4,477,766
Surplus	£11,918,852
Paid to Policy-holders since	
organisation	£63,000,000

Send for particulars regarding this

GUARANTEED CASH VALUE POLICY,

Which gives all the benefits and advantages of previous forms of policies and in addition GUARANTEES Surrender Values both in CASH and PAID-UP Assurance, the amounts of which (together with the amounts of the LOANS which are granted under this form) increase year by year and are WRITTEN IN THE POLICY.

MELBOURNE BRANCH, EQUITABLE BUILDING, COLLINS ST.

LOCAL DIRECTORS (with power to issue Policies and pay Claims)
HON. JAMES BALFOUR, M.L.C., Chairman.
REGINALD BRIGHT, ESQ. A. R. BLACKWOOD, ESQ.

MANAGER FOR VICTORIA - G. O. MCCOLL.

GEN. MANAGER FOR AUSTRALASIA - C. CARLISLE TAYLOR.

Applications invited for Agencies in Victoria where not represented.

mercian men, having agents in every part of the world, who collect information of every known vessel and which is classified into what is known as "Lloyd's Register." It is a concern purely for the collection of maritime intelligence, and does no underwriting whatever.

The up-to-date Japanese are introducing the benefits of life insurance into their country, and are forming companies of their own, which are worked so successfully that there is little chance for the outsider. In 1890 there were only four companies in Japan, with a capital of 1,600,000 yen, and in 1898 there were seventy-three companies with a total capital of 34,720,000 yen. On January 1, 1896, they had issued 157,000 policies for 44,500,000 yen, which had increased on January 1, 1898, to 510,000 policies for 120,000,000 yen.

The Citizens' Life Assurance Society has issued a handsome brochure, giving extracts of opinions of the English, American, and Australian Life Assurance press on the doings of the company. Amongst many glowing criticisms that of the "Commercial World," London, may be noticed—"It is an old story to most of our readers that at the beginning of 1898 the management of the Citizens' Life Assurance Company called upon its representatives to perform a big task. This was nothing less than to complete new ordinary proposals for one million sterling. Nor was disappointment in store for them. On the contrary, the full returns at the end of the year now to hand chronicle the writing of the astonishing total of £1,210,577. Here, surely, is a triumphant conclusion to a big struggle. Only one other native office did better than this last year, and that the oldest in the colony. . . . There is only one place for the Citizens' in Australia, and that is the first." And, again, in the "Index," London and New York: "The Citizens' is destined to become an uncommonly large and powerful company in ordinary life assurance. The figures relating to the transactions of the past year bear witness in this direction. . . . The accounts for 1899 are noteworthy, by reason of the expansion which took place in the ordinary branch. There have been swift advances for years past in the new business eclipsed on the books, but the amount secured last year eclipses anything done by any similar assurance company of like age. In all the sum of £1,210,577 was insured under new policies, and, seeing this was about double that of 1897, the achievement is the more extraordinary. This event places the Citizens' second on the list of Australian life offices, and tenth on the British list."

A new accident insurance scheme has been started in Paris. Riders in cabs can, by placing a sou in the slot of a small machine inside the cab, obtain a certificate of insurance, which covers them from the risk of accident while the assured is riding in the cab. Of course, it applies for the particular journey only.

Owing to the particular risk of fire from electricity in its new city telephone exchange, Indianapolis (America) is using sand instead of water, stored in a tank, so that it can be sifted automatically to all parts of the building for fire extinguishing purposes. Owing to water being a conductor of electricity, it is held that sand will be far more effectual for dealing with electrical fires.

The death of a wealthy Frenchman recently created a great stir in Parisian life assurance circles. He was insured for the sum of £100,000, and had paid only two years' premiums. The assured had been examined by a score of medical officials, but died two years later of acute inflammation of the kidneys. Some English and two American offices held portion of the risk.

Sir Thomas Lipton's new yacht, Shamrock, built to compete for the International Cup with the American yacht Columbia, was insured for £38,000 in London at 5 per cent. for twelve months.

The Citizens' Life Assurance Company have contracted with the Government of South Australia to insure the whole of the troops forming the contingent to South Africa from that colony. The rate paid was £5 per cent. all round for a twelve months' policy.

* * * *

The Melbourne "Journal of Commerce" states that a license has been issued to Wood, Dunn and Co. Proprietary Ltd., enabling it to carry on in Victoria the business of marine insurance.

* * * *

The report and balance-sheet of the United Insurance Company for the twelve months ending September 30, which was presented to the shareholders at the meeting on October 26 last, shows the business of this well-established company to be in a flourishing condition. The total receipts for the year were £114,854 11s. 10d., from which has to be deducted agency and general expenses, commissions, discounts, and re-insurances, £59,311 13s. 7d., leaving £55,542 18s. 3d. On the debit side, fire and marine losses absorbed £41,156 0s. 7d., and expenses of management £7,084 6s. 4d., leaving a balance of £7,302 11s. 4d., which, added to the amount brought forward from last year, makes an available balance of £12,072 8s. 11d. From this the directors decided to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half-year, and place £500 to reserve fund, and carry forward a balance of £8,161 3s. 3d. The action of the directors in reducing the dividend from the usual 12½ per cent. to 10 per cent., and strengthening the reserves, is to be highly commended. The reserves of this company, in proportion to its business, are very strong. The general reserve fund is now £55,500; reinsurance reserve, £12,500; reserve for equalisation of dividends, £2,000; and reserve for depreciation of investments, £10,000, making a total reserve of £80,000.

* * * *

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York's payments to policyholders since its organisation, up to the close of the first half of 1899, had reached the enormous sum of 590,870,737 dollars, while its accumulated assets at the same time were 283,536,471 dollars. These figures represent £102,848,200, and £59,247,735 sterling respectively.

* * * *

The Rev. C. H. Yatman, the noted evangelist, at present touring the colonies, holds that the business of the life insurance agent is a good business. In his own words, "Next to preaching, I think it's the best."

* * * *

The new electric tram system in Sydney has raised the question of a new fire danger. The system to be adopted is to be an overhead wire one, and the Superintendent of Telegraphs is concerned about the telegraph and telephone wires coming into contact with the tram wire. This would "shoot-circuit" the system, and possibly the switch-boards and telephones within the circuit would be destroyed by fire. The question of the obstruction to firemen by the overhead wire has also been raised, but this is hardly to be taken into account, as the line passes down the centre of the streets, and would be clear from the working of the brigades' ladders, &c.

* * * *

The twenty-sixth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Union Insurance Society of Canton was held at the head office, No. 1 Queen's Buildings, Hong Kong, on October 12. Mr. E. S. Whealler, presided. The following extract is from the chairman's speech:—"The net premium for 1898 shows an increase of some 430,000 dollars, whilst the losses show an increase of 360,000 dollars over the previous year, and the result of the year's working is that we were again able to pay a bonus to contributing shareholders of 20 per cent. and

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

IN THE COLONIES, 1863.

STERLING.

Total Assets at December 31, 1897 -	- £10,236,133
Total Claims Paid to December 31, 1897 -	- £34,921,811
Total Net Claims Paid in Australasia -	- £2,182,270
Total Annual Income, 1897 -	- £2,304,660
Funds Invested in Australia exceed -	- £300,000

Australasian Board of Directors, N.S.W.

W. C. WATT, Esq., Chairman.
HON. HENRY E. KATER, M.L.C.

HON. HENRY MORT, M.L.C.
ERIC H. MACRAE, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE for Australasia:—

62 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

M. W. S. CLARKE, Resident Secretary.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.

(MARINE).

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Subscribed Capital	\$2,500,000
Paid-Up	\$500,000
Reserve Fund	\$1,360,000
Accumulated Funds	\$4,731,497

Including £210,440 Sterling, Invested in London and Melbourne.

This Society offers special inducements and facilities for Marine Insurances, and has made a name for prompt and liberal settlement of all claims.

Bonus is paid annually out of profits to contributors of business, and for the last six years has averaged twenty-four per cent.

LOCAL COMMITTEE :

E. FANNING, Esq. JAS. GRICE, Esq. GEO. FAIRBAIRN, Esq.

BROKEN HILL CHAMBERS, 31 QUEEN ST., MELBOURNE.

J. THOS. WOODS, Acting Agent.

Sydney and Brisbane : Messrs. Gibbs, Bright and Co.
Adelaide : Messrs. Nankivell and Co.

to propose a dividend of eighteen dollars, or 36 per cent., as compared with a dividend of seventeen dollars paid last year, and at the same time we are able to increase the reserve fund by 60,000 dollars. With regard to the 1899 accounts, you will notice that the balance at credit at June 30 was 1,194,031.00, a sum considerably in excess of that of any preceding half-year. Turning to the balance-sheet you will notice that the investment fluctuation account is less by 16,000 dollars, which is due to the fall in value of sterling that the investment fluctuation account is less by 16,000 dollars, owing to exchange being higher at the end of our half-year than at its commencement. You will also notice that the sterling securities have been increased by £30,000."

"Work and Play in Crutchland" is the title of an illustrated sketch in the "Quiver" by D. L. Woolmer, of the National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys in Kensington.

An interesting feature of the "Architectural Review" for the past five months has been the special supplement of illustrations of Architecture and Crafts at the Royal Academy. Another excellent feature is the series of photogravures drawn by F. L. Emanuel and entitled "Disappearing London."

THE AUSTRALASIAN LITERARY AGENCY.

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Advice, Criticism, Revision, Disposal.

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PROFESSOR BROWN, School of Arts, Sydney, N.S.W.

TESTIMONIES OF THOSE WHO HAVE LEARNT IT.

REV. W. E. BROMILEW, Missionary, New Britain.—"It has greatly strengthened my natural memory. By it I learnt the almanac for the year in about two minutes, and can give instantly the day of any date and vice versa. Its use must be of great assistance to students."

H. A. TREGURTHA, Esq., Bank Manager, Daylesford, Vic.—"It fastens difficult names and dates, dry facts and figures in the mind, so clearly that it seems almost impossible to forget them. To business men of all classes, public speakers and students, it would prove invaluable."

MR. R. A. RILEY, Teacher, Caramut.—"It simply means hard work made easy in acquiring knowledge, and may be applied to all branches. Muddling is almost an impossibility, and it is also a sure antidote to wandering thoughts."

MR. W. A. MEDCALFE, Teacher, Bateman's Bay, N.S.W.—"I had previously learnt two systems—one from an English professor. Yours is by far the easier to learn—more true to mental process, and more rapid in application. By it an average school-boy could acquire stores of facts without the usual fagging method of oft repeating."

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

Subscribed Capital	-	-	£1,200,000
Paid-up Capital	-	-	£144,000
Total Assets	-	-	£2,342,134

BRANCHES
AT
SYDNEY,
BRISBANE,
ADELAIDE,
LAUNCESTON.



AGENCIES
IN
ALL
PRINCIPAL
TOWNS.

HEAD OFFICE FOR AUSTRALIA, 406 COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE.

THOS. B. BELL, MANAGER.

LINNEAN MEMORY LESSONS

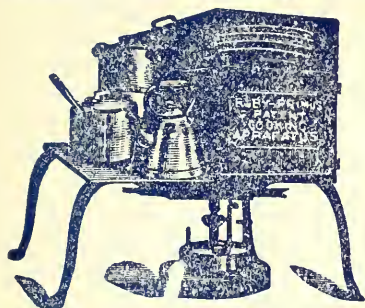
Taught by Correspondence. Easy to Learn. Success Certain. Satisfaction given or Fee Returned. Prospectus, Testimonials, &c., Free. Send for one. Inquiry Solicited.

MR. A. H. BROWN, Constitution Hill, Tas.—"History with its dates was always my dread in exams., but by your system I have just gained 92 per cent. of the possible in it. I also used it in geography, Latin, &c., with equally good results. With a knowledge of your system no one need fear the examiners. It is as easily learned as the multiplication table, and cannot be forgotten."

J. T. GRESTY, Esq., Prof. of Music, Sydney.—"But by your system I learnt all the rules in one work on counterpoint in a fortnight, so as to give any rule in any species which would have taken me months by the ordinary method. It has increased my natural memory for music to a remarkable degree. To musical students it will be a great boon, and a sure stepping stone to success."

MR. E. G. SPIRRI, Church-street, Toronto, Canada.—"I was acquainted with other famous systems, but yours is much more natural and complete, and so much more easily applied to passing events. Every student should learn it. It is fascinating to find how easily it is applied to every branch of study without any of the cumbrous imaginary pictures of other systems."

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Cooking with Comfort Absolutely unsurpassed.

Simple, Effective, Economical Cleanly.

Will do ALL THE COOKING for a household for ONE SHILLING A WEEK.

Every Apparatus fitted with the silent "Primus."

Prices from 38/6 to 70/-

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IRONMONGERS,

Corner of Collins and Swanston Sts.,

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John Danks & Son

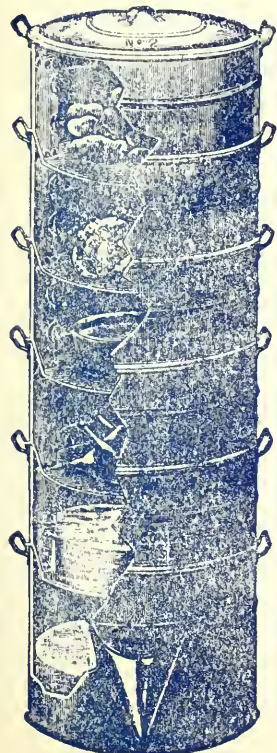
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Brassfounders, Copper-smiths, Engineers, Sheet Lead and Lead .. Pipemakers. . .

THE BEST HOUSE FOR

Pumps, Windmills, Irrigation plant, Portable engines, Thrashing machines, Traction engines, Gasfittings, Water fittings Ventilators. Aluminium Brass, Tin, Copper, Lead, In sheet, tube, Rod, wire, or Ingot.

391 Bourke St., Melbourne. 320 Pitt St., Sydney



The "SUCCESS" Steam Cooker

Invented by Mrs. Alice Stewart, of Chicago.

When known it becomes a household necessity—no housekeeper will do without one.

ADVANTAGES.

A whole dinner can be put in at once, covered up and let alone until ready to serve.

Everything cooked in it is more wholesome and more easily digested than when cooked by any other method.

It saves one-third of the food that is lost by the ordinary methods.

Burning, scorching, smoking, or overcooking is impossible.

By using the "SUCCESS" STEAM COOKER, you can produce from the cheapest meats, which are within the reach of all, the most inviting, wholesome and savory dishes. This is simply French cooking.

By the use of the "SUCCESS" STEAM COOKER you can cook a larger and better meal on one hole of a stove than you can on four holes by the old methods. This is quite an item.

With it you can cook soup, meat, two or three vegetables and a dessert, all at the same time, over one flame or hole.

The arrangement and construction is a scientific discovery, by which the steam is condensed while hot, thus none escapes into the room.

PATTERN No. 1—6½ in diameter, 3 Vessels, for 2 to 3 People, 7/-; 4 Vessels, for 3 to 5 People, 9/6;

PATTERN No. 2—8½ in. diameter, 4 Vessels, for 4 to 6 People, 12/6; 5 Vessels, for 5 to 8 People, 15/-.

6 Vessels, for 8 to 12 People, 17/6; 7 Vessels, for 12 to 18 People, 20/-.

PATTERN No. 3—12 in. diameter, 7 Vessels, for 20 to 30 People, 35/-.

All "Success" Cookers have Copper Bottoms.

"SUNBEAM" STOVES for Wood and Coal. THE BEST OF ALL STOVES.

In the manufacture of these Stoves we have applied the knowledge gained in our long experience of the Stove trade, and have removed the many objectionable points found in Stoves of other designs.

We have sizes to suit all places, from the largest mansion to the smallest cottage.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

FOY & GIBSON, COLLINGWOOD, MELBOURNE.

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